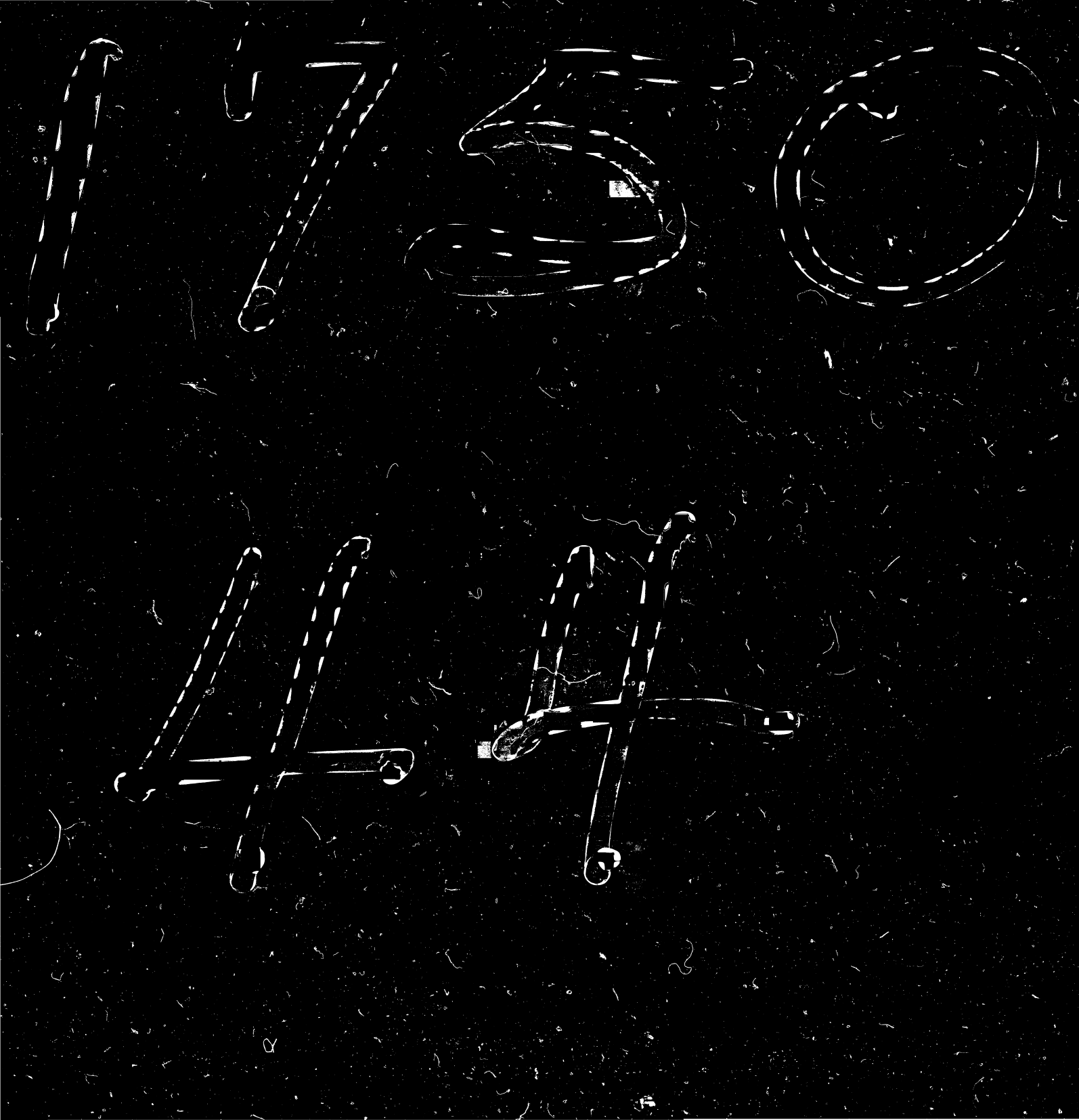
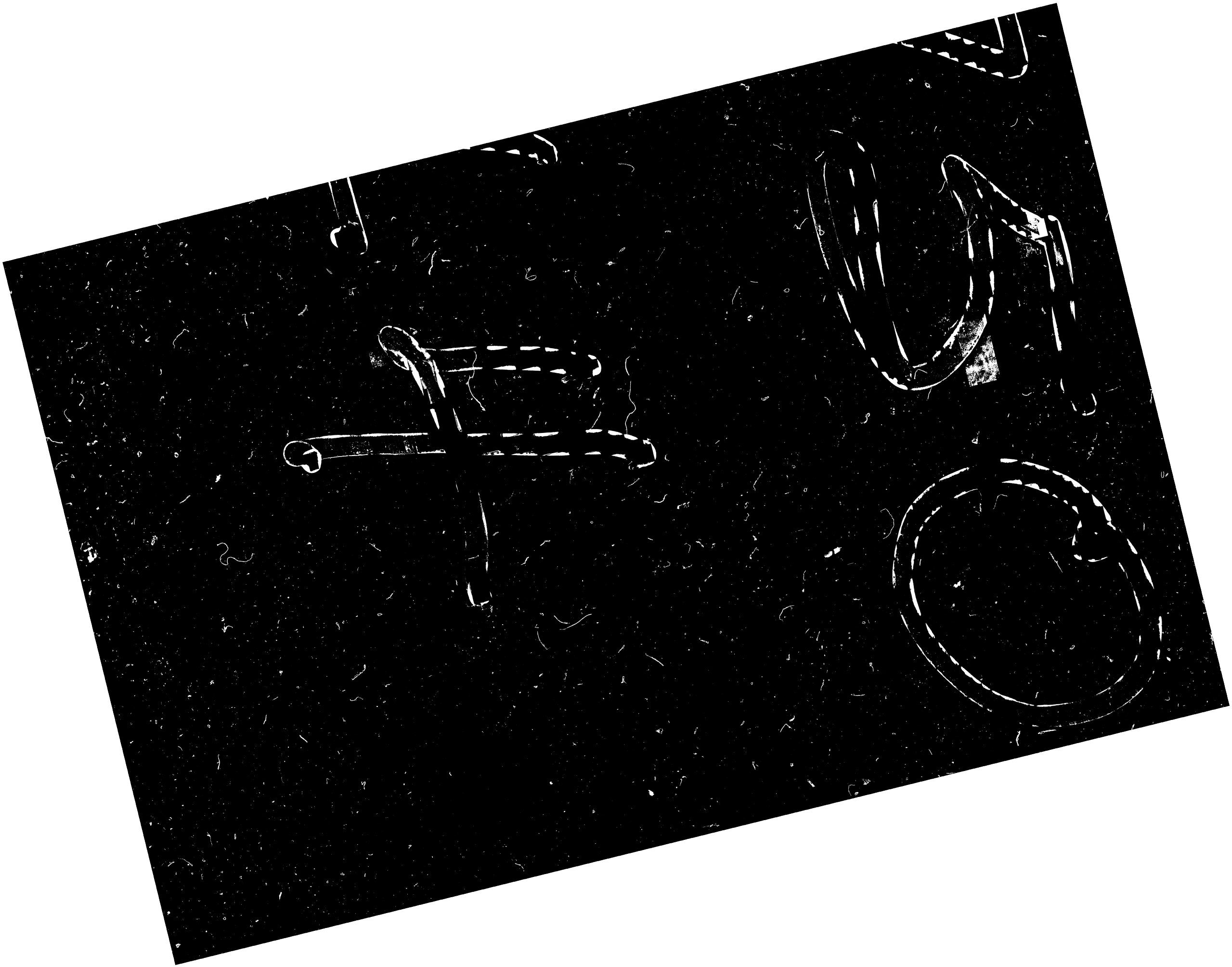






"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.
FRU-2

REEL NO. 44

D-8155.D
1939
(CON'T)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

Miscellaneous File No. 223/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155-D

Hongkew Station, 7/39

Confidential

REPORT

Date July 5th, 1939.

Subject. Further report on "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by. Det.Ins. A. Telfer. Forwarded by.

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No.D.8155D from observations on the morning of July 5th, 1939 it was discovered that "Reformed Government" posters referring to recruits wanted for the River Police and notifications from Ministry of Communications were posted on the walls of the following places:-

At the corner of Woosung and Range Roads.
Rear of Hongkew Station Boone Road.
Lane 309 Range Road.
House 387 Boone Road.
Houses 1338 and 877 N.Szechuen Road.
Houses 400 and 366 Haining Road.
At the corner of N.Soochow and Chapoo Roads.
House 84 N.Soochow Road near Woosung Road corner.
S.M.C. Public Latrine corner of Chapoo and Boone Roads.
Houses 146 and 136 Quinsan Road and corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads.
House 70 Miller Road.
At the corner of Fearon and Broadway.
Houses 281, 236 and 208 Broadway.
At the corner of Minghong Road and Broadway.
At the corner of Minghong and Woosung Roads.

The posters will be removed on the first favourable period arising.

Capt.Smyth O.C. (Duryeans)

D.C. 5/7

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 13 JULY 1939 (DIVISIONS)

D.D.O."C".

Alexander Telfer
Det.Insp.

FM. 2
C. SOM-1-39

Miscellaneous File No. 223/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155-D

Confidential

REPORT

Hongkew Station, 3

Date July 5th, 1939

Subject. Further report on "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by. Det.Insp. A. Telfer. Forwarded by.

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No.D.8155D from observations on the morning of July 5th, 1939 it was discovered that "Reformed Government" posters referring to recruits wanted for the River Police and notifications from Ministry of Communications were pasted on the walls of the following places:-

At the corner of Woosung and Range Roads.
Rear of Hongkew Station Boone Road.
Lane 309 Range Road.
House 387 Boone Road.
Houses 1338 and 877 N.Szechuen Road.
Houses 400 and 366 Haining Road.
At the corner of N.Soochow and Chapoo Roads.
House 84 N.Soochow Road near Woosung Road corner.
S.M.C. Public Latrine corner of Chapoo and Boone Roads.
Houses 146 and 136 Quinsan Road and corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads.
House 70 Miller Road.
At the corner of Fearon and Broadway.
Houses 281, 236 and 208 Broadway.
At the corner of Minghong Road and Broadway.
At the corner of Minghong and Woosung Roads.

The posters will be removed on the first favourable period arising.

FILE

D.D.C. "C".

Alexander Telfer
Det. Insp.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

Section 1, Special Branch Bldg.

REPORT

Date July 7, 1939.

Subject. Ministry of Communications of Reformed Government - promotes a movement to safeguard railway communications in Japanese occupied areas.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by G. Crawford. D.I.



The Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government has sponsored a movement to safeguard the railway communications in the Japanese occupied areas and has ordered the various official organs under the "Reformed Government" to organize "railway protection societies" among the people residing in railway zones. The "Shanghai City Government" is also reported to have received instructions from the ministry of Communications regarding this matter and to have, in turn, issued an order to its subordinate organs in the following terms:-

(1) Villages located within three kilometres of a railwayline shall be known as railway protection villages.

(2) Railway protection societies shall be organized in these villages with the head men of the villages as the chairman.

(3) The village head men shall direct the villagers in guarding duties to prevent destruction of railwaylines by bandits.

(4) No persons shall be allowed to walk on the railway tracks or place obstacles thereon.

Comm'r of Police
Sir:
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

E.
BM.
FILE
U.S.C.G.
DBR.
7/7

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.8155.D.

8155-D
7 7 39
1

July 4, 39.

The Secretary,
S. M. C.

Subject:- Reformed Government Notifications posted in Eastern District.

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the above mentioned subject.

The following instructions have been issued:-

"Remove notices in the Settlement.

If objection by Japanese Authorities, no clash, but Police withdraw and put up full report at once."

FILE 77/7

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

WPY/.

Note and Return

D.C.P.

D.C.
D.D.R.C.
Necessary action please
Vide C.'s instructions.

FILE 77/7

SECURITY COMMISSION
4 JULY 1939
DIVISION

S.I, Special Branch.

June 30, 1939.

"Reformed Government" notifications posted in Eastern District.

Copies of an official notification issued by the Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" dated June 22 are found posted at the following places:-

On a wall near 220 Broadway.

Broadway near the Broadway Bridge.

On a wall near 270 Broadway East.

427 Broadway East.

1060 Broadway East.

248 Yangtszepoo Road.

557 Yangtszepoo Road.

A summarised translation of the notification is given hereunder:-

"Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government"

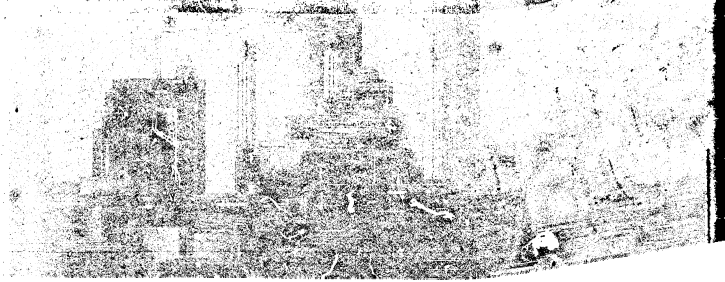
With a view to unifying navigation administration and protecting the interests of the navigators, a Navigation Bureau has been established with the approval of the Administrative Yuan and rules that all navigators should apply to the bureau for measurement, inspection and registration of their vessels before June 30. A notification to that effect was issued in March. As the concluding date of the registration is approaching, the same order is hereby re-published and those navigators who have not complied with the order should do so without delay, failing which the Navigation Bureau will be instructed to enforce the regulations governing same and prevent the steamers concerned from operating, or cancel the ownership.

Kiang Hung-chih (江洪杰), Minister of Communications.

Certified true copy.

J. F. Lovell

Copies of a notification of the "Pacification Department of the "Reformed Government" are also found exhibited on walls at 885 and 1060 Broadway East. The notifications relates to the recruiting of students for the "Water Police School" and intimates that applicants should call at 20 Szechuen Li, North Szechuen Road, for enlistment not later than June 30.



FORM 200(D)
G. 5000-2-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

Reference Slip from O. i/c. Division

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O. "A"	For necessary action
D.O. "B"	Furnish data
D.O. "C"	Investigate and report
i/c Central	Note and return ✓
i/c Louza	Report present status
i/c Chengtu Rd.	Submit recommendation
i/c Gordon Rd.	For further report
i/c B'Well	For opinion
i/c Pootoo Rd.	See me in re:
i/c Sinza	See writer direct
i/c Hongkew	For comment
i/c West H'kew	Attach Record
i/c Kashing Rd.	File
i/c Dixwell Rd.	Passed to You
i/c Wayside ✓	
i/c Y'Poo ✓	
i/c Yulin Rd. ✓	
C/Registry	

Venison Delicious & nuts.

Initials R. Co.	For File.....
Date 5. 7. 39	Date.....

Noted and Returned	Date / /

Len Wells to see
Dixwell Rd forward direct
to D.O.D. Division

Parcel 11-50-2 ✓

Initials DRb	For File.....
D. O. "C".	
Date 4. 7. 39	Date.....

Noted and Returned Gerry Walsh	Date 5/7/39 5/7/39 5/7/39

8155-D
7 7 39

FM. 1

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE. MUNICIPAL POLICE. COUNCIL. 4 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To .....

DC (Divs)

Remove notices on
& Settlement.

If objection of Japanese
authorities, no claim, but
Police withdraw & post in
full uniform at once.

P H

Copy & Sec with
above note of instructions
issued.

V B

FORM NO. 8
G. 65M-1-39

Miscellaneous File No. 223/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT Date July 5th, 1939.

Subject (in full) "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by Det. Insp. A. Telfer, Forwarded by

Confidential

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No.D.8155D it was verified on the afternoon of July 4th,1939 that the "Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" posters were at the following places:-

No.210 Broadway (not 220).

Broadway near Broadway Bridge.

No.427 Broadway.

The one which was referred to as being at No.270 Broadway East had gone.

The first opportune moment arising the posters will be removed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Alexander Telfer

Det. Insp.

Copy for Capt. Smyth (D.C.Ops.).

DEPUTY COMM'S (DIVISIONS) 7 JUL 1939

D.D.O. "C".

FILE 457

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

Miscellaneous File No. 223/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Hongkew Station,

Date July 5th, 1939

Subject (in full) "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by D.I. A.Telfer, Forwarded by

Confidential

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No.D.8155D it was verified on the afternoon of July 4th,1939 that the "Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" posters were at the following places:-

No.210 Broadway (not 220).

Broadway near Broadway Bridge.

No.427 Broadway.

The one which was referred to as being at No.270 Broadway East had gone.

The first opportune moment arising the posters will be removed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Alexander Telfer

Det. Insp.

Mr J. Robertson D.C. (Special Branch)

D.D.O."C".

YU/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 8155-D

No. S.I, Special Branch 39/6/39

REPORT

Date June 30, 19 39

Subject. "Reformed Government" notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. *Forwarded by* C. Gamble, D.I.

Copies of an official notification issued by the Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" dated June 22 are found posted at the following places:-

On a wall near 220 Broadway.

Broadway near the Broadway Bridge.

On a wall near 270 Broadway East.

427 Broadway East.

1060 Broadway East.

248 Yangtszepoo Road.

557 Yangtszepoo Road.

A summarized translation of the notification is given hereunder:-

"Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government"

With a view to unifying navigation administration and protecting the interests of the navigators, a Navigation Bureau has been established with the approval of the Administrative Yuan and rules that all navigators should apply to the bureau for measurement, inspection and registration of their vessels before June 30. A notification to that effect was issued in March. As the concluding date of the registration is approaching, the same order is hereby re-published and those navigators who have not complied with the order should do so without delay, failing which the Navigation Bureau will be instructed to enforce the regulations governing same and prevent the steamers concerned from operating, or cancel the ownership.

Kiang Hung-chih (江洪杰),
Minister of Communications.

Copies of a notification of the "Pacification Department of the "Reformed Government" are also found exhibited on walls at 885 and 1060 Broadway East.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

E
D.O.D'
C. 30/6

The notification relates to the recruiting of students for the "Water Police School" and intimates that applicants should call at 20 Szechuen Li, North Szechuen Road, for enlistment not later than June 30.

Lao Jen-Kan
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Notification of the Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" regarding the registration of steamers, which appears in the Sin Shun Pao dated June 15, 1939.

維新政府交通部佈告

字第四號

爲佈告事查本部爲統一航政維護航商權益起見經呈奉行政院核准設立航政局處理全國航政事宜並規定全國各航商應於本年六月三十日以前向該局照章聲請丈量檢查並辦理登記手續當經於本年三月間以航字第三號佈告周知在案茲查規定期限業將屆滿各航商逾章辦理者固屬多數而遷延不決查逾期一經期限屆滿如仍不存規避者亦屬不少本部爲顧全航商權益及保護安全計特再重申前令仰各航商迅即於本年六月底以前照章向上海本部航政局聲請丈量檢查並辦理登記否則一經期限屆滿如仍不赴該局履行上項手續本部爲實行政令起見應即飭由航政局對於未登記之船舶照章禁止其航行或取消其船舶所有權事關各航商切身利害毋將觀望自誤致貽伊戚此佈

中華民國二十八年六月十三日

部長 江洪杰

17954
8155
23 6 39

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 23 1939

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Notification No. 4

WHEREAS, with the object of placing the shipping administration under the Government control and of protecting the commercial shipping interest, this Ministry, with the approval of the Executive Yuan, has established Bureau for shipping affairs for the purpose to conduct matters pertaining to national shipping; and whereas, order to all shipping merchants was issued that applications for survey of ships and registrations thereof be filed with the Bureau not later than June 30 of this year under this Ministry notification No. 3 on March last, as may be seen from the official record.

The time limit as above-mentioned is soon due and though majority of shipping merchants has acted upon the order, there are those who appear to hesitate to comply with the same with the intention to evade. The Ministry is concerned with the welfare of those merchants that their interest should be safeguarded, hereby draws their attention to the former notification and orders them to attend the Bureau before the end of June of this year for the application of survey of ships and fulfil such requirements for registration without delay, and further warns that when the time limit is expired and the obligations are not being fulfilled, this Ministry, in the execution of lawful order, shall direct the Shipping Bureau to deal with those non-registered ships, either to withhold them from movement or to cancel their right of ownership of the vessels, thereby involving themselves in loss through their own misconduct.

Signed.—KIANG HUNG JEIH,
Minister of Communications.

Dated:—22nd of June of the 28th year. 31982

THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTIFICATION No. 3

IT is hereby notified that the Bureau for Shipping Affairs having now been established at No. 55 North Szechuen alleyway of North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Shipowners and persons engaged in shipping business, for the protection of their rights and privileges, are to apply to the abovementioned Bureau for registration of their ships and ship certificates under the regulations specified as follows:—

ARTICLE I. All shipping regulations, except those being revised and promulgated by the Ministry of Communications, are to remain in force, provided that they are not in conflict with the laws governing the General Administration of the Government.

ARTICLE II. All shipowners are to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for Survey of their ships and for such requirements pertaining to registration not later than 30th of June, 1939. If no application is filed within the time and no reason to justify same, the Bureau is authorized to report to the Ministry of Communications for permission either to prohibit the operation of the ships concerned or to cancel the right of ownership of the ships.

ARTICLE III. All Chinese vessels that transferred their ownership to other Nationality after the commencement of the present military hostilities are not recognized unless the Bureau for Shipping Affairs approves of the bona fides of such transfers and their owners apply to the Ministry of Communications for recognition to be given.

ARTICLE IV. Chinese boats and sailing ships admitted in their respective guilds are required to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for survey and inspection and to effect all requirements for registration.

Nanking, March 30, 1939.

8158-D
30 6 39

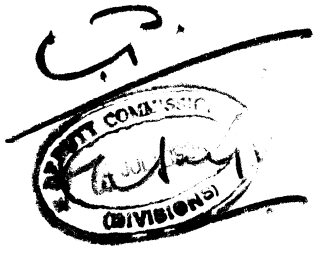
30.6.39

MEMO.

DC Davis

Further to
report of 29/6/39.

x D9285



Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

F.M. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date May 2 1939.

Subject. New Appointments in the Reformed Government.

Made by and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following orders appeared in the official gazette of the Reformed Government No. 49 dated April 10:-

"Yen Chia Chi(嚴家熾) is appointed Acting Minister of Finance during the absence on sick leave of Chen Ching Tao(陳錦涛), the Minister". (Antecedents of both Ministers were given in report dated March 13,1939).

"Chen Chun(陳羣), Minister of Interior, is appointed concurrently the President of the Police Academy(Nanking)" (Biography of Chen was made subject of report dated November 14, 1938).

"Jen Yuan Tao(任援道), Pacification Minister, is appointed concurrently President of the Pacification Officers School(綏靖軍官学校)." (In other words, it is really a Military School under Japanese supervision). Biography of General Jen was given in a previous report.

YR

E. French Police

DBR

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch Section, 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155
Date March 23 1939.

Subject Kao Kwan Wu and Tsu Yau.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to Kao Kwan Wu(高冠吾) and Tsu Yau(朱耀) whose names are mentioned in the Reformed Government Gazette dated March 13, enquiries have been made regarding their antecedents.

Kao Kwan Wu is a native of Kiangsu, age about 52. He received his education in the Paoting Military Academy. During Yuan Shih Kai's regime he was Defense Commissioner of Hsuchow and in 1930 he served under General Chien Ta Chun, then Woosung-Shanghai Defense Commissioner, as his Chief of Staff. Nothing was heard of him since until recently when he joined General Jen Yuan Tao, 任援道 Minister of Pacification of the Reformed Government. General Jen was the first Mayor of Nanking when the city fell into the hands of the Japanese and it is imagined it was through Jen's recommendation that Kao was given the present post.

Nothing is known locally of Tsu Yau. This name is apparently fictitious.

FILE

DBP.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

23/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 24 MAR 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.C.(Special Branch)

Superintendent.

Comms
for
Information
Yhs Robertson
DC (S.B.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

S. 2 Special Branch

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1135
Date

No. S. B. D. 1135

Date March 16 1939

Subject New appointments by the Reformed Government of Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following appointments appear in the official gazette of the Nanking Reformed Government, No. 45, dated March 13, 1939 :-

"Kao Kwan Wu(高冠吾) is hereby appointed Mayor of the Nanking City Government."

" The Nanking Municipal Administration is to be known as the Nanking City Government."

" Tsu Yau(朱曜) is hereby appointed Director of the General Opium Suppression Bureau." (opium monopoly).

The following is a translation of an extract from the same Gazette : "Ho Tsan(何璨), late Mayor of Hangchow, whose brilliant career and popularity has won the love and support of the people, was recently murdered and several members of his family wounded during the tragedy. In addition to the issue of a gratuity of the special grade, the biography and all affairs concerning his loyal service are to be put on record for historical purposes by the Ministry of Home Affairs as an expression of the Government's regrets."

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DCR.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
16/3

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 14-4-39 (PM)

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT TO BE REORGANIZED

According to information disclosed by certain puppet officials, the Shanghai City Government will be reorganized this month. Fu Siao-en will be transferred and Kao Kwei-ngoo (高桂吾), Mayor of Nanking, will succeed him as Mayor of Shanghai. It is reported that the change is being made because of dissatisfaction with Fu Siao-en on the part of the Japanese Special Service Organ.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
15 APR 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Unitus
D.I. Pan
Pub 15/4
L.Po 15/4/39
15/4

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2[illegible]
Date 25 11 39

Date March 14 1939.

Subject Wang Yin Tai, legal practitioner, to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from pro-Japanese sources Wang Yin Tai(王蔭泰), who until recently was practising law in Shanghai, is endeavouring to secure the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Reformed Government which was rendered vacant through the murder of Chen Loh on February 19, 1939.

Lien Yu(廉隅), the present Acting Minister, it is understood, has had no experience as a diplomat and his official career or popularity can not be compared with that of Wang Yin Tai.

FILE

Wang who is 53 years of age, is a native of Chekiang. After completing his education in China, he studied law in Japan and later in Germany. Between 1913 and 1920, he served on various Government Commissions, such as the Commission for Diplomatic and Consular Service, the Civil Service Commission, the Law Drafting Committee, Legal Advisor to the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property in 1917, member of Special High Commission to Japan in the same year. Later he went to Mongolia on a mission and held various posts in Manchuria when General Chang Tso Lin was in power. He was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1926, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1927 and Minister of Justice in 1928. He retired in 1929, came to Shanghai and practised as a lawyer with an office at 212 Kiangse Road.

SHAN 15 MAR 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Lien Yu used also to practice law in Shanghai but he was not a success. He went to Wusih and became a procurator. He was recommended to the post of Vice Minister by Chen Cheh Ming the Civil Governor of Kiangsu of the Reformed Government, both

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chen and Lien being educated in Japan. Lien's qualifications in the diplomatic service are not considered by the Japanese as being up to the mark.

'E'

Jas Shaw Lind

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR.
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
15/3.

FILE

Comms
Sri
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (SB)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.6, Special Branch, Station.

SECRET REPORT

File No. S.M.P. POLICE S. S. REGISTRY No. S. B. D.

Date March 6, 39.

Subject Reformed Government at Nanking to carry out a "Three Year Rehabilitation Plan for Central China".

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ★ SPECIAL BRANCH

According to a fairly reliable source, the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government at Nanking is making preparations for the carrying out of a "Three Year Rehabilitation Plan for Central China", and the scheme will be enforced after it had been approved by the Executive Council.

The plan has been developed and is sponsored by the "Central China Development Company", which is working for the industrial, agricultural, financial and commercial development of Central China so as to make the occupied areas productive. It has been the plan of the Japanese authorities to make the occupied areas not only able to support the various provisional authorities, but also the Japanese army. In this way, it is hoped to lighten the financial burden of Tokyo considerably. As the Japanese realize that it is practically impossible at present to secure foreign investments in their development scheme, the only other course remaining open to them is to invite Chinese co-operation in the development. For this reason, the scheme sponsored by the Central China Development Company is to be undertaken by the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government.

It is also learned that various lines of business in Central China area such as shipping, bus lines, power stations, motion picture, manufacture of drugs, cement, soap etc. shall be operated by the granting of special monopoly rights to particular Japanese concerns well versed in these lines of business. The Japanese concerns which have obtained monopolies to operate these special lines in Central China are expected to seek the co-operation of existing

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chinese concerns in the same lines. Through such arrangements, the Japanese concerns hope to be able to carry out their development scheme with Chinese capital and Chinese manpower under their supervision.

Inspector.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.).

No.7

NANKING PREPARES PROGRAM
FOR FORTHCOMING YEAR

A THREE-YEAR REHABILITATION PLAN FOR CENTRAL CHINA, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT ORGANS, AND THE ADOPTION OF A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM ARE INCLUDED IN A PROGRAM PREPARED BY THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR, SOURCES CLOSE TO THE NEW REGIME DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT ON MARCH 28.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM ARE BEING WORKED OUT BY THE MINISTRIES CONCERNED TO BE CARRIED OUT AFTER BEING APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, THESE SOURCES STATED.

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SECRET

C.S.

April 21, 1939.

POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The Policy and Programme of the Ministry of Education of the Reformed Government of China for 1939 have been drawn up by the Japanese Special Service Section for execution as in the following. The Minister of Education is Mr. Koo Teng.

1. Advancement of Education.

(a) Subsidy should be contributed to the middle schools of every province.

(b) Four model middle schools, two for boys and two for girls, and two normal schools, one for boys, and one girls, should be established in Nanking and Shanghai. The organization and establishment of these six institutes should be completed before the end of June, 1939. Class work should be commenced in July.

2. Text Books for Primary Schools,

E.

(a) Fifty thousand copies of second, fourth, and sixth volume of the text book for primary schools should be printed and bound with cloth cover.

(b) Fifty thousand copies of secondary school text books should be printed in sets of twenty volumes and bound with cloth cover on the following subjects:- Mandarin, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Natural Study.

(c) The text book of music for primary and secondary schools should be printed in three volumes.

(d) The text book on the Japanese language edited by the Tung Wen College should be printed and bound with cloth cover.

3. The Importance of editing of text books is greatly felt. It is advisable to re-edit the old text book, to re-organize the committee of Inspecting and Editing, to edit nationalized

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F.A. & D.C. (Sp. Sr.)

2/4.

text books, to inspect the local editions of text books and pictures, to appoint and translate foreign text books, references and academic studies, to regulate the standardized class works and to promote the culture of East Asia.

The Committee of Editing shall be divided into two main divisions on natural sciences and liberal arts. The division of natural sciences is further divided into thirteen sections and the division of liberal arts into seven sections. Side by side with the Bureau of Committee for the Preparation of National University, the Editorial Committee must secure the services of good scholars, who are expected to offer their knowledge to the Reformed Government of China.

4. Concerning the Training and Education of the Teachers.

The result of the series of lectures given in the Ministry of Education and other districts last summer was obviously gratifying. It was therefore deemed advisable to start a provisional teachers training school on January, 1939, at the site of the Chia Chu Chiao Primary School of Fang Chu Chiao Road in Nanking.

The school consists of general courses and special courses. The general courses are supposed to train the junior middle school graduates to be a teacher in six months. Given in three months, the special courses endeavour to train and re-educate the teachers of primary school.

The General courses consist of two classes of forty persons each, one for girls and other for boys. The special courses have the same number of students. The total reaches the number of hundred and sixty.

5. Establishment of University.

The National Nanking University shall be opened in the campus of the former Central University. The Bureau of the Committee for Planning and Preparation was established

there in January, 1939. The buildings shall be completed by the end of March. The system of classification of the faculty and the equipment of the school have to be [illegible] completed by the end of June.

6. The Reform of Education.

For the purpose of developing the social education, the reports of the inspector of education of each district concerning the condition of local education, library, museum, educational bureau etc. have to be taken into consideration. subsidy should be granted to peoples cultural organizations whose aim are acceptable to the Ministry of Education.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8/55
Date

April 18, 1939

POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The Policy and Programme of the Ministry of Industry of the Reformed Government of China drawn up by the Special Service Section for this year are shown in the following. The minister of Industry is Mr. Wang Tze-hui, a Formosan.

1. Establishment of Monopolized Industries.

In order to restrict the financial activities of third nations, the regulations of important monopolized industries should be formulated. The scope of foreign trade interests shall be limited.

2. Improvement of Rural Reconstruction.

Aiming at the improvement of rural reconstruction, a three-year plan should be formulated. The plan is expected to perform this year the following:-

(a) Inauguration of Central Experimental Bureau of Agriculture.

(b) Establishment of Bureau of Training Agricultural Experts.

(c) Establishment of Experimental Agricultural District.

(d) Preparation for establishment of the Administrative Bureau for Central Forest Districts.

(e) Investigation and Research of the Domestic Industry in rural districts.

(f) Establishment of Bureau and Sub-bureaux for improvement of the cotton industry.

3. Development of Industry of Sea Products.

Side by side with the rural reconstruction, a three year plan shall be formulated for the development of the sea products industry. The plan is expected to realize this year the following:-

(a) Establishment of an Experimental Bureau of Water Products.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH 19.4.39

DCS FILE

D.S.P. to D.C. (S) 19/4.

(b) Establishment of an institute for the training of sea product.experts.

(c) Preparation for establishment of co-operative societies for sea products.

(d) Establishment of an exchange market of the agricultural products on the following lines:-

(i) That five institutes for the training of experts for the improvement of agricultural methods should be established in three months time. Meanwhile exchange markets should be planned in each district and town and other important commercial center.

(ii) That loans shall be given without interest so as to facilitate the development of trade in agricultural products.

(iii) In important districts and villages where the exchange market has not been established, sub-exchange markets should be established. The number of commodities to be exchanged shall be for the time being limited to ten agricultural products. The organization of exchange markets shall be developed and strengthened. At the same time the commodities to be exchanged shall be gradually increased.

4. Planning for the Exploitation of Mineral Products.

The plan for the investigation of mineral districts shall be formulated and preparations for the establishment of the Central China Iron Mining Company should be made.

5. Promulgation of various regulations.

The regulations relating to measures, capacity, and weight, and the regulations relating to trade marks and those concerning the development of agriculture and industry should be investigated and improved upon.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 D
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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

12-4-39 (F)

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" OFFICIALS GOING TO JAPAN

FILE

With a view to improving relations between China and Japan, the "Reformed Government" has appointed Wen Chung-yao, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Chen Chun, Minister of Interior, as delegates to pay a friendly visit to Japan. Wen and Chen and their followers left Nanking by train on the morning of April 11 and arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of the same date.

Wen's followers are: Chu Ta-chwang (朱大璋), a committee member of the Legislative Yuan, Yeh Ching-shang (葉勁裳) and Hsu Pan-chien (徐本謙), both of whom are secretaries.

Chen's followers are: Ling Keng-yu (林耕宇), an advisor of the Ministry of Interior, Chin Kuh-sha (秦墨砂), Director of the "Nanking Hsin Pao" (南京新報), and Ho Yong (何鏞), the special correspondent of the United Press of China.

The party will leave for Japan on April 13 after staying in Shanghai for one day.

F. 207a
K. 500-2-39.

Form A

8155 D

Ref. No.....

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....March.....31,.....1939.

SUBJECT

Programme of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government for 1939.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE R 14

PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The programme of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government for 1939 has been drawn up by the Special Service Section of the Japanese military and adopted for execution by the Reformed Government as in the following. The Minister of Communications is Mr. Chiang Hung-chieh (江洪杰), formerly a Chinese Consul in Japan.

1. Reform and Development of Highways.

Condition of the completed highways shall be investigated, repaired and developed.

2. Repair and Improvement of Railways.

Efforts shall be made to check attempts to construct new railways by any Third Power in China. That steps be taken to secure right of control and management in the case of existing railway lines. Establishment of railway companies and long-distant motor bus services shall be increased. The work of repair and improvement of railways shall be started immediately in order to increase the efficiency and the volume of transportation.

3. Repair and Improvement of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

(a) Telegraph lines between various districts and towns shall be repaired and recovered. This work shall be entrusted to companies especially organized for this purpose. Telephone services with important cities shall be developed.

(b) The repair and improvement of the police communication nets of each district shall be increased.

4. Post Office.

Efforts shall be exerted to obtain complete control of the General Post Office. Protection work of Post Offices shall be improved at the same time.

5. Aviation.

Aviation Companies shall be re-organized.

6. Water Transportation.

River Steamship Companies and Local Ship Companies shall be organized and stimulated in order to enhance the efficiency and the volume of the business of water transportation. River Sailing Regulations should be formulated and enlarged upon. The transportation business of Third Powers should be greatly restricted.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

SECRET

C. S.
S. S. REGIST
No. S. S. D.

PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

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P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 30/3

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 31 1939

03423

Nanking Refuses to Recognize Loans

Anti-Foreign Declaration Issued by Joint Conclave Of New Regimes

Nanking, Mar 30.

Repudiation of all loans and credits extended by foreign Powers to the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. "without exception," was reiterated here by the "Reformed" and "Provisional Governments" of China in a declaration by the joint committee of the new administrations which met for the fourth time today.

The Peiping and Nanking governments announced that they would be "unable" to respect the vested rights and interests of the Powers assisting the Chungking régime, as such action was "detrimental to the restoration of peace" in China. The "friendly spirit" shown by the "Reformed" and "Provisional" administrations towards third party Powers at the time of the establishment of the new régimes would have to be "disregarded" in view of the attitude taken by certain nations, the declaration said.

"Obstructing Peace"

"At this time when the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is on the verge of collapse, the British Government has granted it a loan of £10,000,000," the statement said.

"The real intention behind that action is to obstruct the restoration of peace in East Asia and it is tantamount to a complete disregard of the immense sacrifices made by the people of China in the hostilities.

"As declared at the time of the establishment of both Governments, all loans in currency or in kind to the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not be recognized. This was already reiterated at the time of the establishment of this joint committee last September," the declaration said.

The statement recalled that when the joint committee was formed, telegrams were dispatched to various European and American Powers warning them that unless they ceased providing the régime of Gen. Chiang with funds and provisions they would be regarded the "public enemies" of China.

"China Sacrificed"

"Fearing that the establishment of peace in East Asia might be disadvantageous to them," the statement charged, various Powers favouring the regime of Gen. Chiang had "sacrificed China" by resorting to the use of "cat's paw" tactics in repeatedly agreeing to large loans.

This attitude of certain Powers, the statement declared, was causing "indignation and abhorrence" among the Chinese people, who see in the line of action being followed by some nations the intention of doing them harm.—Domei.

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Valencia Rejoices

Valencia, Mar. 30.

Sr: Antohio Maforda was appointed Governor of Valencia today as the city continued to celebrate the entry of Nationalist troops. The new Governor instituted an 8 p.m. curfew. The city was completely occupied last night. Thousands danced in the streets, eating the bread and wine provided by the victorious troops.

Reliable Nationalist military sources said that a few days would pass before the troops move northward from the Murcia region. This delay will leave the ports of Alicante and Gandia open for the exodus of part of the throngs wishing to leave Spain.—United Press.

Fleet Enters Cartagena

Paris, Mar. 30.

The Nationalist Fleet entered Cartagena this morning, taking over Spain's main naval base, rdio reports reaching here said.

The Nationalists found the biggest Spanish battleship Jaime Primero half-submerged in the harbour and three partly built submarines rusting in the naval shipyards. Motorized Nationalist forces entered Sagunto and immediately occupied the important blast furnances to prevent sabotage.

Official confirmation was received that the Nationalists completed the occupation of Valencia, Almeria, Jaen, Albecete, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara and numerous small but important towns. They must still occupy Alicante and Murcia, both of which have surrendered.

The drive of the southern Nationalist Army under General Gonzalo Quiepo de Llano continued to make headway since its movements were not opposed and the southern forces occupied Publo Alcocer and Herrera del Duque.—United Press.

U.S. Seeks Guarantees

Washington, Mar. 29.

Before proceeding with recognition of General Franco, the United States is expected to try to obtain some guarantee of clemency for the defeated Republicans.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State, conferred with President Roosevelt this morning. He later indicated that the question of recognition was under review. The French Ambassador in Washington, the Comte de Saint-Quentin, conferred at length with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State. It is understood that France's attitude towards the Italian claims was mentioned in the conversation.—Reuter.

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 17 1939

Local Lawyer Said Joining Puppet Regime

Wang Reported Made "Foreign Minister" In Nanking

A former adviser to Chang Tso-lin, Wang Yin-tai is said to have been appointed the "Minister of Foreign Affairs" of the Japanese sponsored "Reformed Government" in Nanking, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

It is recalled that the post has been left vacant in the bogus regime ever since the assassination of Chen Lch on February 19. Chen was shot and fatally wounded by a band of armed men who had broken into his Yu Yuen Road residence while he was celebrating the Lunar New Year with friends and relatives.

Until recently a legal practitioner in Shanghai, Mr. Wang has led a long official career. While still a student of law in Germany in 1909, Wang was delegated by the Viceroy of Chili to investigate political systems in the German Empire.

Returning to China in 1913, Wang successively held several important posts in the Peking Government. With the outbreak of the World War, he was appointed Judge of the High Prize Court and Legal Adviser to the Office for the Custody of Enemy Property.

At the conclusion of the European war, Wang was sent by the Peking Government to Mongolia as High Commissioner representing the Government.

His connection with Chang Tso-lin first began in 1922 when he was transferred to Manchuria where he remained for three years. In 1926, he was made Minister of Justice.

Since 1930, Wang has been practising law in Shanghai, with office at 212 Kiangse Road.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch, Central Division.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY

Date. March 28 ~~19 39~~.

Subject (in full) Organization of Opium Suppression and Regulations governing issuing of gratuity to police officers.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the attached official gazette of the Reformed Government, No. 46, dated March 20, 1939, are published the orders of the Reformed Government enforcing regulations concerning the organization of Opium Suppression Bureaux and the issue of gratuities to police officers serving under the Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. B.) D. C. (Special Branch)
28/3.

D.I. Law
DSI Kao
DSI Liao

D. I. Fah
29/3.

Supt 29/3

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 28 1939

033112

CHEN CHUN SAID SLATED TO HEAD NANKING PUPPETS

Because of internal disputes, Chen Chun, "Minister of Education" of the " Reformed Government" in Nanking will soon replace Liang Hung-chih as "President of the Executive Yuan" of the Nanking Puppet regime, according to Chinese report yesterday.

Liang Hugg-chih, according the same report, will be appointed Chairman of the "Hupeh Provincial Government," Fu Siao-en "Mayor" of Shanghai will be appointed "Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government" and Chang Ping-hui will be appointed "Mayor" of Shanghai.

FILE
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 22 1939

No. S. B. D.
Date

Murder Of Puppet Finance Minister In Nanking Rumored

Persistent rumors in Nanking stated that Mr. Chen Chin-tao, puppet "Minister of Finance," had been killed by assassins, a new arrival from that city said yesterday.

Details of the killing were said to be unavailable since both the Japanese and the "Reformed Government" had effected a rigid censorship to keep the news from spreading.

Mr. Chen was probably the best known of the officials in the Nanking set-up. Before becoming a puppet he had served first the Ching Dynasty, then the Peking Government and in recent years in the Ministry of Finance of the National Government.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch.

Date March 13 1939.

S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 8155-D
15 3 39

Subject. Mysterious death of Dr. Chen Chin Tao, the Minister of Finance of the Reformed Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from pro-Japanese sources that Chen Chin Tao(陳錦涛), the Minister of Finance of the Reformed Government, died suddenly at his residence in Nanking yesterday. Rumours were current that he had been poisoned.

Yen Chia Chi(嚴家熾), the Vice Minister of Finance, has been appointed to act concurrently as Minister.

Dr. Chen Chin Tao was a native of Kwangtung, age 68, a returned student from U.S.A. He joined the government service in the "Ching" Regime and was once the Vice Minister of Finance. In 1912 following the formation of the Republican Government, he was Minister of Finance. Later he went on a mission to Europe. In 1916-17 he was reinstated Minister of Finance and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a great author and was responsible for the edition of books concerning financial reforms. Until 1937 he was connected with the Nanking Nationalist Government.

Yen Chia Chi was the former Financial Commissioner of Kiangsu.

SHANGHAI 14 MAR 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Comm'r
for
Information
of Mr Robertson
DC(S.B)

Chinese-American Daily News and other local newspapers dated Mar.22:

REPORTED MURDER OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT" FINANCE MINISTER

According to arrivals from Nanking, the situation in Nanking became tense during the past few days. It was reported there that Chen Ching-tao (陳靜濤), Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", was fatally attacked by unknown persons the other day. The matter was kept secret by the puppet authorities.

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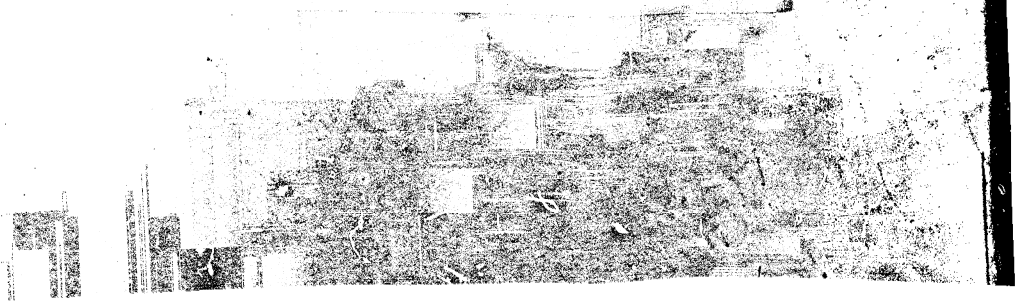
March 9, 1939. Morning Translation

Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), a mosquito paper, of March 8:-

LIEN NYOH, ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

Lien Nyoh (廉隅), who is at present Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government", was formerly a legal practitioner in Shanghai. He is a younger brother of Mr. Lien Nan-hu (廉南湖), a veteran Kuomintang member. He studied in Japan and is versed in the Japanese language. At one time he lived at House No. 23 Ming Teh Li (明德里), Avenue Joffre, but he returned to Wusih, his native place, following a quarrel with his concubine. He was once the Chief Procurator of a Court but was dismissed when he was involved in a certain case. Then he was practising law in this locality, he had very few cases. It is not known through what connection he secured the appointment of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs with the "Reformed Government" after its inauguration. He is now Acting Foreign Minister and it is probable that he will be made Minister.

FILE



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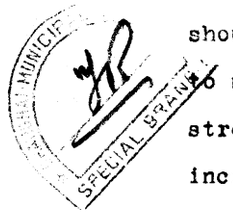
March 15, 1939.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAMME FOR 1939 OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

It has been learned from a fairly reliable source that the Japanese Special Service Section has recently worked out a complete administrative programme for the year 1939 and has handed it over to the Reformed Government of China for execution.

The administrative policy of the Reformed Government as mapped for the current year is summarized in the following:-

(I). That the general tendency of the administration for this year should be directed towards the rehabilitation of the farming districts. At the same time, emphasis should be laid upon the selection of technical personnel to meet the need of various government functions so as to strengthen the organization of the Government and to increase the efficiency of the administration.



(II). That the Government should devote its chief attention towards the reconstruction in various lines by co-operating with Japan and Manchukuo for the furtherance of the cause. The detailed program is to be formulated separately.

Concerning the Executive Yuan

(1). That the Executive Yuan should devote its chief attention to the restoration of peace and order, the rehabilitation of the farming districts and the guidance of the policy and work of various government departments.

(2) That big scale recruiting of qualified personnel should take place and competitive examination systems be adopted for the selection of different kinds of government staffs so as to improve their qualifications.

FILE

16/3

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

(3) That the organization of different government yuans and ministries should be improved, reformed and strengthened so as to increase the effeciency of the function.

(4) That a three year rehaoilitation plan is to be adopted and carried out accordingly.

In addition to the general principles as mentioned above, there are detailed plans for various ministries, such as the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Judicial Administration, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Pacification which is similar to the Ministry of War, the authority of which extends only to the maintanence of peace and order in the country.

CFP/

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D.S.B. REGISTRY 8155-D

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date March 8, 19 39.

Subject. "Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China" adopted by the Reformed Government.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih, *Forwarded by* C. Crawford



A "Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China" (中華民國臨時邦聯約法) consisting of 56 articles and divided into ten chapters, was adopted by the Reformed Government at the "Congress of the Delegates of the People" which was convened on November 28, 1938 in Nanking. The full text of this Provisional Constitution has now been made the contents of a booklet by ×Wu I-ting (武宜停), principal promoter of the Shanghai International Peace Association (上海國際和平會) with a communication address at 46 Avenue Foch (Chengtu Road District) (vide Special Branch report dated January 26, 1939), who has had printed a quantity of the booklets for distribution among his relatives, friends and newspaper offices.

× See D 7510

A copy of this booklet has been obtained by this office and is attached herewith together with a full translation.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.S.B. FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

8/3.

Commr
Ltr
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

TRANSLATION

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Drafted by Wu I-ting.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Contents

Declaration		
Chapter	I	General Provisions
Chapter	II	The People
Chapter	III	The Senate
Chapter	IV	Government of the Federal States
Chapter	V	Administration of the Federal States
Chapter	VI	Administrative System of the Central Government.
Chapter	VII	Administrative System of the States
Chapter	VIII	Administrative System of Autonomy
Chapter	IX	Parliament
Chapter	X	Economics

(A total of 56 Articles divided into the above ten Chapters).

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Declaration

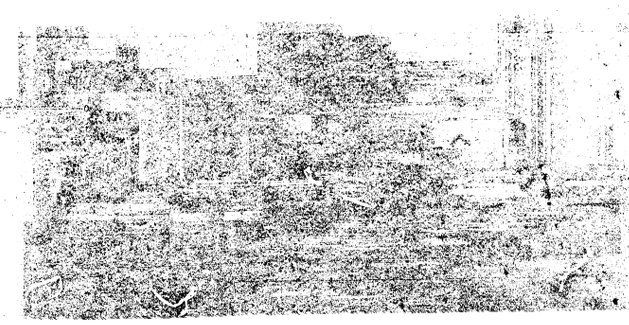
The creation of the Republic of China is based on the three moral obligations and five constant virtues which are inborn in the Chinese race and imbued in it by nature. Since the Three People's Principles and Five Power Constitution have been abolished and the three moral obligations and five constant virtues ordained as suitable substitutes, it has been deemed necessary to proclaim a provisional constitution for the guidance of the people, so that a constitutional law may in the mean time be drafted for formal adoption, in accordance with which, authority may be vested in the government in a manner satisfactory to the people.

This Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China, therefore, was adopted by the delegates attending the "Congress of the Delegates of the People" convened in Nanking in accordance with the harmonious spirit manifested by the five races in the dawn of the Republic when the defunct Ching Dynasty surrendered its authority.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 1 to 8 provide that the territories existing at the time when the defunct Ching Dynasty surrendered its authority to the Republic are the territories of the states of the Republic of China, and that the people of the various existing provinces may found their own states and organize their own governments according to their respective districts



and administrative areas.

Article 9. All the people of the same race having their abode in the territories of the Republic of China are to be regarded as the citizens of the Republic of China. They are all equal under the law, irrespective of their sex, religion, caste, race, profession or nationality.

Article 10. All the people shall abide by the national law after its promulgation.

Article 11. The freedom of the people consists of :-

a) Personal liberty;

b) Freedom of choosing a vocation;

c) Freedom of residence;

d) Freedom of owning property;

e) Freedom of assembly;

f) Freedom of speech and authorship;

g) Freedom of thought and correspondence;

h) Freedom of religious faith;

i) Freedom of appeal in accordance with law;

j) Freedom of exercising the right of suffrage, recall initiative and referendum.

Article 12. The freedom of the people provided under the preceding article shall be restricted by law.

Article 13. The people when found acting against the law, are subject to arrest, detention, trial and punishment.

CHAPTER III THE SENATE

Article 14. The legislative authority of the Republic of China shall be the Senate.

Article 15. The Senate shall be organized by the Senators.

Article 16. Senators shall be elected at the session of the "Congress of the Delegates of the People".

Their ratio is as follows :-

a) Two senators shall be elected from each administrative areas of the various provinces.

b) In those places where administrative areas are not yet created, the ratio of their senators to be elected is as follows :-

9 each from Mongolia and Thibet;

5 from Shanghai;

2 each from the municipalities of Nanking, Peking, Tientsin and other municipalities.

Article 17. The Senate has the authority -

a) To draft laws of the nation;

b) To settle all disputes within the territories of the Federal States;

c) To compile budgets of the Federal States;

d) To decide upon issues concerning national revenues, national currencies and judicial systems.

e) To decide upon issues concerning national loans, and receipts and expenditures of the national treasury;

f) To answer queries raised by the Federal Government;

g) To entertain and examine appeals of the people;

h) To put forward suggestions beneficial to the people for consideration by the Federal Government;

i) To put forward suggestions of national interest for consideration by the Federal Government;

j) To impeach officials of the Federal Government for their delinquencies;

k) To conduct personal enquiries amongst the

important officials of the Federal Government;

1) To take charge of other issues of a national importance.

Article 18. Meetings may be convened and terminated at the discretion of the Senate.

Article 19. All sessions of the Senate shall be held openly but secret sessions may be held either at the request of the Federal Government or by a vote of two thirds of the attending Senators.

Article 20. All resolutions adopted at the sessions of the Senate shall be passed to the Federal Government for enforcement.

Article 21. The Federal Government may refer the resolutions back to the Senate for reconsideration with reasons therefor attached. Such resolutions shall be considered as finally adopted for enforcement when they are upheld by a vote of two thirds of the attending senators in the Senate.

Article 22. The Senate comprises one Chief of the Senate, one Deputy Chief of the Senate, and a number of Chairmen of Committees. They shall be elected from amongst the Senators themselves by next ballot.

Article 23. The Senators shall not be held personally responsible outside the Senate for their speeches and opinions in the Senate.

Article 24. The Senators shall not be subject to arrest while the Senate is in session except in case they are apprehended flagrante delicto.

Article 25. Laws governing the organization of the Senate shall be drawn up by the Senators themselves.

Article 26. The Senate shall be automatically dissolved upon the establishment of the Parliament and the authority exercised by the Senate shall be taken over by the Parliament.

CHAPTER IV GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATES

Article 27. A Federal Government shall be established by the various States and a Provisional President shall be elected who shall govern and exercise control over all the States of the Republic of China. A Provisional Vice-President shall be elected to assist the Provisional President in the latter's duties.

Article 28. The Provisional President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Senators from amongst the 10 candidates nominated by the various States.

Article 29. The functions of the President are as follows:-

a) To represent the Federal Government, to attend to state affairs and to promulgate laws;

b) To submit to the Senate for deliberation and adoption official statutes, laws, and treaties;

c) To issue mandates and statutes in accordance with law;

d) To take supreme command of land, sea and air forces of the nation;

e) To appoint and dismiss high officials of the Federal Government at home and abroad;

f) To receive in audience foreign diplomatic corps;

g) To confer medals and decorations of honor;

h) To declare a state of emergency in accordance with law and to authorize the enforcement of martial law;

i) To declare amnesties, special pardons and to authorize the remission of penalties;

j) To deputize the Vice-President to act in his stead.

CHAPTER V ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEDERAL STATES

Article 30. A State Council consisting of a certain number of State Counsellors shall be established jointly by the various states.

Article 31. The various States shall nominate one State Counsellor for each administrative area within their jurisdiction. The State Counsellors shall be appointed by the Provisional President to take charge of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees in the Government.

Article 32. Presidential mandates, orders for the promulgation of laws and statutes shall be countersigned by the heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees of the Government.

Article 33. The heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Commissions of the Government may attend the Senate and participate in its deliberations.

Article 34. The Provisional President shall immediately remove from their offices those heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Commissions of the Government who may be subject to a vote of impeachment by the Senate. The Provisional President may, however, refer the issue to the Senate with a request for reconsideration.

CHAPTER VI ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Article 35. The administrative system of the Central Government is based on the principle of civilizing the savages. The system comprises the five Yuans under the State Council and their subordinate organs.

Article 36. The administrative system of the Central Government is shown in the following chart:-

Article 37. Administrative statutes for the guidance of officials of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees of the Government shall be drawn up by the Provisional President and submitted to the Senate for adoption and subsequent enforcement.

CHAPTER VII ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE STATES

Article 38. The administrative system of the various States for the setting up of their subordinate administrative areas and districts shall be determined by the people of those states in accordance with moral obligations and constant virtues.

Article 39. The people shall be the essential part of the various States with a view to universal autonomy. There shall not be "One Party Despotism" or "Political Tutelage".

Chart showing the organization of the State Council

STATE COUNCIL

- Kan Li Yuan (Control Yuan)
  - Auditing Committee
  - Administrative Efficiency Exam. Committee
- Sz Yi Yuan (Judicial Yuan)
  - Trial Committee
  - Judgment Committee
- Heng Jen Yuan (Executive Yuan)
  - Department of Industries & Commerce
  - Department of Communications
  - Department of Finance
  - Department of Agriculture & Mining
  - Department of Military Affairs
  - Department of Education
  - Department of Foreign Affairs
  - Department of Internal Affairs
- Kao Teh Yuan (Examination Yuan)
  - Committee to Examine Conduct
  - Committee to Examine Knowledge
- Li Tao Yuan (Legislative Yuan)
  - Planning Committee
  - Committee to Devise Methods

CHAPTER VIII ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF AUTONOMY

Article 40. Local autonomy of the Republic of China shall be established by Autonomous Guilds which shall be organized by heads of households or their representatives. As units in the framework of autonomy, the heads of households bear the responsibility of internally regularizing the family and externally governing the nation.

Article 41. Those heads of households who are of non-Chinese nationality but who are versed in Chinese literature and speak the Chinese Mandarin, are all entitled to the right of autonomy and are considered competent to participate in the formation of Autonomous Guilds.

Article 42. Five grades of autonomous guilds are designated and their organization is as follows:-

a) Autonomous Guild of the Village - to be organized by the heads of households of the village themselves.

b) Autonomous Guild of the Section - to be organized by the representatives of the villages.

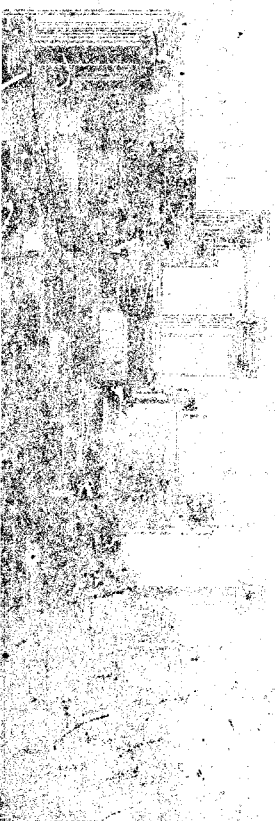
c) Autonomous Guild of the District - to be organized by the representatives of the sections.

d) Autonomous Guild of the Administrative Area - tc be organized by the representatives of the Districts.

e) Autonomous Guild of the State - to be organized by the representatives of the administrative areas.

Article 43. The representatives provided in the preceding article shall be subject to changes from time to time at the discretion of their respective Guilds by which they are originally elected.

Article 44. For the internal organization of the various grades



Finance, Industries and Commerce Section

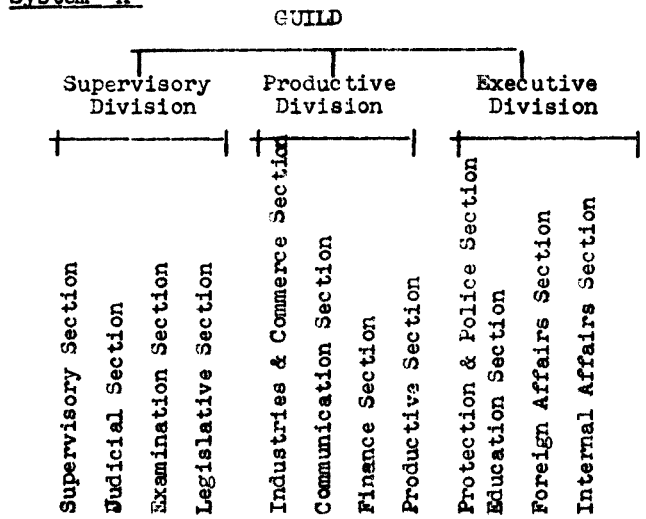
Communication & Productive Section

Foreign Affairs, Police & Protection Section

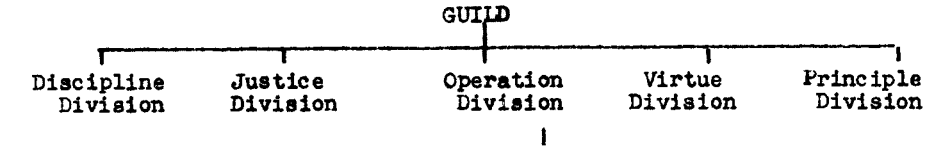
Internal Affairs & Education Section

of autonomous guilds, one of the following two systems may be adopted according to the available local talent.

System "A"



System "B"



Article 45. All people of the Republic of China may organize their own societies or associations according to the systems provided in the preceding article, irrespective of their race, sex, nativity or profession.

Article 46. The freedom of the people in organizing societies and associations shall be guided by the moral obligations and constant virtues.

Article 47. In organizing societies and associations, the people shall not draft, formulate or draw up their own rules and regulations. Should they deem it necessary to have their own rules and regulations, such rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval and promulgation by the Federal Government or the Senate prior to their enforcement.

CHAPTER IX PARLIAMENT

Article 48. The Parliament shall be organized by Members of Parliament.

Article 49. The various State Autonomous Guilds may elect their own Members of Parliament. Three Members of Parliament shall be elected from each administrative area of the various States.

Article 50. Sessions of the Members of Parliament shall be held either when the States shall have been established in one third of the territories of the existing provinces, or when one third of the State Autonomous Guilds shall have been organized.

Article 51. The functions of the Parliament shall be :

a) To take over the authority of the Senate and to draft a Constitutional Law;

b) To elect a President of the Republic of China;

c) To exercise the rights of initiative and referendum on behalf of the people;

d) To assist the people in exercising their rights

of recall and suffrage.

Article 52. The tenure of office of the Members of Parliament shall be determined by the various States themselves. Their salaries shall also be a charge of their respective States.

Article 53. The various grades of Autonomous Guilds may change their Members of Parliament who should be found unsatisfactory to the people by virtue of the people's rights of recall and suffrage.

Article 54. The Parliament shall assist the people to exercise their rights of recall and suffrage in accordance with the following procedure :-

a) The decisions and resolutions of the various Village Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Section Autonomous Guild;

b) The decisions and resolutions of the various Section Autonomous Guilds are reported to the District Autonomous Guild;

c) The decisions and resolutions of the various District Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Administrative Area Autonomous Guild;

d) The decisions and resolutions of the various Administrative Area Autonomous Guilds are reported to the State Autonomous Guild;

e) The decisions and resolutions of the various State Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Parliament;

f) The Parliament shall make public all the decisions and resolutions of the various State Autonomous Guilds.

CHAPTER X ECONOMICS

Article 55. The following economic system shall be adopted by the Republic of China:

a) People's Banks shall be established in the various Districts, Administrative Areas and States. Bank notes shall be issued by these banks.

b) Official properties and annual revenues shall be considered as capital of the People's Banks furnished by the Government, while the people's share of the capital shall be put up by the people in terms of movable or immovable properties.

c) The amount of bank notes to be issued by the banks shall be determined by the Government with due regard to the particular necessity of the locality concerned.

d) All official payments shall be made with these bank nc which may be obtained from the various People's Banks by handing over properties, cash or other existent bank notes.

e) The People's Banks of the various localities shall be controlled by the various grades of autonomous guilds.

f) The people of the various walks of life such as cultural, agricultural, industrial and commercial, when in distress, may appeal for relief from the autonomous guilds. In giving such relief, the banknotes of the People's Banks shall be used.

g) To prevent the tyranny of big land owners, land may be purchased with these banknotes by the autonomous Guilds.

h) To prevent the tyranny of the capitalists,.

trade may be conducted by the autonomous guilds with these banknotes.

Article 56. With a view to the speedy consumation of the task of reconstructing a great enlightened nation, the People's Banks shall circulate their bank notes and follow the two economic policies given below :-

a) Economic alliances shall be established with those nations which show a spirit of good will to the people of the Federal States of the Republic of China. These nations shall be accorded the privilege of participating in national enterprises of this nation.

b) National debts shall be renounced and national relations severed with those nations which have sinister designs on the people of the Federal States of the Republic of China.

(F I N I S)



...POLICE
S... REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155
Date 6 3 39

March 5, 1939. Morning Translation.

To Ying Yoh Pao (4/3) and other local newspapers :-

KIANGSU, CHEKIANG AND ANHWEI CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU TO BE REORGANIZED

The Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau was formed by traitor Zau Shih-chuin (鄒式均) on instructions from the Japanese and was placed under the direction of Kusumoto, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Organ in Shanghai. It collects a revenue of about $5,000,000 per monsem. The Ministry of Finance of the "Reformed Government" cannot exercise control over it. A sum of $100,000 is given to the "Reformed Government" every month by the Consolidated Tax Bureau and as a part of the sum has to be given to the Shanghai City Government, the "Reformed Government" only gets about $80,000. Recently the Bureau issued duty stamps.

Chon Ching-tao(陳錦涛), Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", has held many discussions with Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan. Owing to the fact that Kusumoto has resigned from the post of Chief of the Japanese Special Service Organ and Major-General Takeshita has succeeded him, the "Reformed Government" has requested that the revenue collected by the Kiangsu-Chekiang and Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau be handed to the Government. It is reported that the new Chief of the Special Service Organ has agreed.

As the Japanese have learned of the cases of fraud committed by Zau Shih-chuin, Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, and his subordinates, it has been decided to reorganize the Bureau within a short period. Zau Shih-chuin will be compelled to resign. Many persons are trying to obtain the vacant post, including Wu Wen-chung (吳文中), Chief of the Judicial Office of the Shanghai City Government and concurrently Chief of the Social Bureau, who is very active.

FILE

SECRET

REPORTED PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

According to information from a fairly reliable source, Mr. Chen Chun, the Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government of China will carry out the following plan of work during the year, 1939.:-

A. Reform of the Administrative Organization.

1. Aiming at the thorough reorganization of local administration and the abolition of the independent conception of provincial administration. The preparation in this connection shall be started at once in order to narrow the scope of function of provinces and districts and to strengthen the federal system to the end of this year.

2. In order to strengthen the autonomic system of hsien, efforts shall be made to formulate and improve the administrative organization of hsien.

B. Reform and Strengthening of Police Organs.

1. The plan for the formulation of police organs of hsien shall be considered accurately. When the formulation is completed and hsien finance settled the subsidy system shall be decided by separating the police salary from other general expenses.

2. As soon as the organization of police is completed one-third of the prescribed munition shall be handed over to them.

3. The Police Officers and Training School shall be enlarged and strengthened in order to increase the ability and character of the police. The number of the police shall be decreased.

4. The important duties of the system of the Anti-Communistic Youth Association shall be regulated.

The self-defensive power of districts towns and villages shall be strengthened by using reliable police officers and policemen of the School for police officer and Training School to carry out special education.

5. The Autonomic Regulation shall be formulated immediately in order to investigate the inhabitants and to carry out a policy of strict mutual guarantee.

C. Public Welfare.

Completion of Sanitary Construction.

1. The system of hsien hospitals shall be formulated by establishing hsien hospitals in various hsiens or towns and branch hospitals in important districts or villages in order to increase the popularity of treatment and sanitary knowledge.

2. The first plan for the completion of sanitary construction consists of three periods. Ending at the end of April, the first period is entitled as the Period of Training Important Staff. Each hsien shall be provided with two educational assistants and five nurses. Meanwhile the establishment of hospital in about one-third of the hsien and towns shall be under preparation.

3. The second period ends at the end of August. Hospitals shall be established in about one-third of the hsien and towns. Every endeavour must be made in this direction.

4. The third period ends at the end of this year. Hospitals shall be gradually increased in about one-third of the hsien and towns.

D. Investiation into and Preparation for the Improvement of Hsien Affairs.

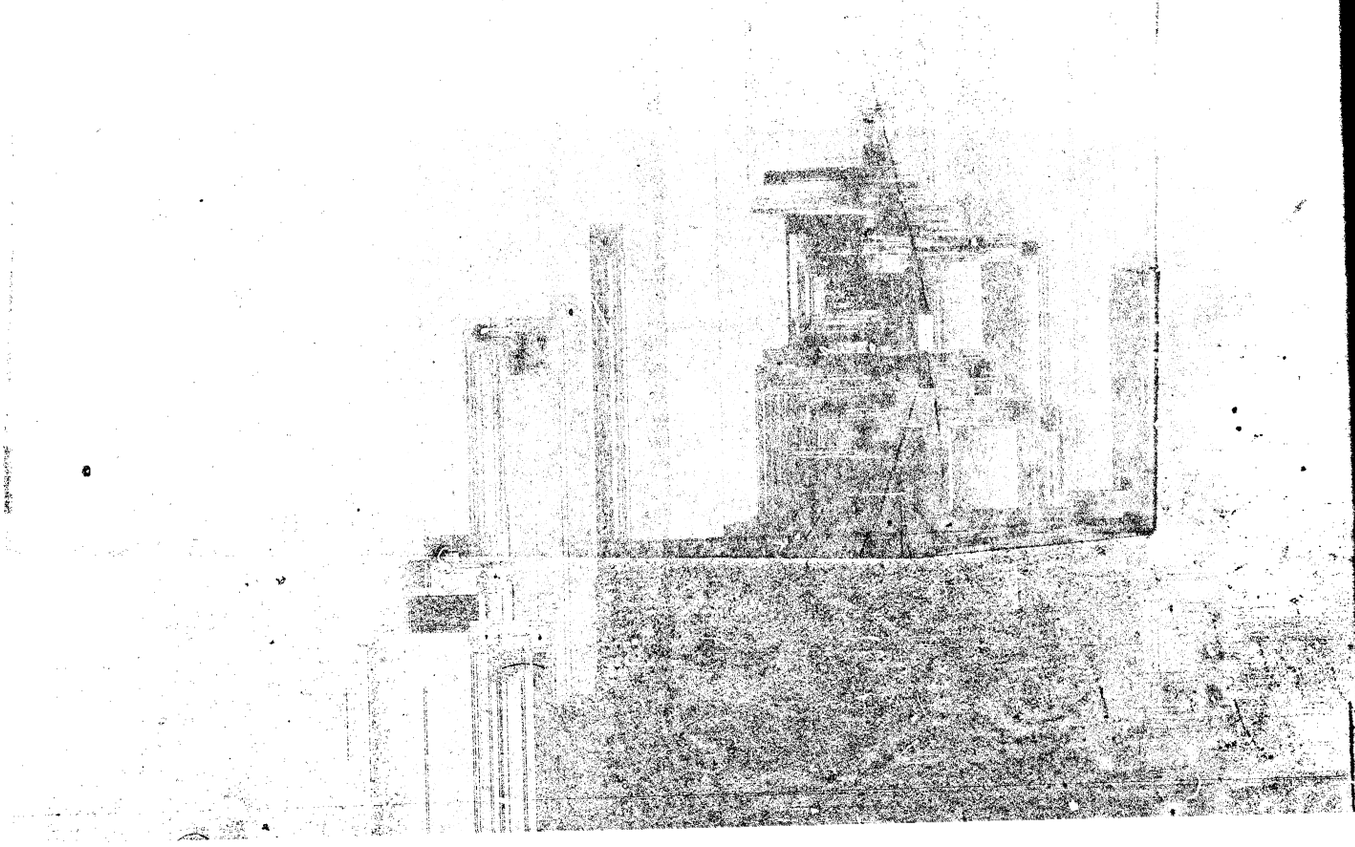
1. The reform of various systems.

2. The formulation of various statistics.

3. The training of staff of statisticians.

E. Other Matters:

1. Quarantine Stations. Well-organized quarantine stations shall be established to quarantine incoming foreign ships.



F. 207a
K. 500-11-28.

Ref. No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Form A
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 3155 D
Date 7 2 28

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

February 27, 1928.

SUBJECT

Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow Confirmed in Mandate issued by the Reformed Government.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police report.**
2.
3.
4.
5.

CHY/

Special Branch,

February 25, 1939.

Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow Confirmed in Mandate issued by the Reformed Government.

The murder of Mayor Ho Tsan (何瓚) of Hangchow at his home in Hangchow by unknown assassins was mentioned in a Mandate published in the Reformed Government's Gazette of February 6, 1939. Besides authorising the issue of $50,000 to the family of the deceased, the Government directs the authorities concerned to effect the arrest of the assassins.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

CHY/

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch (Japan)

REPORT

Date. February 25 / 9 39.

Subject (in full) Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow confirmed ~~in Mandate~~ issued by the Reformed Government.

Mad. by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The murder of Mayor Ho Tsan(何璟) of Hangchow at his home in Hangchow by unknown assassins was mentioned in a Mandate published in the Reformed Government's Gazette of February 6, 1939. Besides authorising the issue of $50,000 to the family of the deceased, the Government directs the authorities concerned to effect the arrest of the assassins.

Item A
Copy to Sec

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 27 FEB. 1939 HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
25/2

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sir
Information
J H D Robertson
DC(S.B.)

...SIAY
893.00 P155-D
9 2 33

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated Dec.18 and other local newspapers:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU

Since the attempt on his life, Zau Shih-chun (邵式軍), the Chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau, has not dared to attend office. Taking advantage of this, Chen Ching-tao (陳錦涛), the Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", has appointed one of his trusted followers to take over the post.

In view of the blockade of Pootung, which has compelled vegetable hawkers coming to Shanghai to pass through the Western District, Kao Yuin-tsing (高雲青), the Chief of the Western District Revenue Office of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, is imposing exorbitent taxes, thereby enriching himself.

Zau Shih-chun at one time tried to secure the post of Minister of Finance. According to information from quarters concerned, Zau has not been on good terms with the "Reformed Government" because of unequal division of booty. Through the efforts of Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) and Chen Ching-tao, the Consolidated Tax Bureau was persuaded to appropriate a monthly sum of $300,000 for the "Reformed Government". Under the protection of the Japanese authorities, Zau is collecting about $5,000,000 monthly from special taxes, revenue stamps, rolled tobacco and wine taxes, of which 20% is deducted as commission.

FILE

Upon hearing of the reported transfer of Zau Shih-chun, Chiang Soh-ho (蔣叔和), Bao Chung-sun (鮑春申), Chu Sao-zung (朱少宗) and other important employees of the Consolidated Tax Bureau as well as one Tung (董) and one Zee (錢), the legal advisors to the Bureau, are openly aiding and abetting smuggling activities. They have held secret meetings in hotels at which the distribution of a booty of $280,000 was discussed.

When informed of this, the other officials of the Bureau charged Chu Sao-zung and others with misappropriation and corrupt practices before the Central China Japanese Military Special Service Section. Upon receiving this complaint, Kusumoto, the Chief of the Special Service Section, detailed officials to make an investigation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
REGIS
No. D. 8155-D
9 2 39

Chinese-American Daily News: 30-1-39 (AM)

NANKING AND PEIPING REGIMES TO BE CONVERTED INTO POLITICAL COMMITTEES

According to information from foreign quarters, the question of the reorganization of the puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping was secretly discussed at the fourth joint meeting held by the "Reformed Government" and the Peiping Provisional Government recently.

It is learned that the Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government" may be reorganized and each converted into a Political Committee. Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), the President of the Legislative Yuan of the "Reformed Government", will be Chairman of the Nanking Political Committee, while Wong Keh-min (王克敏) of the Peiping Provisional Government will be Chairman of the Peiping Political Committee. Each committee will have 15 members.

With a view to accelerating the inauguration of a puppet "Central Government", autonomous organization will be formed separately. Preparations are being made by Chen Chun (陳群), the Minister of Interior of the "Reformed Government", for the formation of a "Chinese Republic Neighbourly Friendship Association".

No. S. R. D. 8155-D
Date 9 2 39

January 28, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Jan. 27:

JAPANESE AND MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

According to reports received, representatives of the Nanking "Reformed Government" and the Peiping Provisional Government, taking advantage of their presence in Peiping to attend conferences, made a joint call on Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the hope of urging him to take part in the puppet administration. Marshal Wu gave no promise to accept their offer nor did he make any statement of his views. The callers were much disappointed. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), Chen Chun (陳群) and other delegates of the "Reformed Government" have already returned to the South.

Of late, Japanese papers have published reports to the effect that Marshal Wu is about to join the puppet administration, while traitorous organs, at the instigation of the Japanese and the puppet authorities, have even utilized the name of the public to encourage Marshal Wu's defection.

According to the Domei News Agency, an official organ of the Japanese authorities, Marshal Wu is unwilling to make known his attitude. He is devoting his attention to the study of the Chinese classics. The Domei News Agency further reports that Marshal Wu's residence in Peiping is full of representatives of various parties nearly every day.

This convinces us that the Japanese and the puppet authorities are doing their utmost to urge Wu to assume a post, but Marshal Wu has not changed his attitude.

According to information from reliable sources, many of Wu's followers and members of his family have been bought over by the Japanese and the puppet authorities. It is therefore assumed that Wu will probably be forced to make known his attitude in the next two or three days. The public are now anxiously awaiting developments.

According to another report, the Japanese authorities, at the instigation of Wang Ching-wei, have not relaxed their efforts, because the Japanese intend to appoint Marshal Wu as leader of military affairs and Wang Ching-wei as supreme head of political matters. It is for this reason that Japanese representatives have been very active in Hanoi.

According to Domei, Marshal Wu has issued a telegram advocating the cessation of the hostilities. No information is however available as to whether or not the telegram was drafted and issued by Marshal Wu himself.

FILE

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 8155
Date January 31 1939.

Subject (in full) Ching Dien appointed Chief of Anhwei Provincial Police.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to an order published by the Reformed Government on January 12, Ching Dien has been appointed Chief of the Provincial Police in Anhwei.

Ching Dien(金田) is a native of Anhwei, age 50. He is the brother of Ching Li Jen(金里仁), ex-Land Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government under General Wu Te Chen. Between 1934 and 1935 Ching Dien was in charge of the West Gate Division of the Chinese Police and owing to his disagreement with Commissioner Tsai Ching Chun, he was transferred to the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Office as treasurer.

Prior to the evacuation of Chinese troops from Shanghai, he was one of the secretaries to Mr. O.K. Yui. He used to live at 24/5 Carter Road.

FILE

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.S, Special Branch Station

Date December 8th, 1938.

Subject Much Political Activity Reported at Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to reliable information reaching Shanghai from Nanking much political activity is now taking place in the latter city in connection with the formation of the proposed new Central Government of China. These negotiations, however, do not seem to make much headway, chiefly on account of mutual suspicion and jealousy prevailing between the adherents of the Reformed Government at Nanking and the Provisional Government at Peking. No definite information could be obtained regarding the future attitude of General Wu Pei Foo, although it is believed that he would eventually accept the premiership of the new government.

Captain Mori has recently returned from Nanking but Mr. Chao Shih Chiun, the Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, is still there. The latter has agreed to accept to become the new Minister of Finance in the revised Reformed Government but, owing to the general uncertainty in Nanking, it is as yet not known, if he actually will assume the new post.

SHANGHAI M.P. 8 DEC. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E. Papp
Inspector.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comms
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

8/12

P.A. to C.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. Branch

Date January 6 1939.

Subject New Appointments published in the Official Gazette of the Reformed Government No. 33 dated December 19, 1938.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Zia Koh(謝恪) is hereby appointed Chief Secretary to the Hangchow Municipality.

Chung Po Shen(鍾璞芳) is appointed Councillor, Chen Ping Nien(陳炳年) Commissioner of Finance, Dung Shoh Ko (鄧孝可) Commissioner of Social Affairs and Hsu Seu Chung (許宇忠) Commissioner of Public Works of the Hangchow Municipality.

Temporary regulations governing the registration and control of physicians, chemists and obstetricians are hereby promulgated. (copy attached)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

S. Forwarded

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Seen Wang Chang Lo
RAB. June 7, 1938.

S 2

Let Mr Bryan have a perusal of this Gazette
HB

Ta Mei Wan Pao (Noon Edition) publishes the following telegram from Hongkong :- 23-12-38 (FM)

REPRESENTATIVES OF PEIPING AND NANKING REGIMES HOLD MEETING

According to information secured from Peiping, a preliminary meeting of the puppet regimes was opened at Peiping yesterday, at which were present Wong Keh-min (王克敏), Chu Sen (朱深) and Jong Yih-tang (王揖唐) of the Peiping Provisional Government and Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), Chen Lon (陳籙) and Hwa Chi-feng (華奇峰) of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" as well as representatives of Prince Teh of the Mongolian Government and of the puppet administrations in Canton and Hankow. The formal meeting will be held at 10 a.m. December 24.

According to information secured from Hongkong, the agenda contained the following matters:-

(1) Control of the Postal administration.
(2) Control of exportation of cotton from Central and North China.
(3) Control of production and trade in various places.
(4) Control of financial resources.
(5) Revision of the Customs tariff and consolidated tax.
(6) Establishing of Liaison Departments to bring about close co-operation with Japan and Manchukuo.
(7) How to avoid dissensions among the various puppet regimes, especially how to bring about the co-operation of the puppet administration in Mongolia with the Provisional Government in Peiping and the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Immediately after their arrival in Peiping by aeroplance at 2 p.m. December 21, Liang Hung-tse and other representatives of the "Reformed Government" had a conference with Wong Keh-min on the question of issuing a circular telegram advocating peace and demending the termination of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. As no agreement could be reached, the matter will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting.

FILE

December 22, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated December 21 :-

MERGER OF PEIPING AND NANKING REGIMES

The two puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping have decided to hold a third joint meeting on December 23 in Peiping. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯) and Chen Loh (陳籙), who will represent the "Reformed Government", left for Peiping on the morning of December 21 by a Japanese military aeroplane, in company with Major-General Harata and other Japanese military officers.

This paper has on many occasions made known to the public the real object of this conference. The much talked of amalgamation is only a smoke screen to deceive the Tokyo authorities for it is clear that the two regimes are both anxious to maintain and safeguard their respective status.

It will be remembered that sometime ago Prince Teh, the ruler of Mongolia, issued a circular telegram opposing a merger of his administration with the puppet regimes in China Proper. It is now learned that thanks to the efforts of Major-General Kita, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Department in Peiping, the Mongolian Government has agreed to detail representatives to this proposed conference. In addition, delegates from the recently inaugurated Self-Autonomous Committees in Canton and Hankow will also take part.

Apart from devising ways and means to strengthen the power of the puppet regimes, the conference will consider the introduction of a federal system of government and define the administrative authority of the puppet organs in Canton and Hankow. In addition, the question of concluding an anti-Comintern Pact with Japan and Manchukuo and the issuing of an anti-Communist manifesto will also be brought up for discussion. It is also said that the meeting will issue, in the name of the various puppet administrations a peace manifesto demanding cessation of the resistance against Japan by the National Government and co-operation with the puppet regimes, in the interests of peace in East Asia.

FILE

REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 D
21 12 38

CONFIDENTIAL

21-12-38

MEMO.

Supt Mason

Mr. Bryan may like to see

Seen by M.A. and returned with thanks

The 22/12 [illegible]

D. C. Special Branch.

DBR 22/12

[illegible]

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

File No. [illegible] S. B. REGISTRY D/155/7

Date Dec. 21 21 62 38

Subject: Orders promulgated in the official gazette of the Reformed Government, Issue No.31 dated December 5.

Made by: and Forwarded by: Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following appointments appeared in the Reformed Government Gazette Issue No.31 dated December 5:-

Tsu Li Cheng(朱履诚 alias Tsu Yen 朱諺劬), a Chinese lawyer residing at 74 Yates Road, is appointed Departmental Chief of the Ministry of Justice.

Chen Fu Ming(陳福民), brother of Chen Cheh Ming Civil Governor of Kiangsu, is appointed President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow (confirming report dated Nov.28, 1938) and Sun Kung Chi(孫翼圻), President of the Chekiang High Court at Hangchow.

Woo Wen Chung(吳文中) is appointed Commissioner of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Municipal Government to replace Ling Chi Hung(凌啟鴻).

Wei Chung Siu(韋鍾秀), ex-convict whose biography was given in report dated September 14, 1938, is appointed Superintendent in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In the same gazette were promulgated laws governing control of schools, weights and measures, stock exchanges, organization of the Shanghai Municipal Government,etc.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

LWK/ f

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

Date December 8, 1938.

Subject Registration of lawyers in the areas under the jurisdiction of the "Reformed Government"

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Coates D. I.

On December 5, 1938, a notice purporting to emanate from the "Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government" made its appearance in Pootung, calling upon Chinese citizens now practising law in the areas under its jurisdiction to register with the Ministry. The notice reads as follows:-

"In conformity with the instructions of the "Reformed Government" to the effect that, with the exception of those whose views are contrary to the principles of the new government, the laws and orders promulgated before the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" will remain in force for the time being. The regulations governing the functioning and registration of lawyers promulgated in the 16th Year of the Republic of China (1927) will, therefore, continue to be valid. With a view to ascertaining their qualifications and bringing about a uniform administration, those who are in possession of lawyers' certificates either registered or not registered before the formation of this "Ministry", and who are desirous of practising law in the various provinces and municipalities now under the jurisdiction of the "Reformed Government", are required to submit applications for registration and re-issue of certificates. It is hoped that within three months, commencing from due date when this notice reaches the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provincial Governments, the applicant shall submit his old certificate and identification documents together

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 9 DEC 1938

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

with an exchange fee of $5.00 and two copies of his latest photograph. New certificates will then be issued by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government". Those who fail to register within the specified period will have their certificates which authorizes them to practise law declared null and void.

Hu Nai-tai (胡乃泰),
Minister of Justice."

E.

M.A.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm'r
Sir,
Information
Yours Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

D.S.

FILE

8/6

D.A. & D.C. (Sp. Br.)

F. 207a
K. 500-7-38.

Form A

8155-D
14 12 38

Ref. No. D 8155-D

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December 13, 1938.

SUBJECT

Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. for Secretary General. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of Police Report.**
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE
D82 4 2

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 12, 1938.

Subject Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.

Made by Forwarded by

According to information received, Wang Keh Ming (王克敏), Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government, has been in disagreement with Liang Hung Ts (梁鴻志), Chief Executive of the Reformed Government, over the formation of the Federal Government, the reason being that each is anxious to secure the post of Presidency of the Government.

It is alleged that after the disappearance of Marshal Wu Pei Fu from his home in Peiping apparently as a result of pressure brought upon him, General Doihara is at a loss to select a suitable candidate for he does not favour Wang Keh Ming nor Liang Hung Ts. Knowing this Liang is said to be willing to compromise and to accept the Premiership with power independent of the President but not a few Japanese are dissatisfied with him owing to the failure of his administration of the Reformed Government.

It is also reported that certain Japanese in Shanghai have entered into negotiations with a representative of Mr.Wang Ching-wei, probably Dr. Chu Min Nyi (褚民誼),to prevail upon Mr. Wang to become the President but it is doubtful whether Mr. Wang will agree; even if he does, he will not be able to leave Chungking as his life would be in danger.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

File No. SMP/[illegible]
S. B. REGISTRY
[illegible]

S.2 Special Branch Dxxxxx

REPORT

Date December 12 1938.

Subject Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

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CONFIDENTIAL

See for Sec Gen Sent 14/12/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 13 DEC. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm'r
For
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 1 3 1938

00414

Organization Of Central Government Of China

Joint Commission Of Provisional And Reformed Bodies To Meet On December 23 To Map Out Definite Steps For Formation

PEKING, Dec. 12.—Definite steps to be taken for the organization of a Central Government of China by the amalgamation of the Provisional and Reformed Administrations will be mapped at a third session of the joint commission of the two regimes on December 23, it was disclosed to-day in a statement issued by officials here in connection with the forthcoming anniversary of the establishment of the Peking Government.

The third meeting of the commission will be held here. The second session took place in Nanking on November 2. The commission was organized in Peking on September 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Provisional Government. Agreement already has been reached by the heads of the two regimes on fundamental questions involved in the projected merger.

Achievements of the Provisional Government during the past year were reviewed in the lengthy statement, which claimed that jurisdiction was being maintained effectively in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi. The first anniversary of the inauguration of the Government will be celebrated on December 14.

Restoration of peace and order and effective measures for the relief of refugees were largely due to the action taken by the Government, the statement said.

Early Events Reviewed

Reviewing the early events of the regime, the statement recalled that various Peace Maintenance Commissions had been merged, including those at Peking and in the Tientsin area, as a preliminary step in the extension of control over three provinces.

In September the Government was reorganized with the establishment of seven Ministries, Home Affairs, Public Welfare, Justice, Education, Industry, and Finance, and the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs and Communications.

In the financial field the Government took over the Customs administration in North China on December 16 of last year and carried out a tariff revision in January.

Tariff Revision Made

On June 1 the Government, in cooperation with the Reformed Government, effected another tariff revision with a view to "abrogating the anti-alien tariff," improving the balance of China's payments abroad and strengthening economic cooperation between China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

At the same time the salt gabelle and consolidated tax system were revised.

The Federal Reserve Bank of China was organized in Peking and started business on March 10 as the only note issue bank in North China for the purpose of issuing new notes to replace national currency or legal tender of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Circulation of Nationalist Government notes in North China has been banned since June 10. Notes heretofore issued by other Chinese banks in North China will be banned next March, the statement revealed.

Industrial Plan

The Provisional Government is steadily executing a five-year industrial plan, the statement said.

The Sino-Japanese Economic Council was organized at the end of March with Mr. Wang as chairman and Mr. Hatsusaburo Hirao, Japanese business leader and former Minister of Education, as supreme adviser.

The Economic Council is supervising the activities of the North China Development Company and its affiliated concerns in effecting economic and industrial development in North China by working iron and coal mines, increasing cotton production, the manufacture of salt and improving communication and transportation facilities, the statement declared. The five-year industrial plan will end in 1941.

In December the Sin Min Hui or New People's Association was organized in Peking as the only political group in North China.

Its objectives were announced as the "enlightenment of the masses and enlistment of their whole-hearted support in building up a new order in East Asia along pro-Japanese anti-Communist lines on the basis of old Oriental morals."—Domei.

File
E 13/12

F. 207a
K. 550-7-38.

Form A

Ref. No......

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

December 8, 1938.

SUBJECT

Registration of personnel formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. for Secretary General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police Report.**
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch.
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155
Date 8-12-38

Date December 6, 1938.

Subject Registration of personnel formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

On December 1, 1938, the Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government in Nanking posted a notice on Tung Chong Road, Pootung, calling upon persons formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to register with the Ministry.

Translated, the notice reads as follows :-

"It is notified for general information that since the commencement of hostilities, all grades of judicial institutions in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei have been disorganized and their personnel have disappeared. As the Ministry is at present engaged in the enforcement of measures formulated by the Government for the gradual re-establishment of these institutions, those judges, clerks, gaolers, warders and others formerly connected with these institutions, desirous of reinstatement, are hereby requested to effect registration with this Ministry without delay. As to the emolument of the judicial personnel, it is the intention of this Ministry to raise their scale of pay so that their efficiency in the discharge of their duties will not be unduly impaired as a result of their financial anxiety.

Hu Nai-tai (胡初泰),
Minister of Justice. "

Appended to this notice is also a registration form, a translation of which is attached herewith.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

TRANSLATION.

Qualification for, and the Procedure of Registration of Judicial Personnel by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government."

I. The under-mentioned officials are qualified for registration:-

1. Presiding Judges, Judges, Procurators, Chief Clerks and Clerks of the High Courts and Branch High Courts of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

2. District Judges and Clerks formerly assigned to the Bureaux of Justice in the various Hsiens (Districts) of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

3. Head Gaolers, Gaolers in prisons and branch prisons, and Chief Warders and Warders of detention houses in the various localities in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

4. Prison Supervisors of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

II. Procedure of Registration:-

1. Those holding the foregoing qualifications should send, by registered mail, copies of diplomas and other credentials, service records, together with two copies of the latest photograph, size 3 inches to the Registry of the Ministry, who will duly acknowledge same.

2. Those whose present place of abode is not provided with postal facilities, may send the necessary documents through their respective district governments, municipal administrations or provincial governments as the case may be.

3. Following receipt of these documents and found by the Ministry to be suitable, the applicants will be placed on a waiting list. They will also be served with a notice to the above effect. The documents of those not suitable will be returned to them.

4. The period for registration will be between November 1, 1938 and April 30, 1939 inclusive.

III. Registration will be refused to the following persons:-

1. Those persons whose civil rights have been taken away or those who have not yet had them returned officially.

2. Criminals at large.

3. Opium addicts or addicts of its derivatives.

4. Mental patients.

5. Those who have already been declared bankrupt.

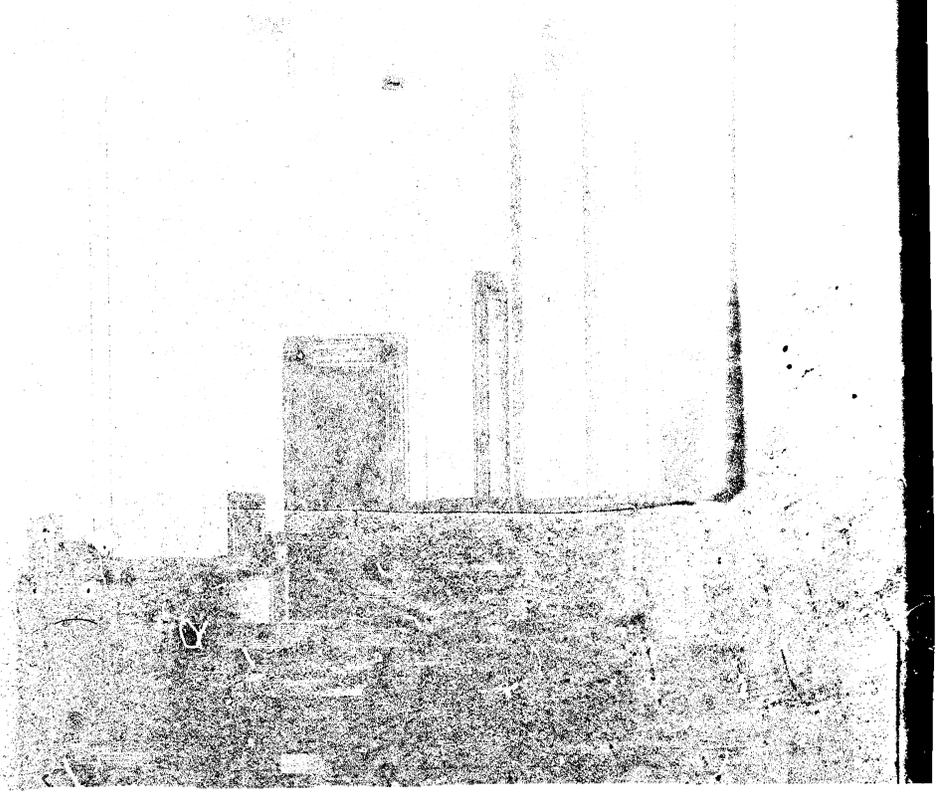
6. Those who are physically incompetent.

7. Those whose registration papers are found to have been forged.

8. Members and/or ex-members of the Communist Party.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley



6.12.38

MEMO.

Commr

Sir,

Information

H. Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 6, 1938.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 14 12 38

Subject Registration of personnel formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Gaspa D.S.

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Hu Nai-tai (胡 枏 泰),
Minister of Justice."

Appended to this notice is also a registration form, a translation of which is attached herewith.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Sec For Sec Gen'l. Sent 8/12 ##.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 DEC. 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.S.P. 6/12

P. A. to D

D. C. (Special Branch)

TP SLATION

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4. Mental patients.

5. Those who have already been declared bankrupt.

6. Those who are physically incompetent.

7. Those whose registration papers are found to have been forged.

8. Members and/or ex-members of the Communist Party.

8155 D
2 12 38

NIPPO
1-12-38

STATEMENT ON ADOPTION OF FEDERAL SYSTEM IN CHINA

A Domei telegram from Nanking reports that at 3 p.m. November 30 in an interview granted to newspaper reporters, Mr. Liang Hung Chi, President of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government", issued the following statement regarding the adoption of a federial system of government in China:-

"The 'Reformed Government' has convoked a general meeting of people's representatives to study the wishes of the people. China is a republican country, therefore, the principle of government must be in accordance with the wishes of the people. The 'Reformed Government' was established on this principle. Five hundred representatives are attending the meeting and some 77 proposals have been put foward by them. It is a great success for the Government because the proposals submitted by the representatives have found acceptance by the government. Now it has been ascertained that the establishment of a new central government will meet with the wishes of the people. The Japanese Government as well as the 'Reformed Government' desire to see a new central regime established. For this, two steps will have to be taken: the first step is to make a careful study of the foundation for the new regime by the United Committee of the Peking Provisional Government and the 'Reformed Government' and the second is to unite and study the wishes of the people by convoking meetings of people's representatives. In this respect the government has achieved great success through the meeting of people's representatives held at Nanking. The meeting is, in fact, a preparatory assembly for the establishment of a new central regime. The question of the system and personnel of the new regime is not an urgent matter. My personal view is that the federal system of government is the most suitable one for China for it will have the support of the 'Reformed Government', the Peking Provisional Government the Mongolian Autonomous Government, and the Peace Preservation Committees of Wuhan and Canton. I am not now in a position to say anything about the constitution of the government for it must be decided by the United Committee and the People's Assembly to be held next spring, but a committee system will be adopted for the time being. The third meeting of the United Committee will be held at Peking in the middle of December. The people's assembly may be held after the fourth conference of the United Committee next spring."

WCT/

F.M. 2
G. SSM-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 4-6 STNY
No. S. B. D. 6155

Date November 29th 38.

Subject Handbill in support of the formation of a New Central Government - distributed in Pootung.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford Lay

CONFIDENTIAL

See for See Gen'l

Sent 3/12/38.

SHAN ★ 1 DEC 1938 COMMISSIONER'S

On November 29, copies of a handbill entitled "A manifesto issued by the people in the Southern Part of Pootung in support of the formation of a New Central Government" were distributed in various parts of Pootung by members of the Pootung Branch of the Bureau of Police. The handbill denounces the Kuomintang as having been the cause of the present hostilities and advocates the necessity of establishing an unified New Central Government which will bring about co-operation with Japan and "everlasting peace" in East Asia.

It is learned that the Peiping Provisional Government and the Reformed Government are convening the so-called "Peoples Congress" in Peiping and Nanking simultaneously in the middle of December, 1938, for the purpose of appointing a president to the New Central Government. Representatives from various cities and provinces at present under the control of the Japanese Military will attend, and Mr. Ling Kie-ong (凌啟鴻), Counsellor of the Shanghai City Govt., and Mr. Chen Siu-fu (陳修夫), Chief of the Bureau of Education, left Shanghai for Nanking by rail on November 29 to attend the proposed congress at Nanking as representatives of the Shanghai City Government.

FILE

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comm'r
Sir
Information
Chas Robertson
DC (SB)

30/11.

P.A.-S.C. (Sp. Br.)

F. 207a
K. 500-7-38.

Form A

Ref. No. D...8155 D

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

December.....1.....1938...

SUBJECT

Handbill in support of the formation of a New Central Government distributed in Pootung.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary for Secretary General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police Report.**
2.
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5.

FM. 2
G. 55M-I-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT S.I., Special Branch. Station xxxxx

Date November 29, 1938.

Subject Handbill in support of the formation of a New Central Government - distributed in Pootung.

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

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Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

November 28, 1938.

NIPPO

PRESIDENT LIANG OF EXECUTIVE YUAN ISSUES STATEMENT

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated November 27 reports that on November 29 Mr. Liang, President of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government," who has just returned from Japan, will deliver an address at the second meeting of representatives from various places in the course of which he will speak of his impressions in Japan and his firm determination to establish a central regime. After the meeting Mr. Liang will inspect Soochow, Hangchow, Chinkiang, Pangpu and other places.

At 3 p.m. November 27 Mr. Liang granted an interview to newspaper reporters during which he made the following statement:-

"During my visit to Japan I met many important officials and civilians, including Premier Konoye, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of the Army, the Minister of the Navy and the President of the Privy Council. I had long individual talks with Premier Konoye and the Ministers of the Army, the Navy and Foreign Affairs and also with the President of the Bank of Japan. I have a strong impression that all Japanese authorities and financiers are firmly united in a single purpose to build a new East Asia. I am very glad to have had a chance to exchange opinions freely with them. I strongly advocated to all I met the importance of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in all plans to bring peace to the Orient. There are two important conditions for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation: the first is to maintain peace and order so as to increase production and the purchasing power of the people in the cities and farms. Of course, the responsibility of maintaining peace and order will be undertaken by the Chinese Government, but owing to present conditions assistance from Japan will be absolutely necessary. The second point is that the Japanese authorities and people should pay careful attention to the feelings of the Chinese people who, until lately, have shown much respect to Europeans. In the building of a new China, the Chinese people should be educated to respect Japan otherwise Sino-Japanese economic co-operation will be a difficult matter. I am exceedingly happy to note that the Japanese officials and important civilians have a full understanding of the situation. I met Mr. Kodama, President of the Central China Development Company, twice when I was in Japan. I hope to meet him again at Nanking when I shall have a long talk with him."

00806

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 29 1938

Wu Pei-fu Regarded As Still Faithful

Authorities Discount Rumors Of Political Activities

CHUNGKING, Nov. 28.—(Kuo-min).—Japanese reports concerning the political activities of General Wu Pei-fu, former Chihli warlord, are generally discounted in well-informed circles here.

It is pointed out that General Wu is well-known for his strong nationalistic sentiments, as well as his profound respect for national traditions. For instance, for more than a decade, despite various political changes, he has steadfastly adhered to his policy of not seeking refuge in foreign concessions.

It is inconceivable that a man of his caliber can be induced to serve as a tool of the Japanese invaders, especially in view of his advanced age, it is declared in the same circles here. The reports about General Wu's alleged political ambitions or activities are in fact an insult to him and a slander on his character.

Such reports merely indicate, it is pointed out, that the Japanese are not satisfied with their present puppets, Wang Ku-min, Liang Hung-chih and the like.

File 秘 29/11
秘 29/1.

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch

No. S. B. D.

REPORT

Date Nov. 28 1938.

Subject Chen Fu Ming(陳福民) appointed President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Chen Fu Ming (陳福民), a brother of Chen Cheh Ming(陳[illegible]民), the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, has been appointed President of the High Court at Soochow.

It is believed that the appointment was made by Chen Cheh Ming himself and had not been authorised by the Minister of Justice of the Reformed Government.

The new President has assumed office and appointed several of his followers as judges of courts in various Japanese controlled areas.

It is also reported that the officials of the Reformed Government are revising the law of the Kuomintang Government. According to the revised law which has not yet been officially promulgated, the right of a woman to share in an estate left by her parents and the right to sue her husband for adultery have been rescinded and a married man may divorce his wife if she is still sterile after a certain period.

E

SHANGHAI M.P. 28 NOV 1933 COMMISSIONER'S O.F.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comms
For
Information
J. H. P. Robertson
DC (SB)

28/11.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 6165
Date

SECRET

MEMO.

Commr
Sir
Information

SHANGHAI
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
1933

"B" Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38
HSM

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

MUNICIPAL P...
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date November 24, 1938.

Subject Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Presidency of the new Federal Government.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

With reference to the attached newspaper cuttings on the above subject, I have to state that the report on the emergence from retirement of Marchal Wu Pei-fu (吳佩孚) has been in circulation ever since the Dalny Conference, convened by General Doihara during the early part of September last, when Mr. Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀), the veteran Kuomintang diplomat and statesman, who was assassinated in Shanghai on 30-9-38, was nominated as Head of the proposed Federal Government. The ex-Chihlian warlord was to be elected head of the War Ministry at the same time. The original plan was that the Federal Government be inaugurated following the fall of the Wuhan area, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the realization of this proposed scheme was temporary shelved and with the unexpected demise of Mr. Tang, Marshal Wu was the most likely candidate for the Presidency in the eyes of the Japanese and pro-Japanese community. Information to hand, however, indicates that although the ex-warlord has been of late repeatedly approached by members of the pro-Japanese fraternity, no information has yet been obtained, which would indicate that he is ready to emerge as President of the new regime, but the delay, it is authentically learnt, is due to the unacceptable demands presented by him should he accept the new post. The current report apparently originated from a Japanese source and can, therefore, be accepted only as a form of Japanese propaganda.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY,

NOV 18 1938

Wu Pei-fu Claimed Willing To Become Federal President

(Reuter's Agency)

PEIPING, Nov. 18.—The city is full of feverish comings and goings as the Japanese authorities and former Chinese officials confer over the formation of a new federal government.

Reliable Japanese sources confirm that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former warlord and leader of the old Chihli clique, is willing to emerge as President, Mr. Chin Yun-peng, former Premier, as Vice-President, and Mr. Chang Yen-chiang, former Foreign Minister in Manchukuo, as Premier.

Another reliable source declares that General Count Terauchi, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in North China, will be replaced very soon by General Sugiyama, former Japanese War Minister.

00471

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 17 1938

Wu Pei-fu Mentioned For Post

Former Warlord Likely To Assume Title Of New "President"

PEKING, Nov. 16.—It is learnt from semi-official circles that preparations are now being made for the organization of a federal government and the nomination of its leaders.



MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former warlord and leader of the old Chihli clique, is generally regarded as the most probable candidate to head the federal government. When instituted he will probably be named "Provisional President."

Lately his residence at Shih Ching Hua Yuan in the East City has been heavily guarded and there are frequent police patrols in its vicinity in order to ensure the personal safety of the former warlord. —Reuter.

D-8155-D

1938

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 19 1938

"Reforms"

THE "Reformed Government" at Nanking has already embarked upon making "reforms" in the substantative laws, both civil and criminal, if we are correctly informed.

Civilly, the "Reformed Government" has shown its stern disapproval of the doctrine of sex equality incorporated into legislation by the Chinese Government. For instance, women, married or unmarried, are given the right of inheritance according to the Civil Code of the Republic of China, and that right is now abolished by the "Reformed Government."

In the "reformed" criminal code, sex equality also has been given a serious blow. It may be recalled that several years ago women's organizations demanded a recognition of this principle in the revision of the Chinese Criminal Code, especially in connection with adultery. Previously, a man found committing this offense was not liable to punishment while a woman, either married or unmarried, was liable for the same offense. As the result of nation-wide agitation, the revised code makes it a criminal offense for both parties to a case of adultery. Now comes the "Reformed Government," and out goes the provision.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

NOV 16 1938

"Reformed" Officials Off for Tokyo

To Take Part in Three Sided Conference

By air and by sea, important officials of the "Reformed Government" left Shanghai yesterday for Japan on official missions.

They were Mr. Liang Hung-chih, president of the Executive Council; Mr. Wang Tze-hui, Minister of Industry; Mr. Ssu Hsi-wen, secretary-general of the Special Municipality of Shanghai; Mr. Chang Ping-hui, Vice-Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Li Hsuan-ti, director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Mr. Liang, Mr. Chang, and Mr. Li, accompanied by their respective staffs, left for Japan in a specially chartered Douglas airliner of the Japan Aviation Company.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Ssu, also accompanied by several officials, sailed in the ss. Shanghai Maru. They will attend the tri-partite economic conferences to be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Changchun from November 21. Represented there will be the Japanese, Manchoukuo, and the "Reformed" and 'Provisional" Governments of China. Bankers and business men will also attend.

Mr. Liang leads a goodwill mission

Mr. Liang Arrives

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Mr. Liang Hung-chih arrived here this afternoon from Shanghai by air He will meet foreign correspondents on Thursday.—Domei.

FM 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15 to 38.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Subject Reported terms of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to join the new Federal Government as President.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from one of the Reformed Government officials, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have demanded, as one of the conditions for his taking up the new post of President of the Federal Government, the withdrawal of Japanese troops in areas where tranquillity has been restored and the formation of an efficient Chinese armed force to maintain order. This condition is said to be most unacceptable by the Tokio Authorities and further negotiations are in progress.

It is known that Marshal Wu Pei-fu keeps a staff of about 300 men at Peiping (secretaries, adjutants and others) who have no means of livelihood other than the receipt of an allowance from the Peking Provisional Government and the latter may use its influence to induce the Marshal to modify the terms.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 15 NOV 1938

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FILE. (Special Branch)

Comms
Sir,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S13)

DBR
(S)H

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM S
1000-12-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155 D
11 38

S.2 Special Branch, ~~Station~~.

REPORT

Date November 7 19 38.

Subject (in full) Reported appointment of General Chi Hsi-yuan as Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The reported appointment of General Chi Hsi-yuan (齊燮元) as Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei has not been confirmed by enquiries nor has anything concerning this appointment been published in the Gazette of the Reformed Government.

An official of the Reformed Government states that there is a likelihood of General Ho Feng-ling(何丰林) being appointed Defence Commissioner but such an appointment will not be approved until it has been referred to Tokyo.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE — 5 NOV. 1938 — COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Comm
for
Information
H.P. Robertson
DC (SB)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Standard and other local newspapers :- 29-10-38(AM)

GENERAL CHI HSI-YUAN TO FORM PUPPET ARMY

In view of the weakness of their garrisons in the occupied areas in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, which have frequently been attacked by mobile units, the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are planning to appoint General Chi Hsi-yuan (齐燮元), an official of the Provisional Government at Peiping, as Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. He will enlist the riff-raff and form them into a puppet army to assist the Japanese garrison. General Chi, who is now in Shanghai, is conducting certain activities for the Japanese.

It is learnt that General Chi Hsi-yuan has recommended to the Japanese one of his followers named Wong Chien-fei (王健飛) for the post of Defence Commissioner for the areas along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways in order to facilitate his work.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao of October 27 :-

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CHI HSI-YUAN IN SHANGHAI

General Chi Hsi-yuan (奇襲元), Minister of Public Security of the Provisional Government in Peiping, arrived by air from Peiping on October 20. After landing at Dazang he proceeded to Hongkew and took up residence at the Banzai Kan Hotel on Minghong Road. The object of the visit is to discuss measures to buy over the bandits in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and other places and to enlist them into a puppet army.

General Chi will later be appointed Pacification Commissioner and will remain here for some time.

FORM 3
1000-12 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 D
Date 7/11/38

S.2 Special Branch, Stations

Date November 8 1938.

Subject (in full) Alleged election of a President of the new Federal Government to be formed.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Ta Mei Wan Pao dated November 3, 1938, there is no confirmation that a President for the new government has been elected by the so-called People's Assembly at Nanking.

It is reported that General Wu Pei-fu has been offered the position of President in the new government and that he has shown his willingness to take up this position on certain conditions which, however, have not yet been accepted by the Japanese.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE — 9 NOV 1938 — COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

8/11

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Comms
Sir
Information
H.P. Robertson
DC (SB)

November 4, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (Nov. 3) :-

PRESIDENT OF NEW REGIME TO BE ELECTED

According to information received from reliable quarters, the officials of the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government," who have been holding conferences at Nanking, will hold a so-called People's Assembly between November 5 and 7 (another report says November 9) at which a President of the new regime will be elected.

It is said that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is the most likely candidate for the position.

THH

FM 2
G. 5000-9-38

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 4, 19 38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. SECRETARY
No. S.B. 1
Date

Subject "Reformed Government" in Nanking - Establishment of a military academy.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. Glauser D. I.

Nyung Yuen Tao (任援道), Minister of Pacification in the "Reformed Government", is establishing a military academy in Nanking for the training of junior officers for services in "Pacification Units" (Units to deal with guerillas).

The academy, which will begin classes in Nanking on December 1, 1938, has made arrangements to enlist 500 cadets from Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow between November 1 and 10. Candidates must be recommended by officials and employees of the "Reformed Government" and will be escorted to Nanking, before November 30, by members of the Special Service Sections. The recruits will go through a course of training at the academy which will cover a period of one year.

The regulations governing enlistment are as follows:-

(1) Candidates must be graduates from middle schools or must have studied for more than one year in middle school.

(2) Age: Between 18 and 24.

(3) Registration offices:

Pacification Commander's Headquarters in Nanking and Special Service Sections in the various districts.

(4) Entrance examinations: (To be held in Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow).

Physical and oral examinations will be held at the Special Service Sections concerned at 8 a.m. on November 13 and 14, 1938.

Written examinations will be held at 8 a.m. on November 15 at places to be arranged in the districts concerned.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
5 NOV 1938
COMMISSIONER

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

(5) Subjects of examination: (Elementary Middle School subjects) Chinese, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History and Geography.

(6) The names of successful candidates will be published in the press on November 23.

(7) The cadets will be supplied with clothing and books free of charge and entitled to a monthly allowance of $12.00 each.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sir
Information
John Robertson
DC (S.B.)

E
H'

F.H.

D.R.

D.H.

A.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S... REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 D
Date SHEET X 38

3-11-38
XXX
No. 3

DOMEI

NEW CALENDAR TO BE USED BY NANKING AND PEKING REGIMES TO BE COMPILED

NANKING, Nov. 3.--(DOMEI)-- REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEKING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NANKING REFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO COMPILE A NEW REVISED CALENDAR WHICH WILL HENCEFORTH BE USED BY CHINESE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NEW REGIMES, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

DECISION TO ADOPT A REVISED CALENDAR WAS REACHED AT A MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HERE YESTERDAY.

THE NEW CALENDAR, OFFICIALS STATED, WILL DESIGNATE SEVEN OFFICIAL HOLIDAY WHICH WILL BE CELEBRATED "NATIONALLY." THESE ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

JANUARY 1 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) NEW YEAR'S DAY

JANUARY 1-3 (LUNAR CALENDAR) NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS

AUGUST 15 (KUNAR CALENDAR) MID-AUTUMN FETE

AUGUST 27 (LUNAR CALENDAR) BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF CONFUCIUS

SEPT. 22 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF NANKING AND PEKING GOVERNMENTS

OCTOBER 10 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) DOUBLE TENTH FESTIVAL

B/S/MUR DEC. 22 OR 23 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) FETE FOR START OF WINTER SEASON

FILE

00560

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 25 1938

New Programme For Nanking

Constitutional Form of Government Planned by New Regime

Nanking.

The establishment of a constitutional form of government and the promotion of education among the masses were among the ten points of a programme of reconstruction outlined by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the "Reformed Government," in the course of a talk with Reuter's Special Correspondent at his offices here.

The Government, he said, had under consideration a plan to establish a university at an early date. Mr. Liang's other points included:

Abolition of dictatorship by a single party;
Active suppression of Communism;
Encouragement to refugees to return to their former homes;
Relief of unemployment by developing industrial and agricultural resources of the country;
Encouragement to existing commercial, financial and industrial enterprises in order to increase the wealth of the country;
Encouragement of physical training among citizens; and
Balancing the national budget to relieve the burden of the people.

Reconstruction work, Mr. Liang said, was progressing satisfactorily in Nanking. A Mayor had been appointed, and a definite programme had been mapped out.

The population of the city, he continued, was gradually increasing. Before the outbreak of hostilities it totalled over a million, but the greater majority evacuated when war broke out. Now, people were flocking back to their homes again, and the present Chinese population was nearing the half million mark.

Although the ravages of war were still evident, Nanking showed signs of recovery. Rows and rows of shops were open and doing business again, while the city's bus service seemed inadequate to cope with the demand, every vehicle being packed to overflowing.—Reuter.

8155 D
25 10 38

October 24, 1938.

MAINICHI

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" RESOLVES TO INTRODUCE TRAITOR SUPPRESSION REGULATIONS

A telegram dated October 21 from the branch office of this paper at Nanking reports that at a state conference held on October 20 by the "Reformed Government" a set of regulations for the suppression of traitors was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for promulgation. Persons who engage in a war with a third Power for the interests of any party or a clique only or who sell the interests of the State and the people will be regarded as traitors and will be dealt with severely.

According to the regulations to be promulgated, important Kuomintang officials, including Chiang Kai Shek, communist elements and others who are taking part in the anti-Japanese war will be punished with death. The promulgation of the regulations, on the eve of the fall of Hankow, will prove to the world the substantial existence of the "Reformed Government" and the actual collapse of the Chiang Kai Shek regime.

The regulations are as follows:-

Article 1. Whoever, for the purpose of retaining the authority vested with him or with a single party, partakes in a war with a third Power and loses army and territory thereby bringing harm to the State and the people, shall be regarded as a traitor and be punished with death. Whoever gives assistance to any person committing the above-mentioned crime or who commits the crime in conspiracy with the offender, shall be punished with the same degree as described in the first paragraph.

FILE

Article 2. Whoever, whether directly incited or in conspiracy with the offender, commits the following acts, shall be punished with death or life imprisonment:-

a) Act of causing harm to a place under the scorched land policy.

b) Act of commandeering without reason or extorting property from the people by other means.

c) Act of purchasing and transporting war materials, siding with traitors.

d) Act of pressing civilians into military service without reason or wasting the people's power by other means.

e) Act of causing damage by water or by incendiarism.

f) Act of causing disturbance of peace and order.

g) Act of causing a mob riot.

h) Act of causing destruction of means of communication.

i) Act of causing disturbances to the circulation of money.

j) Act of causing death or injury to government officers or employees with intent to harm them.

Article 3. Whoever, whether directly incited or in conspiracy with a traitor, commits the following acts, shall be punished with life imprisonment or above ten years imprisonment:-

a) Act of propagating by speech or writing or painting.

b) Act of instigating people to conspire.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]
S. B. REGISTRY
No. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

S.2 Special Branch.

REPORT

Date October 22 19 38.

Subject New appointments to the Reformed Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the Government Gazette, No. 24, dated October 10, 1938, Chen Chun(陳羣), Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government, is appointed to act concurrently as Director of the Shanghai Municipality Rehabilitation Bureau(上海市復興局長), an organization to supervise the Shanghai Municipal Administration.

In the same gazette dated September 19, 1938, Jen Yuen Tao(任援道), Minister of Security, is permitted to resign from the concurrent post of Mayor of Nanking. Kau Kwan Ngoo(高冠吾) is appointed Mayor of Nanking Municipality and permitted to resign from the post of Vice Minister of Public Security.

SHANGHAI 24 OCT. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DBR.

P. A. to D (Sp. B.)

Comm'r
Inf.
Information
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Shanghai, October 17, 1938.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (unauthorized).
130 Ningpo Road
British newspaper printed in Chinese.
Circulation: 2,000.

Curriculum vitae of HSIA CHIH PAN, instigator of the assassination of Mr. TANG SHAO YI.

Following the assassination of Mr. TANG SHAO YI, member of the National Government, the French Police on the following day placed 15 suspects under arrest. The instigator of the crime is in flight and is named HSIA CHIH PAN. We do not desire to recount here whether HSIA is actually the assassin or whether TANG SHAO YI was killed by somebody else who used Hsia's visiting card as a means of introduction; we will deal only with Hsia's career.

Aged 28 or 29 and a native of Canton, Hsia is a garduate of a primary school in Canton. He has the robust build of an athlete. In 1931 he worked for an intelligence agency in Canton as a cub reporter. Very intelligent he finished his probation after three months. Since then, as a reporter, he has carried on his work in military and political circles in Canton. As a result of his ability, several influential personages are said to have desired to be placed in contact with him. This resulted in his being dismissed, following which he established himself in Canton as an international press agency, naming himself as director. But no press articles were published.

In 1933 he accompanied a group of anti-Japanese petitioners organised by the Canton Students' Federation which proceeded North. Arriving in Shanghai he published press articles utilizing a great deal of bluff in so doing.

A short time after he made the acquaintance of a rich Cantonese business man. From this friendship he became known to numerous personalities in Shanghai. As for the manner in which he became on friendly terms with Mr. TANG SHAO YI, we learn that after his return to Canton, he

presented himself to Mr. TANG bearing a letter of introduction.

In Canton he busied himself again with the activities of the International Press Agency. Then, implicated in the CHU TSO FEN case, he paid for his trouble by spending several months in prison. Two months after the retreat from the political arena of General CHEN CHI TANG, he regained his freedom. HSIA's family is in Sikwan. His father and mother are alive. He is married and has one son. In January 1936 he made two trips to Shanghai.

In Canton he lives a luxurious existence and holds down three or five public offices. He is still in possession of photographs in which he can be seen with Mr. TANG SHAO YI or with members of the latter's family. Since Mr. TANG's assassination he has disappeared.

Shanghai, le 17 Octobre 1938.

D. P.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (non autorisé)
180 Ningpo Road
Journal anglais rédigé en
langue chinoise
Tirage : 2.000

La curriculum vitae de HSIA CHIH PAN, auteur de l'assassinat de M. TANG SHAO YI.

A la suite de l'assassinat de M. TANG SHAO YI, membre du Gouvernement National, la Police Française a mis le lendemain du crime, 15 suspects en état d'arrestation. L'auteur de l'attentat est en fuite et se nomme HSIA CHIH PAN. Nous ne voulons pas relater ici si HSIA CHIH PAN est vraiment l'assassin ou si TANG SHAO YI a été assassiné par une autre personne qui se servit de la carte de visite de HSIA pour être introduite; nous parlerons seulement de la carrière de HSIA CHIH PAN.

Agé de 28 ou 29 ans environ et originaire de Canton, HSIA CHIH PAN est diplômé d'une école primaire de Canton. Son corps obuste est celui d'un athlète. En 1931, il travailla dans une agence d'informations de Canton comme reporter stagiaire. Très intelligent, il fut titularisé après trois mois de stage. Depuis lors, en qualité de reporter, il effectua des démarches dans les milieux politiques et militaires de Canton. Pour son habileté, de nombreux "hommes influents" désiraient se mettre en contact avec lui. Par la suite, il fut révoqué. A ce moment il établit lui-même, à Canton, une agence de presse internationale dont il fut le directeur. Mais aucun article de presse ne fut publié.

Vers 1933, il accompagna le groupe de pétitionnaires anti-japonais organisé par la Fédération des étudiants de Canton qui se rendait dans le Nord. Arrivé à Shanghai, il publia des articles de presse en employant le bluff.

Peu de temps après, il fit connaissance d'un riche commerçant cantonais. A la faveur de ces relations, il connut de nombreuses personnalités de Shanghai. Quant à la manière dont il put faire connaissance de M. TANG SHAO YI, nous apprenons

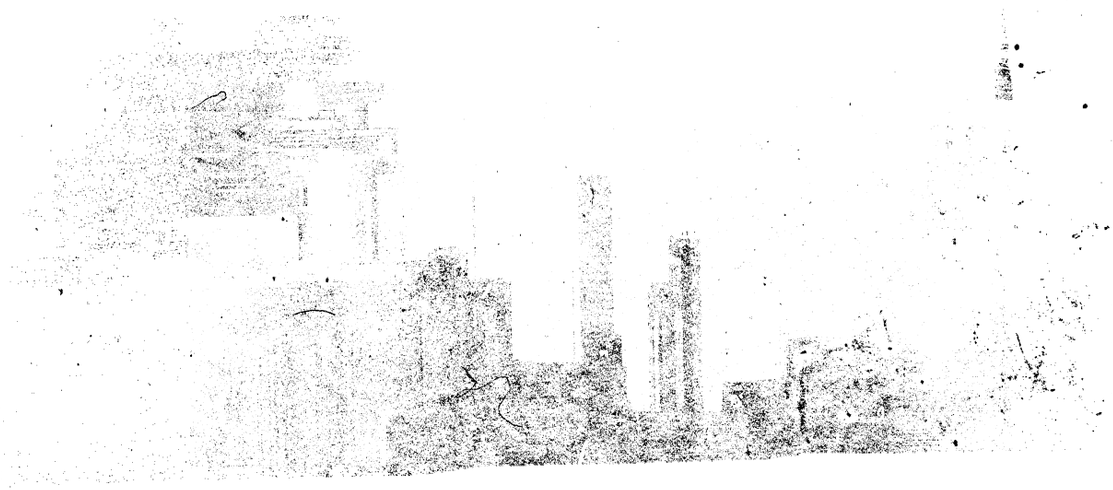
que lors de son retour à Canton, il se présenta à TANG SHAO YI avec une lettre d'un commerçant de Shanghai.

[illegible] Canton, il se livra de nouveau à ses activités comme directeur de l'agence de presse internationale. Puis, impliqué dans l'affaire de CHU TSO HSIEN, il purgea une peine de prison de plusieurs mois. Deux mois avant la retraite de l'arène politique du général CHIANG CHI TANG, il recouvra sa liberté. La famille de HSIA se trouve à Sikwan. Son père et sa mère sont vivants. Il est marié et a un fils. En Janvier 1936, il fit deux voyages à Shanghai.

[illegible] Canton, il menait une vie luxueuse et arborait trois ou cinq insignes d'organes publics. Il possède encore des photographies sur lesquelles on le voit avec [illegible]. TANG SHAO YI ou avec les membres de la famille de ce dernier. Il a disparu depuis l'assassinat de [illegible]. TANG.

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(PS)



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 1, 1938.

Subject Suspected motive for the murder of Mr. Tang Shao Yi.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information secured from a fairly reliable pro-Japanese source, the expected fall of Hankow into Japanese hands would mark the turning point of Japan's political activities in China. After the capture of Hankow, the Japanese Military are expected to refrain from advancing any further into the interior and to adopt defensive tactics, using the greater part of their forces in mopping up the Chinese guerillas in the occupied areas.

At the same time, a "National People's Assembly" would be convened in Nanking to be attended by delegates from all parts of China including both the occupied and the un-occupied provinces. Depending on the measure of success of securing a quorum, these peoples representatives would issue a manifesto in the name of the people of the whole nation, denouncing the Kuomintang, Communism, the alleged mis-administration of the National Government and above all demand the immediate resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek from all his civil and military posts. Secondly, the assembly would call off the war against Japan and urge for peace negotiations to settle all outstanding disputes. Thirdly, the assembly is expected to lay the foundation of a new government in place of the joint committee recently organized in Peking by the Reformed and the Provisional Governments. Suitable leaders would be elected to head the new governments. In this connection the names of Mr. Tang Shao Yi and General Wu Pei Fu are mentioned to become president and vice-president respectively.

Provided that a constitutional government friendly to Japan is established, the plan also envisages the possibility

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of the eventual withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from the occupied areas of China as it is realized that the success of the whole scheme depends entirely on the fulfilment of latter condition.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi emphatically denied ~~of~~ having had anything to do with the above scheme, in spite of this fact, he was assassinated by a hatchet-man in his residence, 18 Route Ferguson on September 30, 1938.

6.

E Pay
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

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1/10.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.2, Special Branch, Detective

REPORT

Date October 16, 1938.

Subject Alleged resignation of Wang Chung Hui over the Murder of Tang Shao Yi

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao-liang

With reference to the attached report and the extract from the Nippo reporting alleged dissatisfaction among certain high Kwangtung officials over the murder of Tang Shao Yi, enquiries have been made amongst ex-Government officials in Shanghai but no confirmation could be obtained of the resignation of Wang Chung Hui, the Foreign Minister, as a result of the murder and the reported demand to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek by certain Hankow officials for an explanation of the tragedy.

The French Police have made several arrests but from what I have been able to gather there is evidently no evidence to indicate that Hankow is behind the movement and it is too premature to form a judgement as to the motive.

It is however interesting to note that Tang Liu, the eldest son of Tang Shao Yi, is serving with the Hankow Government and was in Hunan when the tragedy happened in Shanghai. He was at one time Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

13/10.

Superintendent

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comms
Sir
Information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 14 OCT. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

NIPPO 11 OCT. 1938

FOREIGN MINISTER WONG TENDERS RESIGNATION DUE TO ASSASSINATION OF TANG SHAO YI

The Kuomintang members and political circles in Chunking were shocked by the report that Tang Shao Yi, senior member of the Kuomintang and a Cantonese leader, had been assassinated in Shanghai by emisaries of Chiang Kai Shek. High officials belonging to the Canton Clique were highly grieved.

Indignant over the assassination, Wang Chung Hui, Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation to Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman of the Executive Yuan. Wang Chung Hui, Chow Loo and Chen Shu Jen are reported to have requested Chiang Kai Shek to let them have a report on the truth of the incident. The split between the Cantonese Clique and the Chekiang Clique of the Kuomintang has become worse.

Chiang Kai Shek attempted to demonstrate his innocence in the crime by sending a telegram and money to the family of the late Tang Shao Yi. Chiang Kai Shek is said to have instructed Pan Kung Chan, Tsai Ching Chun, Yung Chien Tung, important officers of the Central Special Section at Shanghai, to submit a detailed report on the assassination because the Cantonese Clique is asserting that Chiang Kai Shek is responsible for the assassination. The three important officials will proceed to Canton after holding a conference and then to Hankow after interviewing General Wu Teh Chen at Canton.

Sp Br
Any Confirm



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station, 38

Date October 11, 1938.

Subject The assassination of Mr. Tang Shao Yi exploded Japan's Political Scheme.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

A fairly reliable source of information claims to know that the assassination of Mr. Tang Shao Yi frustrated Japan's most ambitious political scheme, which aimed at bringing about a solution of the China problem by means of political manoeuvring. Such a conclusion is arrived at from the fact that it will be practically impossible for Japan to find another person in China so suitable and qualified to lead a new peace movement as was Mr. Tang, who has had a big following in both political and diplomatic circles.

So far as can be learned the scheme had in view the establishment of a new national government after the fall of Hankow. Mr. Tang would have been appointed as its first president. Mr. Tang was expected to lead a mass movement demanding the immediate resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek; to conclude a secret treaty with Japan, giving the latter whatever privilege she wants in China, and to openly demand the withdrawal of Japan's troops from China - acquiescence to which condition has been previously obtained and included in the secret treaty. Assuming that fighting should have been continued, this would have been fought between Chinese troops of the new regime and those of the National Government as is the case in the Spanish civil war. In the meantime, Japan would have exerted all her influence among the powers to give assistance and recognition to the new government. It is contended that the successful execution of this scheme would have enabled Japan to obtain what she wants of China without the need of shedding any more blood.

Realizing the seriousness of the scheme, Hankow issued its order to assassinate Mr. Tang. The assassin,,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 12 OCT. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Hsieh Chih Pan (謝志盤) is stated to be a member of the blue-shirts and has been known to Mr. Tang as a messenger of General Chiang Kai Shek for some time. He is said to have made the acquaintance with Mr. Tang by delivering General Chiang's messages from time to time. He also undertook to send Mr. Tang's replies to General Chiang through his secret station in the French Concession. For this reason he frequented Mr. Tang's house very often to obtain the latter's advice on political issues. In this manner he gained the confidence of both Mr. Tang and the watchmen, whhich circumstance greatly facilitated the carrying out of the assassination.

It is also learned that the Japanese were also conducting negotiations with General Wu Pei Fu who was to have been appointed vice-president, but the latter refused to accept unless the Japanese promised to supply enough munitions to him to organize a new army of thirty divisions under his own command and that Japan would withdraw her troops from the occupied areas.

E. Pay
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Comm
Sir
Information for what it is worth. French Police have been given copy quietly
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

NIPPO [illegible] 1938

FOREIGN MINISTER WONG TENDERS RESIGNATION DUE TO ASSASSINATION OF TANG SHAO YI

The Kuomintang members and political circles in Chunking were shocked by the report that Tang Shao Yi, senior member of the Kuomintang and a Cantonese leader, had been assassinated in Shanghai by emisaries of Chiang Kai Shek. High officials belonging to the Canton Clique were highly grieved.

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F. 207a
K. 500-7-38.

Form A

Ref. No.....

REGISTRY
8168 D

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

September 30, 1938.

SUBJECT

"Reformed Government" - Shanghai Offices remove to Nanking.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Acting Secretary, S. M. C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2.
3.
4.
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KZW/

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date September 29, 1938.

Subject "Reformed Government" - Shanghai offices remove to Nanking

Made by Clerk Loh Wei-kong Forwarded by C. Gaskell D.C.

Further to Special Report dated September 20, 1938, the "Reformed Government" completed the removal of its various offices from the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, to Nanking on September 28, 1938.

The "Reformed Government" is at present engaged chiefly with matters concerning its amalgamation with the Peiping Provisional Government. Messrs. Wen Tsung-yao (溫宗堯), President of the Legislative Yuan, Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan, and Chen Chun (陳羣), Minister of Interior, recently left for Peiping to discuss the amalgamation with the Provisional Government.

Information secured from a secret source reveals that the Japanese Military Authorities are very dissatisfied with the "Reformed Government" and its personnel because of inefficiency. The government is alleged to have been unable to open up new sources of revenue, and most of the staff members in the various departments are lazy and indifferent. It is reported that the Japanese Military Authorities recently instructed the Ministry of Finance of the "Reformed Government" to submit a report giving details of expenditure since the inauguration of the government, but they have been unable to comply and in consequence the Japanese Military authorities have adopted a retrenchment policy and are paying the monthly salaries to the staff members of the "Reformed Government" on a reduced scale.

Loh Wei-kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 30 SEPT. 1938

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.2 Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date Sept. 28 1938.

Subject New appointments in the Reformed Government - Confirmation of the death of Yang An Sing.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the Government Gazette dated September 5, No.21, the Reformed Government announces the appointment of Hsu Chung Sung(徐仲仁) as Chief of the Nanking Police. In the same gazette dated September 12, No. 22, the following appointments were published :-

Chang Ping Hwe(張秉華), former departmental chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and a close follower of Mr. Pan Kung Chan, as Vice Minister of Home Affairs.

Chao Kung Ching(趙公謹) as Commissioner of Public Works of the Nanking Municipality.

Chao Wei Soo (趙威蘇) as Commissioner of Industry of the Nanking Municipality.

Chao Hung Chi (鄒鴻猷) as Commissioner of Finance of the Nanking Municipality.

Wong Cheng Dien(王承典) as Commissioner of Social Affairs of the Nanking Municipality.

Yang Kiu Ming (楊九鳴) as Commissioner of Education of the Nanking Municipality.

It appears that nearly all the new officials are using fictitious names.

The gazettes confirm the death of Yang An Sing (楊安山), a notorious pro-Japanese figure of Tsingpoo, at the hands of guerillas at Chu Ka Koh(朱家角), Tsingpoo, and announces the issue of a grant of $50,000 to the family of the deceased. Yang was a notable of Tsingpoo with numerous followers whose influence at one time extended from Tsingpoo to Sungkiang. He recently received an appointment from the Reformed Government as Pacification Commissioner of the 3rd District.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 29 SEPT. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

Comms
Sir
Information
The Resolution

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.B.R. 2879.

D. C. (Special Branch) DC(SB)

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

SEP 23 1938

'Peiping Council' Formally Opened

More Japanese Attend Inaugural Session Of Joint Body

(United Press)

PEIPING, Sept. 22. — The United Council of the Provisional and Reformed Governments was formally inaugurated at Chungnanhai Park at 11.30 p.m. today with Mr. Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Provisional Government, as the joint leader.

The council, formed for the purpose of bringing about a rapid merger between the Nanking and Peiping groups for the formation of a new central Chinese Government in Japanese occupied areas, was inaugurated in a huge egg-shaped room.

Aims Clarified

Formal speeches by Chinese and Japanese officials almost drowned the clicking bur of newsreel cameras, although Mr. Wang later clarified the aims and policy of the council at a mass interview with foreign and Chinese journalists.

The council was formed to take charge of matters common to the interests of both the Nanking and Peiping Governments, Mr. Wang said.

The incorporation of Mengchiang representatives into the council, however, was not fully discussed yet, although they may be admitted into the group later, the Provisional Government chairman said.

Foundation

Mr. Wang said that the council must be regarded as the foundation for the "new central Government of China," which the Chinese people "fully desired."

Communists and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were severely criticized by Mr. Wang in his formal speech.

He stressed the fact that Chinese people should not be misled by Red propaganda.

"General Chiang," he said, "has been misled and will not awake. He is standing on a platform tolerating Communism and 'drinking poison to quench his thirst' and at the same time is displaying claws and teeth in 'soap-boxing his heterogeneous tune.'"

"If China Would"

He said that if China would embark on a policy of anti-Communism, the country would become quiet and peaceful.

There were more Japanese than Chinese attending the inauguration and the majority of the Chinese seemed to be over 50 years of age.

Special precautions were taken to admit only qualified guests to the inauguration. Guards were stationed every 100 yards round the wall of the park.

SHANGHAI TIMES. SEP 23 1938

Joint Commission Of Two Regimes Inaugurated

To Form Nucleus For Amalgamation Of The Peking And Nanking Governments; Powers Given Warning; What "Ta Kung Pao" Thinks

PEKING, Sept. 22.—A Joint Commission of the Peking Provisional Government and the Nanking Reformed Government was formally inaugurated here at noon to-day, with Mr. Wang Keh-min as Chairman.

It is assumed that the Commission will form the nucleus for an amalgamation of the two regimes in the near future. The organization was the outcome of a conference held in Dairen recently.—Reuter.

Statement Of Joint Commission

Declaring that world Powers which continue to extend assistance to General Chiang Kai-shek will be regarded as China's enemy, a statement was issued yesterday by the joint commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments of China on the occasion of the commission's formal inauguration in Peking. A translation of the statement follows:

"Ever since the Kuomintang Government launched the hostilities last year, its forces have suffered reverse after reverse. The Provisional and Reformed Governments were established in succession for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings caused by the hostilities, delivering the people from distress and restoring friendly relations with China's neighbours, in the conviction that it was the only way to bring lasting peace to East Asia.

"However, realizing that the existence of two regimes is detrimental to the smooth working to the nation's administrative machinery, the two Governments have decided to establish a joint commission after a series of meetings by their leaders.

For Greater Efficiency

"The joint commission being designed to increase the efficiency of the new administrations, not only the leaders of the two Governments will hereafter devote their time and energy to attain this objective, but also the nation's leaders who still have not yet joined the two Governments are hereby invited to join the administration to join in the work. It is to be hoped that the people of the nation will not allow themselves to be further misled by the propaganda of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The maladministration of the Kuomintang Government and the fact that Communism does not suit China being well known to the world, no reiteration is necessary.

"However, the person who is responsible for the Party maladministration and the tolerance of Communism in the Kuomintang is Chiang Kai-shek alone. Near the end of his resources, Chiang Kai-shek has sent out his propagandists to flatter the country with sweet words for the purpose of blinding the minds of the people. The result is that some of the nation's intellectuals have been misled and fallen into his trap. Backed by these people, Chiang Kai-shek was able to carry on the hostilities to the present day.

To Mitigate Sufferings

"It must be pointed out that the joint commission of the two Governments is established out of a desire to prevent unnecessary sacrifices so as to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

"Restoration of peace and order in China will not only bring peace to East Asia, but will benefit the world at large. The establishment of a joint commission of the two Governments is, therefore, not for the welfare of China alone.

"World Powers which take cognizance of this fact will be regarded as China's friends, and their interests and treaty rights in this country shall be respected, but those which continue to extend assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek Administration with the hope of gaining illegal interests will be regarded as the nation's enemy. The new administration has no intention of offending any of the Powers, but it cannot remain indifferent to the people's sufferings."

A Hankow Viewpoint

HANKOW, Sept. 22.—The influential "Ta Kung Pao" this morning characterized the "Joint Committee" in Peking as an instrument of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section. The Committee is being established to-day with three members from the Peking Provisional Government and three from the Nanking Reformed Government.

The paper declares that the girth of the "Joint Committee" is the result of a disagreement between Lieutenant-General Itagaki, War Minister of Japan, and General Kazushige Ugaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs—each proposing the establishment of a China Bureau with himself as director.

Finally, as a compromise and also to defeat General Ugaki's plans, the paper asserts, Lieut.-General Itagaki succeeded in organizing the "Joint Committee" under the direction of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section, with General K. Doihara as the head.

In conclusion, the "Ta Kung Pao expresses confidence that the Japanese, in establishing puppet regimes through the use of Chinese traitors, will never deceive either the Chinese or people abroad. It adds that such puppet regimes will "become the greatest jokes in history and are destined to collapse with the fall of the Japanese militarists."—Reuter.

Japan To Assist Commission

TOKYO, Sept. 22.—"The Japanese Government is prepared to tender assistance and co-operation to the joint commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments in accordance with its policy to oppose Communism and bring about China's national salvation," the Director of the Bureau of Information of the Gaimusho declared this afternoon.

"As is clearly shown in the programme of the Commission," he said, "it forms the basis for hastening the establishment of a new central administration in China by the merger of the two regimes.

"We welcome the Commission, which is in pired by the high ideal of co-operation with Japan in saving 400 million Chinese from the tyranny of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the threat of Bolshevism, while helping to establish peace in East Asia."—Domei.

F. 207a.
K. 500-8-38.

Ref. No.....

SHANGHAI [illegible] Form A
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date.....

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
September 21, 1938.

SUBJECT

"Reformed Government" - Offices in Shanghai to be removed to Nanking.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Acting Secretary, S. M. C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report dated September 20, 1938.
2.
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4.
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FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date September 20, 1938.

Subject "Reformed Government" - offices in Shanghai to be removed to Nanking.

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is reported that the various offices of the "Reformed Government" established in the New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads will be removed to Nanking on the following dates :-

Name of Office.	Date of removal.
Executive Yuan	September 25.
Ministry of Education	September 26.
Legislative Yuan and Ministry of Finance	September 27.
Ministry of Interior	September 28.
Ministry of Communications	September 29.

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FM. 2
G 55M-1-38

File No. F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXXXXX 8

REPORT

Date September 20, 1938.

Subject Occupant of Flat 4, 2nd floor, Broadway Mansions.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Cawfora. C.I.

Enquiries show that Flat 4, 2nd floor, Broadway Mansions, is occupied by Mr. Chu Yao (朱曜), aged 55 and a native of Shantung, as living quarters. He is now Chief of the Tung Chi Chu (統計處) (Statistical Department) of the Executive Council of the "Reformed Government", which is situated in the Shanghai City Government Building, Civic Centre. This Department deals with the registration of goods stored in Japanese occupied areas in Central China and also receives applications for the removal of goods from Japanese occupied areas. It is entrusted only in those cases with making investigations and then submits reports of the results to the Japanese Military Authorities, who will make a final decision as to the approval of applications.

No confirmation can be had of the report appearing in the North China Daily News dated September 10 to the effect that Flat 4, 2nd floor, Broadway Mansions, is the office of the "Tung Chi Chu".

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

C.S.M. K.F.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

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P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D
Dec

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date September 20th 38.

Subject "Reformed Government" - offices in Shanghai to be removed to Nanking

Made by Clerk Loh Wei-kong *Forwarded by* C. Crawford A/S

It is reported that the various offices of the "Reformed Government" established in the New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads will be removed to Nanking on the following dates :-

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Ministry of Education	September 26.
Legislative Yuan and Ministry of Finance	September 27.
Ministry of Interior	September 28.
Ministry of Communications	September 29.

L W Wei Kang
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.P.
20/9.

Secret
Sec

Comm
Sec
Information
H.W.P. Robertson
DC(SB)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
21 SEPT. 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Item A

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 15 1938.

Subject Deng Chu Yu(鄧祖禹), Chief Secretary to the Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government, reported to have deserted.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Deng Chu Yu (鄧祖禹) recentlv appointed Chief of the General Affairs Department(經務司長) of the Ministry of Interior of the Reformed Government, has absconded with a large sum of money belonging to the Government.

Deng is a native of Kiangsi and speaks Cantonese fluently. He is known as a political adventurer. At one time he was Chief of the Railway Police of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Administration.

Receiving no encouragement from the then Government at Nanking, he turned against it and became a follower of Chen Chun, a Fokienese who once served under General Yang Hu but who since his retirement in 1928 has been engaged in political intrigues. Both Chen and Deng figured in the case where anti-Chiang Kai-shek literature was transmitted to Shanghai from Tientsin via Thomas Cook & Co. (See file November 1936). After the Reformed Government was inaugurated at Nanking on March 28, 1938, Chen was appointed Minister of Interior and Deng became a departmental chief of the Ministry. Deng was also a follower of Doo Yuet Sung and was most active during the peace conference in 1931 when he acted as a medium between the Southern leaders and the doyens of the Frenchtown racketeers.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Superintendent.

For Information

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

SECRET REPORT C.I.6, Special [illegible] S.B. Division.

Date September 12, 38.

C.I.D. REGISTRY
8155 D
Date 14 7 38

Subject Revised Japanese scheme for the organization of a "Federal Government"

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to further information received, the Japanese authorities, it would appear, have again revised their plans for the re-organization of China.

The revised scheme provides for the organization of a sort of "Federal Government" and of five regional governments.

The Federal Government would control the regional governments and would form the supreme administrative and legislative assembly of the country.

The regional governments are (1) the "Provisional Government" at Peking, (2) the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, and (3) the "Mongolian Government" at Kalgan. It is planned to establish the fourth regional government at Hankow, following the successful occupation of the Wuhan areas, while the fifth regional government is to be established in due course, at Amoy or, possibly, at Canton, following the successful occupation of South China.

It is alleged that the above plan has been adopted by the Japanese military authorities after considerable discussion by the various groups of army leaders. At present, there seem to be three different conceptions in military circles. General Hayashi is stated to represent the conservative view, General Doihara advocates more drastic and radical measures, while General Minami Jiro is stated to be maintaining a compromising policy between the first two opinions. Incidentaly, the scheme as briefly outlined above, is said to have been devised by General Minami Jiro and is stated to have the approval of the Japanese General Staff.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL. SPECIAL BRANCH

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

E Papp
Inspector.

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13 9 38

Industrial Guardian, organ of the "Reformed Government," published the following article on September 10 :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" OFFICIALS MAY NOT JOIN ANY PARTY

At the 41st meeting held by the Political Affairs Committee of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" on August 23, the following resolution was discussed and passed :-

"Government officials should always carry out their duties in strict accordance with the regulations governing their services. They are not allowed to deviate from these regulations. Ever since the Kuomintang came into power, it has plundered the people and brought extreme distress upon the country because of its despotism so much so that the country is now on the verge of annihilation. This should be a warning to us.

"The object of the 'Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic' is to work for national salvation and peace. Until the formal inauguration of a proper and legitimate political party, no officials of this Government will be allowed to join any party. Violation of this decision will result in immediate dismissal from all posts of this Government. This decision is intended to prevent violation of the political administration and to uphold the sanctity of the regulations governing the services of officials of this Government."

8155-D

September 11, 1938. Morning Translation: 7 38

Morning Leader:

"NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC" TO BE INAUGURATED AFTER THE FALL OF HANKOW

According to information from reliable quarters, the Japanese authorities are preparing to inaugurate a "New Government of the Chinese Republic" immediately after the capture of Hankow.

It is learned that the new government will be formed by merging the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government." The Tokyo Government and "Manchukuo" will announce their recognition of the new government.

The Japanese military authorities have ordered Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) and Wong Keh-min (王克敏) to meet at Dairen to make the necessary arrangements. The merger was proposed by Tokyo, but officials of the two puppet governments hold different views. For this reason, it will be some time before a settlement can be reached.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of Sept.10:

Since their arrival in Shanghai last month, General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚) have been working on a merger of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking with the Provisional Government at Peiping. It is now learned that both the Japanese military authorities in Central China and the "Reformed Government" officials have approved the merger, which will be carried out as soon as approval has been secured from Wong Keh-min. Both General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu have gone to Peiping in this connection.

It is reported that according to General Doihara's plan, the new Government will consist of the following officials:-

President: Wong Keh-min
Prime Minister: Chen Chung-fu
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Lu (陳籙)
" " Home Affairs: Miao Ping (繆斌)
" " Finance: Kyung Jin-zah (
" " Public Security: Tsi Sih-yuen (齊燮元)
" " Justice: Wen Tsung-yao (温宗堯)
" " Communications: Wong Ying-ta (王蔭泰)
" " Education: Chen Chun (陳群)
" " Industry: Wong Tse-wei (王子惠)

8155-D

September 11, 1938. Morning Translations 9 38

Morning Leader:

"NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC" TO BE INAUGURATED AFTER THE FALL OF HANKOW

According to information from reliable quarters, the Japanese authorities are preparing to inaugurate a "New Government of the Chinese Republic" immediately after the capture of Hankow.

It is learned that the new government will be formed by merging the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government." The Tokyo Government and "Manchukuo" will announce their recognition of the new government.

FILE

The Japanese military authorities have ordered Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) and Wong Keh-min (王克敏) to meet at Dairen to make the necessary arrangements. The merger was proposed by Tokyo, but officials of the two puppet governments hold different views. For this reason, it will be some time before a settlement can be reached.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of Sept.10:

Since their arrival in Shanghai last month, General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚) have been working on a merger of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking with the Provisional Government at Peiping. It is now learned that both the Japanese military authorities in Central China and the "Reformed Government" officials have approved the merger, which will be carried out as soon as approval has been secured from Wong Keh-min. Both General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu have gone to Peiping in this connection.

It is reported that according to General Doihara's plan, the new Government will consist of the following officials:-

President: Wong Keh-min
Prime Minister: Chen Chung-fu
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Lu (陳籙)
" " Home Affairs: Miao Ping (繆斌)
" " Finance: Kyung Sin-zah (瞿心滋)
" " Public Security: Tsi Sih-yuen (齊燮元)
" " Justice: Wen Tsung-yao (温宗堯)
" " Communications: Wong Ying-ta (王蔭泰)
" " Education: Chen Chun (陳群)
" " Industry: Wong Tse-wei (王子惠)

8155-D
12 9 38

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

SEP 10 1938

Bureau to Supervise Goods Removal

An office has been opened in Shanghai by the Tung Chi Chu, a bureau created by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Council to facilitate the removal of goods by merchants from and to the Japanese occupied areas. The office is situated in Room 4, second floor, the Broadway Mansions in Hongkew. Information concerning the procedure of registration of goods, as well as the transportation of goods in the occupied areas may be obtained at the office.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D.
Date July 7 1938.

Subject Antecedents and present activities of Mr. T. Y. Lo.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. T.Y. Lo or Lo Tsung Yee(羅宗誼) alias Lo Chung Yi, native of Foochow, born 1887, son of Sir Chihchen Lo Feng Luh, K.C.V.O. He received his advance education at Cambridge University when his father was Chinese Minister to London; member of the Han-lin Academy under the Manchu Dynasty; served as Secretary to Governor of Kwangsi, 1909. He joined the Waichiaopu as secretary in 1910 and lost his employment when the revolution broke out. In 1912 he became President of the College of Communications. Following year he was secretary to the President of Republic of China and Ministry of Finance. First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at London in 1914 and later Charge d'Affairs. Consul-General and Charge d'Affairs in Peru 1921-1924. Second Delegate for China to the Assembly of League of Nations 1922-1923. Awarded C.B.E. by the British Government for services with Chinese Labour Corps 1918. Chinese Minister to Denmark 1926-1936. He has been unemployed since.

Mr. Lo has not officially taken up any position with the Reformed Government but has been in close contact with another Fokienese, Mr. Tcheng Loh or Chen Lu(陳籙), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government of Nanking (see report dated May 4 re this individual) and according to latest information he is reported to have secretly received an appointment as Advisor to the above Foreign Office.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
7 JUL 38

A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET **REPORT**

C.S.6, Special Branch 8185-D

Date May 18, 1938.

Subject General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to be taken over by the Reformed Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

It is learned that the Reformed Government of the Republic of China has recently appointed a Cantonese by the name of Yang as officer-in-charge of the General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to replace Mr. Chao Shih Chun who was appointed to that post by Colonel Kusumoto, officer-in-charge of the Political Section. This appointment appears to have been made without the consent of Colonel Kusumoto, for the latter has instructed Mr. Chao, the present incumbent, not to receive Yang but to refer him to Mr. Nita, the advisor of the tax office.

It has further been learned that the tax office collected a total of $2,300,000 during March while the collection for April amounted to $2,400,000.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
19 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy to FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C.(Spl. Br.)

8155-D
8 6 38

MANY TAXES LEVIED BY OFFICES HERE

New Governments Double Up On Levies; Efforts To Stop Duplication

Necessary arrangements are being completed for the purpose of centralizing the various taxes being levied by the consolidated tax bureaux which are said to be in existence in both Shanghai and Tientsin under the control of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking and "Provisional Government" in Peking, respectively.

At present, goods taxed already by the local bureau in Kiukiang Road can be transported to the interior of Chekiang and Kiangsu freely, but if they are transported to North China a similar tax will be levied by the regime in North China. Goods unloaded in South China, including Fukien and Kwangtung, are taxed by Hankow authorities, a Chinese report states.

In order to save merchants from paying a double tax, arrangements are being completed to unify the tax collecting system in areas under the control of both new Chinese governments. Goods destined for South China may be exempted from paying the tax.

The Consolidated Tax Bureau is said to be paying particular attention to various Chinese cigarette manufacturing factories where resident tax collectors are assigned to work. Any factory capable of turning out 500 cases of cigarettes is under the supervision of such a tax collector.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

1

SECRET

C.S.O, Special Branch. ~~Shanghai~~ S.C.D

REPORT

Date June 8, 19 38.

Subject (in full) Rumoured resignation of the present Chief of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

On June 1, 1938 Chao Hsih Chun, the Chief of Consolidated Tax Bureau fell suddenly seriously sick at his resident, No.59 Wanyang Road. Although he is now out of danger, it is suspected that he was poisoned.

It is rumoured that on his recovery, he will resign from his present incumbency and join the Ministry of Finance of the Reformed Government, where he has been promised to be given a very high position.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
9 JUN 1938
(CR. E BRANCH)

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

8/6

P. A. to D C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SECRET.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 10, 1938.

Subject Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

According to information received from an official of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, a re-organization of the personnel will take place very soon. This measure is due to complaints having been made to Tokyo by Mayor Soo Sih Wen of excessive authority being exercised over his staff by certain Japanese advisors. One Aimoto (藍本) will be despatched from Tokyo to Shanghai to supervise the reorganization. It is expected that a number of Japanese officials now serving in the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office will be discharged.

According to information from the same source, the amalgamation of the Peking and Nanking Governments will take place soon as the Japanese authorities hold the belief that this will seriously affect the Hankow Government internally and externally. The members of the Reformed Government who have their offices in the Museum Building in Kiangwan and New Asia Hotel, Hongkew, have received instructions to remove to Nanking on or before June 15. The important members will leave by aeroplane and the others by railway.

For the time being the policing of the Civic Centre will not be extended by the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office as the Centre will be made a base of military operations and the buildings turned into barracks and depots.

After the amalgamation of the two governments it is reported Liang Hung Chi, President of the Executive Yuan, and Chen Chun (陳群), Minister of Interior of the Nanking Government, are hopeful candidates for the new government to be formed at Peking.

It is interesting to note that a number of prominent ex-officials and residents of Shanghai have joined the Reformed

FM. G. 20M 1.37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Government.

Wang Zang Chun (王長春), former Counsellor and Japanese interpreter to ex-Mayor Wu Te Chen, has been appointed secretary to the Executive Yuan.

Chang Ping Hwe (張秉煒), former Departmental Chief of the Social Bureau under Pan Kung Chan, is now Educational Commissioner in the Ministry of Education.

Hsu Kung Mei (徐公美), an ex-staff officer of the former Educational Bureau, has been made a departmental chief of the Ministry of Education.

Chou Fang Pah (邱方伯), a Fokienese who until November, 1937, was secretary to Tu Yueh Sung, has been appointed Counsellor to the Ministry of Interior.

Hsu Siu Chih (許修直), former Vice Minister of Interior, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

N.C. Yang (楊念祖) alias Yang Siao Dong (楊筱堂) ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai residing at 202/20 Rue Pere Robert, has been appointed departmental chief of the Land Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office.

(Sd) Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Certified true copy.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~ CID

REPORT

Date June 10 1938.

Subject Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received from an official of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, a re-organization of the personnel will take place very soon. This measure is due to complaints having been made to Tokyo by Mayor Soo Sih Wen of excessive authority being exercised over his staff by certain Japanese advisors. One ~~Aimoto~~ Kusumoto(草本) will be despatched from Tokyo to Shanghai to supervise the reorganization. It is expected that a number of Japanese officials now serving in the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office will be discharged.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 JUNE 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 JUNE 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

C.P.

Copy to Gen'l Sec.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

SECRET

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is interesting to note that a number of prominent ex-officials and residents of Shanghai have joined the Reformed Government.

Wang Zang Chun(王長春), former Counsellor amd Japanese interpreter to ex-Mayor Wu Te Chen, has been appointed secretary to the Executive Yuan.

Chang Ping Hwe(張秉煇), former Departmental Chief of the Social Bureau under Pan Kung Chan, is now Educational Commissioner in the Ministry of Education.

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Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

F. 267a
K. 500-10-37

Form A

Ref. No. D 8152-D

Confidential

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
June 11, 1938.

SUBJECT

Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

S.1 / 38?

C.D.I. Sh. E. 13/6. SB 13/6 Mar 13/6

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch, S. M. Police,

REPORT

Date June 13, 1938.

Subject (in full) Members of Reformed Government to attend Farewell Lunch Party.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. Liang Hung Chi (梁鴻志), President of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China, together with fourteen other high officials of the Reformed Government will attend a lunch party at the Germania Restaurant, 1269 Bubbling Well Road at 12 noon, June 14, 1938.

The lunch will be in the nature of a farewell party prior to the official departure of the members of the Reformed Government to Nanking

With a view to avoiding any untoward incident, it is respectfully suggested that special but unobtrusive Police precautionary measures be adopted outside of the restaurant.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 JUNE 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch). copies to D.O.'B' and U.S.M.Cor.

A.C. 13/6

A. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station.

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject (in full) Members of Reformed Government to attend Farewell Lunch Party.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

With reference to the report of June 13, on the above subject, it is learned that the officials attending the party wish to keep the affair strictly secret and do not wish any protection from the Municipal Police. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that in order to avoid any untoward incident, plainclothes men only be detailed.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 15 1938.

Subject Appointments to Hangchow.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from good authority that Wong Jui Kai(汪瑞闓), former Police Taotai of Shanghai in the Manchu Regime, has been appointed Civil Governor of Chekiang and has established his office in Hangchow.

Colonel Lu Yung Chien(陸榮籤), who was Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary in 1924, has been appointed Chief of the Chekiang Provincial Police with office at Hangchow.

Chang Chun Sung(張振聲), the bandmaster of the former Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, is attached to Colonel Lu's office as Chief Superintendent.

All policemen who were not able to withdraw during the fall of Hangchow, have been reinstated.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.P.
D.C. (Crm.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
17 JUNE 1938
(CR... BRANCH)

SHANGHAI
16 JUNE 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK/

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 15, 1938.

Subject Members of Reformed Government attend lunch party at Germania Restaurant

Made by D.S. Henchman *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S

On June 14, seventeen members of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China were guests of Mr. Soo Sih Wen (蘇錫文), Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, at a tiffin party given at the Germania Restaurant, 1269 Bubbling Well Road, in honour of Mr. Liang Hung Ts (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan of the above-mentioned government. Mr. Liang Hung Ts is expected to leave for Nanking in the near future.

Mr. Liang and two others, including Mr. Soo, left the restaurant at 2.20 p.m. in motor car No.11917, registered in the name of one Wei Vee-lar (魏維拉), 147 Rue M. Tillot.

Observation duty was kept from 12 noon until 2.30 p.m. by the undersigned and D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
18 JUNE 19[illegible]
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. Sp. B

FM. 2
G. 20M. 1-37.

SECRET.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

O.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 27, 1938.

Subject Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes - abandoned.

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

Further enquiries indicate that the amalgamation of the Provisional Government at Peking with the Reformed Government at Nanking has been indefinitely postponed owing to the preference of the Japanese Military Authorities to control the occupied areas rather through several local regimes than through one central government. For this reason, it is learned that a third Chinese regime will be established at Hankow, following the occupation of that city and area. In giving effect to their plans, the Japanese Military Command are working towards the ideal of pushing forward several local regimes with fairly wide powers of administration while, at the same time, they are aiming at keeping unobstrusive but effective control from the back-ground over the whole occupied area.

The majority of members of the Reformed Government have recently transferred their sphere of activities from the Asia Hotel to Nanking and it is expected that the few remaining offices will also be removed from the Asia Hotel shortly, perhaps already by the end of June. According to present plans, the Reformed Government will retain here a Communication Office only but its address is not known.

It is also learned that the Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administration with his staff will soon establish his headquarters at the Civic Centre, Kiangwan.

(Sd) E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Certified true copy.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 22, 1938.

Subject The Publicity Department of the "Reformed Government"

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Clausen D.I.

Regarding the information contained in the Ta Mei Wan Pao of June 19 that a copy of a circular telegram issued by the Publicity Department of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government" was received on June 18 by all the local newspapers, enquiries made at the Sin Wan Pao, the Standard, Ta Mei Wan Pao, the Life Daily News and the Crystal show that no despatch has been received by these newspapers.

According to the Standard and the Ta Mei Wan Pao, a report about the inauguration of the Publicity Department and the establishment of a local office was received from the "United Press of China," a Japanese news agency at 20 Canton Road on June 15, but the Standard did not publish this piece of news.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
22 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

S. I. E 23/6

S.S.

T.I.V.

23/6

Noted TMK
23/6/38.

Epoch Evening News dated June 23 :-

PUBLICITY BUREAU OF THE "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

With a view to facilitating its publicity work, the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" has formed a Publicity Bureau with three sections. It will deal exclusively with publicity work for the Government and will act as a guide to newspapers and magazines, and in matters regarding films, dramatic plays and radio broadcasting.

It is learned that Liu Hsiang (劉驤), the Secretary to the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government", has been appointed Chief of the Publicity Bureau.

Ta Mei Wan Pao of June 19:

THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT OF THE "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

A copy of a circular telegram issued by the Publicity Department of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" was received on June 18 by all the local newspapers.

According to this telegram, the Publicity Department was formally inaugurated at Nanking the other day with one Liu Nieh-hsiang (劉聶翔) as Director. An office of this Department has been established in the premises of the New Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road.

PEKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL LEAVES

Mr. Pao Said Pleased With Results Of Visit Here

Satisfaction with the results of his visit to Shanghai, where he conferred with leaders of the Reformed Government, was expressed yesterday by Mr. Pao Kwan-teng, adviser to the Provisional Government of China in Peking. Mr. Pao left Shanghai yesterday for the north.

The creation of a Central Government having jurisdiction over the territory now under Japanese occupation will take place "when the time is ripe," Mr. Pao was quoted by reporters as saying before his departure.

"The circular telegrams issued on June 18 by the Provisional and Reformed Governments," he was reported to have added, "indicates that the leaders of the two administrations hold similar views as to how to deal with the present situation."

Mr. Pao arrived in Shanghai early in June. Besides conferences with leaders of the Reformed Government, he held meetings with Japanese army, naval and diplomatic representatives.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

1

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 23 1938.

Subject (in full) Licensed establishments to be warned re visits of pro-Japanese officials.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the attached Memo issued by D. C. (Divisions) regarding protection of pro-Japanese officials, I think these instructions should be extended to other licensed establishments like cabarets where meals and drinks are also served. On many occasions I have seen Dah Dao officials visiting cabarets. These included the murdered man Yü Pao An( ).

This matter has been discussed by D.C. (Divs) & D.C. "A" Divs. and every assistance is being afforded where Police officials are available. File.

Superintendent.

FILE (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
23 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

File No.
F.2900/2089

Date June 20, 1938.

(Headquarters) Office Notes

D. O. "A".

Protection of Reformed Government Officials

Please have the licensees or managers of all hotels and restaurants in "A" Division warned that they must report to the Police immediately when rooms or tables are reserved for parties which include officials of the Reformed Government, Ta Tao officials, or other notable politicians. Should they be unaware of the identity of their guests until arrival, they must notify the Police immediately such persons are identified or their identity is suspected, when adequate protection will be supplied during the period such persons remain upon the premises.

To Note.

S.1. S.2. S.3. S.4. S.5. S.S.6.

FILE

D. C. (Divisions).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. Sp. Br.

KZW/

P.T.O.

Any such information coming to the notice of members of the Special Branch should be reported to the nearest Police station so that necessary action can be taken.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

LDL

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~, 8552

REPORT

Date June 18, 1938.

Subject "Reformed Government" - appointment of provincial chairman for Chekiang.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C Crawford D.I

It is reported that the "Reformed Government" at Nanking appointed on June 16 one Wong Zai-kai (汪瑞闓) chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and that Wong Zai-kai on his appointment appointed one Loh Yung-chien(陸榮鑑) as chief of the Chekiang Provincial Police Bureau and concurrently chief of the Provincial Finance Bureau, also one Hoh Tse-ping (郝子彬), as Commander of the Police Guard for the Chekiang Provincial Government, and one Chang Tseng-sung (張振声), as superintendent of the Chekiang Provincial Police.

It is also reported that Wong Zai-kai will leave Shanghai for Hangchow by train on June 18 accompanied by Hoh Tse-ping and 120 men recently recruited to form the nucleus of a provincial police guard and that he will formally assume office on June 20.

D.C. (Crime)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 18 JUNE 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

The following are the antecedents of the new appointees:-

Wong Zai-kai, alias Wong Yih-sing (汪頤荀), aged 66 and native of Anhwei, is a "chu-jen" scholar. In 1906, he was a "tao-tai" in Kiangsi and in 1910 served as Commissioner of Police for Kiangsu. In 1923, he was appointed chief of the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau for the sale of wine and tobacco. He has a house in Shanghai at No.20, Lane 563 Weihaiwei Road.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 20 JUN 1938 CRIME BRANCH

Loh Yung-chien, alias Loh Tse-ding (陸泗亭), aged 57 and native of Hopei, is a graduate of the Peiping Police College. In 1910 when Wong Zai-kai was Commissioner of Police for Kiangsu, he was chief of Police at Soochow. In 1916 he came to Shanghai and joined the Woosung-Shanghai

Constabulary as head of the General Affairs Section. When Zee Kuo-liang (徐國樑), Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary, was murdered in 1922, he was appointed by General Lu Yung-ziang, Tuchun of Chekiang, to be Zee's successor. He left this position as a result of the defeat suffered by General Lu Yung Ziang in a war with General Tsi Shih-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu in 1923.

Hoh Tse-ping, whose real name is Hoh Tse-ling (郝樹棆) or Hoh Sien-chang (郝憲章), aged 52 and native of Hopei, came to Shanghai in 1912 and joined the S.M.P. as C.P.C. 622 attached to Louza Station. In the spring of 1914 he resigned this position and joined the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary as a detective, being promoted to head of the Detective Branch in 1921. In 1923 in consequence of the defeat sustained by General Lu Yung-ziang in a war with General Tsi Shih-yuan, he left his post, and in 1926 he was appointed Chief of the Military Police Inspection Bureau at Nanking, being transferred to the Hangchow Constabulary as its head in the same year. He left this position when the Northern Punitive Expedition reached Hangchow.

Chang Tseng-sung, alias Chang Dah-koo (張大鼓), aged 48 and native of Tientsin, became a member in 1912 of the military band attached to the Peking Gendarmes Headquarters. In 1916 he came to Shanghai and joined the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary as its band leader, remaining in this position until the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Shanghai areas in November of 1937.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

FILE

F. 207a
K. 500-10-37

Form A

Ref. No.....

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....June 28, ...1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT

Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary General and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report on the above subject.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FM. G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.C.S., Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date May 31, 1938.

Subject Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp

It is learned that the date for the amalgamation of the Provisional Government in Peking with the Reformed Government in Nanking has tentatively been set for June 15, 1938. In view of the existence of large Chinese troop concentrations, who are still putting up resistance in the Hauchow area, it is possible, however, that the date of unification will have to be unavoidably postponed. Despite this fact preparations for this event are already in progress, but the final programme has not yet been worked out.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 31 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

E. Papp
Inspector.

A.C. (Special Branch).

For the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 2 JUN 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)

C O P Y

Crime Register No.: Hongkew. Misc. 419/38, 11.9.38.

REPORT OF THEFT FROM FLAT 4 BROADWAY MANSIONS

At 9.25 a.m. 10/9/38 a telephone message was received from the management of the Broadway Mansions to the effect that a Mr. S. Chu, an official of the New Reformed Government, had lost a sum of money from apartment No. 4.

D.S.I. Young and C.D.S. 34 proceeded there and interviewed the manager, Mr. Hersee. who stated that Flat No. 4 was occupied by a Mr. S.C. Chu from whom, on the morning of 10/9/38, he had received a letter as follows:-

"The Management,
Broadway Mansions,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that we lost cash amounting to some Yen 72 and $160 which we kept locked separately in our drawers. The time at which the theft came into our apartment was between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. yesterday. We presume that the theft came through the kitchen chamber being unlocked when we came home.

We would like you to make an investigation into this matter and with the hope that the like incident would not happen in the future in this reputable apartment."



Mr. Hersee stated he had interviewed Mr. Chu, subsequent to receiving the note, when the latter had stated he did not wish the matter to be reported to the police.

On the flat being visited it was found that Mr. Chu was out and only his servant, Wong Hsi Loong (黃錫龍), was present. This person could throw no light on the matter and stated he himself had lost $20.00

Arrangements were accordingly made for Mr. Chu to be interviewed when he returned between 5 and 6 p.m. that evening.

Accordingly at 5 p.m. 10/9/38 D.S. Fedoroff and C.D.C. 276 visited there when Mr. Chu was interviewed.

At this time Mr. Chu refused to give any particulars of himself apart from stating that his name is Chu Yao (朱曜) and that he had at one time been manager of the Tientsin Central Railway Station. He willingly gave all particulars of the larceny but stated he did not wish to make any report to the police.

According to the statements of he and his servant they left the apartment at 8.30 a.m. 9/9/38 in company with Chu's friend, Mr. Lee Kying Eu (李金安), who resides with Chu, and did not return until 5.30 p.m. same date. At this time they found the kitchen door open and on examining the flat they found that Yen 72

and $75.00 had been stolen from a locked writing desk drawer in the front room and $100 notes from a locked chest-of-drawers in the bed room.

Detectives were unable to ascertain how entry to the chest-of-drawers had been gained but it was found that the top of the writing-desk could be lifted and the drawer thus reached.

Only one servant, Wong Hsi Loong, is employed by complainant, and this person stated that he, also, had lost $20.00 notes from an unlocked door in the kitchen room.

Enquiries also learned that the adjoining flat, No. 1, is also occupied by officials of the New Reformed Government and that a number of people are employed there. So far as could be learned any of these persons have ready access to Chu's flat but no employee of the Broadway Mansions can enter the place, all work therein being done by Chu's own servant.

In view of Mr. Chu's disinclination to assist police and his emphatic refusal to make an official report there is nothing further to be done in this case.

In connection with this report, the following extract from the North China Daily News of date 10th, September 1938 may be of interest.

" " <u>Bureau to Supervise Goods Removal</u>

An office has been opened in Shanghai by the Tung Chi Chu, a bureau created by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Council to facilitate the removal of goods by merchants from and to the Japanese occupied areas. The office is situated in Room 4, second floor, the Broadway Mansions in Hongkew. Information concerning the procedure of registration of goods, as well as the transportation of goods in the occupied areas may be obtained at the office"

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8155-D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.S., Special Branch, 5 8 38

REPORT

Date August 4, 1938.

Subject Establishment of a Central Government in Japanese controlled territory - Contemplated.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is reported from fairly reliable sources that General Doihara, the "Lawrence" of Manchukuo, has been in Shanghai in the past week in company with Mr. Chen Chung Fu (陳中孚), formerly an important official of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and present Minister of Interior of the Provisional Government at Peking. The mission of these two men has been shrouded in mystery, but it is generally believed that they were here in connection with some important scheme for the improvement of the political situation of the puppet governments.

It is stated that Mr. Chen has been advocating for the amalgamation of the regimes in Peking and Nanking for some time, but owing to differences of opinion between the Japanese Military Commands in North China and Central China, his proposal was rejected. The fact that he was in Shanghai recently together with General Doihara tends to indicate that he succeeded to secure new backing from Tokyo and came here with the evident purpose to carry out some of his ideas.

Sec. Seal 5/8
For Sec Genl

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 4 AUG. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

It is also learned that Mr. Chen has been very much in opposition to the personnel of the Reformed Government which is dominated by old Anfu elements under the leadership of Mr. Liang Hung Chih (梁鴻志). According to his own plans, Mr. Chen strongly urged to form a government with personnel selected from various circles especially from among those who have close connection with the South-West leaders in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He also favours appointment of some Kuomintang members in the new government, so as to pave the way for a peace-talk in the future. Mr. Chen himself was a Kuomintang official and is reported to have served once as secretary to

JBR 5/8.

FM: 2
G. 55M 1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the late Mr. Hu Han Min. It is reported that Mr. Chen submitted the above plan to General Matsui, then Commander-in-chief of Japan's Expeditionary Forces in Central China, but it was rejected.

Recently, however, a change seems to have occurred in the trend of political development in Tokyo and it would appear that Mr. Chen's plans are coming into favour. In this connection it is learned that Mr. Chen will become the new President of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government, while Mr. Liang Hung Chih will be transferred to succeed Mr. Wen Tsung Yao (溫宗堯) to head the Legislative Yuan. Mr. Wen will be made president of the Judicial Yuan. Several other changes in the present cabinet are contemplated, after Mr. Chen assumes the leading position.

Mr. Chen's further step, it is learned, will be to establish a Central Government in place of the two regimes in Peking and Nanking after the fall of Hankow. This plan is deemed easier of realization than to unify the two existing governments.

According to latese information, Mr. Chen Chung Fu was still in Shanghai yesterday, August 3, 1938.

E. Papp
Inspector

D.C.(Special Branch).

Comms.
Sec
Information
Chas Robertson
DC (S.B)

F. 270a
K. 500-8-37

Form A

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 5, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT

Establishment of a Central Government in Japanese controlled territory - Contemplated.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Acting Secretary, S. M. C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police report dated August 4, 1938.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.C, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 4, 1938.

Subject Establishment of Central Government in Japanese controlled territory - Contemplate .

Made by Forwarded by

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FM. 2
G. 20M 1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

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According to latest information, Mr. Chen Chung Fu was still in Shanghai yesterday, August 3, 1938.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Hardley.

00664
8155-D
4 9 38

"Secret Service" Of New Regime

The "Reformed Government" at Nanking is reported to have established a secret service in Shanghai for preventing terrorist outrages and for arresting terrorists. This new service known as the "Special Service, Organization" officially began its functions on Monday.

The new department is directly under the control of the Executive Yuan at Nanking which pays $20,000 monthly for its up-keep. The service is said to have been divided into four departments each of which has 50 officials. Coolies and other employees of public places have been secretly paid for doing investigation work for the new organization.

3/8

D.I. Law Pan
Insp. Shih
D.S.I. Kao
Please note.

3/8

D. S. I. Kao

3/8

1971
No. S. B. D. 8155-D
Date 29 / 7 / 33

Police For Policing

MANY COMPLAINTS have been made by the Japanese against the Shanghai Municipal Police because acts of terrorism have taken place in the International Settlement. The implication was that things would have been handled very much better had the Japanese army or navy been in charge.

Now we have a wave of terroristic activities sweeping the one place where the Japanese are completely in charge, so far as anybody is in charge—Nanking. Bombs have been exploding and consternation spreading, with a large number of people arrested but nothing very conspicuously accomplished in the vital particular of getting to the bottom of the thing.

This newspaper has pulled the police tail on occasion, especially on such matters as letting its good deeds shine forth in the light of publicity. But nevertheless we have always staunchly upheld the general efficiency and integrity of the police in both foreign areas and we are, have been and expect to remain convinced that there is no comparison between the efficiency of trained police and of military forces when it comes to the exercise of purely policing functions. Anyone in doubt on the point may have convincing demonstration in the development of gambling and gangster conditions west of the Settlement as the S.M.P. continue to be excluded from the western extra-Settlement road areas.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
29/7/33
SPECIAL BRANCH

Rec'd
28 7 38

July 27, 1938.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS THROW BOMBS IN NANKING

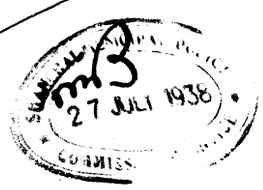
At 9.15 a.m. July 25 two bombs were thrown by anti-Japanese elements at the Ministry of Home Affairs of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking. The bombs exploded but nobody was injured.

At 11.40 a.m. July 25 four men effected an entry into the backyard of the City Administration Office and threw four bombs two of which exploded wounding one policeman and several coolies. A number of Japanese gendarmes rushed to the scene and arrested one of the culprits; the other three made good their escape.

The Japanese military police later conducted an extensive search and arrested nine suspects on July 26. The investigation is being continued.

1 cut A

Cpt Sec Sent 28/7



Comm.
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

FILE

F. 207a
K. 500 5-38.

Form A

958-D
28 7 37

Ref. No......

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....July.....27,.....1937...

SUBJECT

Anti-Japanese Elements Throw Bombs in Nanking

The Acting Secretary
S. M. C.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....

and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of translation** of a newspaper cutting.
2.
3.
4.
5.

YBP/

July 27, 1938.

MAINICHI

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Certified true copy:

H. C. Eardley.

YBP/

July 27, 1938.

MAINICHI

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Mr. Peck is returned D. C. Crime
for no
Information,
No allegation of
influence you will
notice
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
27 JUL 1938
CRIME BRANCH

FILE
702

DBR
28/7

...L POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155-D
Date 14 7 38

July 12, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated July 11 :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" HAS LIAISON OFFICER AT TOKYO

Chu Dah-tsong (朱大璁), the Dean of the Tung Fang University (東方大学), an educational institute established by the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic," was at one time a teacher in the Japanese University of Science and Literature. He is said to have left for Japan some time ago.

According to information secured from certain organizations, Chu went to Japan as Chinese Minister to Tokyo appointed and delegated by the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic".

It is to be noted that much dispute has arisen between the "Reformed Government" in Nanking and the Provisional Government in the North. The latter always regards the former as a district administration. From this it can be seen that the "Reformed Government" is not in a position to appoint any Minister to Japan. Therefore, it is assumed that Chu's position in Tokyo may be of the nature of a liaison officer for the "Reformed Government".

8155-D
7 38

National Daily News (國民日報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following telegram from Peiping :- 7 JULY 1938 PM

FORMER CHIEF OF SHANGHAI OFFICE OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BECOMES OFFICIAL OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT".

FILE

The Manchukuo Government has detailed a commercial representative to be stationed in North China. The "Provisional Government" in Peking has decided to appoint Chow Yu (周玖) to be its commercial representative in Manchukuo. It is learned that Chow and his staff will leave for Manchukuo as soon as he has received the appointment.

× See also D 8155

(Editor's note: Chow Yu was formerly Chief of the former Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. Some time ago, he was reported missing from Shanghai.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXXX

REPORT

Date June 30, 1938.

Subject Room 157, Embankment Building, 370 North Soochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by*

Reference attached report on above subject, West Hongkew Misc. 260/38, and remarks of D.C. (Crime Branch) thereon, enquiries show that Room 157, Embankment Building, 370 North Soochow Road, was leased on June 1, 1938, to one Mr. T.S. Wong in the name of a Tung Kee Company, but in reality was used as an office known as the "Inland Steam Launch Registration Office of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government" (維新政府交通部內河輪船登記處). Particulars regarding the identity of Mr. Wong are not available, the staff refusing even to reveal his full name. It is known that he resides in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road.

* See also D 8158 - D 8170

This office was operated by a staff consisting of Mr. Wong, two clerks and one office boy. In the early part of June, the office sent copies of a notice (sample attached) to various steam launch companies. The notice purports to emanate from the "Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government" and is dated May 23, 1938. In the notice, the "Ministry" instructed all Chinese steam launch owners to register at the office in the Embankment Building within a month after the issue of the notice and intimated that those failing to register within the limited period would lose protection from the "Reformed Government". None of the owners, however, responded.

Owing to this fact coupled with the unwillingness of the management of the Embankment Building to lease the premises to such an organ, the "Registration Office" wound up its affairs on June 28. On that date, the two clerks were discharged and Mr. Wong, the Chief, has since ceased to attend office. Only the office boy remains in the office

JULY 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

FM 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

to look after the furniture pending removal at the end of the current month.

On June 28, the "Registration Office" addressed a letter to the Chinese Post Office, requesting that future correspondence to the place should be mailed to the "Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government", Civic Centre.

Kao Jen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distribution:
D.C. (Crime)
D.D. 'C'
West Hongkew

E. 30/6

Comm.
Sir
Information
John Robertson
D.C. (SB)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

Misc. *File No.* 260/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew *Station,*

REPORT

Date June 24th, 1938

Subject Reformed Government Offices in Embankment Building.

Made by D.S. Gibson *Forwarded by* [signature] Inspector, Officer I/c.

Sir,

I beg to report that room No. 157 in the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, has been engaged as an office by the Tung Kee (同記), Co., and which has been learned to be under the Reformed Government.

The premises were leased from 1-6-38 by one, Mr. T. S. Wong, and are occupied by three male Chinese and one office boy. It is stated that persons owning boats plying on the Soochow Creek and Whanpoo River are required to register at this office and that a fee is collected on registration.

This office formerly was contained in the Asia Hotel and was removed from that address owing to difficulties experienced in gaining access to the No th District by persons wishing to register.

J. Gibson
D. S.

Gen. Det.

D.D.O. "C".

CENTRAL REGISTRY
27 JUN 1938
SHANGHAI

C.D.I. Sih

27/6/38

China Daily News (中國日報): 29 [illegible] 1938 (PM)

NEW COMPANY TO DEAL WITH INLAND NAVIGATION

According to information from local navigation circles, the Japanese authorities have established a body, similar in nature to the Shanghai Navigation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications of the National Government, known as the Shanghai Inland Waters Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Its office is on the 4th floor of the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bund.

The company will endeavour to centralize navigation rights in inland waters. Foreign inland shipping concerns are allowed to invest in the new company. It is learned that hereafter no boats or junks will be allowed to operate in inland waters unless they have registered with the company.

It is reported that the company will be formally inaugurated next month.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M 1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

Special Branch xxxxx

Date June 28 1938.

Subject (in full) Reformed Government organizing Terrorist Corps.

Made by..... **and** *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

It is learned from a reliable source that certain officials of the Reformed Government at Nanking have been entrusted with the secret organization of several terrorist gangs in Shanghai for the purpose of counteracting the activities of "Blue Shirt" organizations and taking action against persons engaged in hostile activities to the present Nanking Regime. It is understood that the secret corps will consist of about 1,000 persons.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm.
Lw,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
30 JUNE 1938

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 27, 1938.

Subject Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes - abandoned.

Made by I and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

Further enquiries indicate that the amalgamation of the Provisional Government at Peking with the Reformed Government at Nanking has been indefinitely postponed owing to the preference of the Japanese Military Authorities to control the occupied areas rather through several local regimes than through one central government. For this reason, it is learned that a third Chinese regime will be established at Hankow, following the occupation of that city and area. In giving effect to their plans, the Japanese Military Command are working towards the ideal of pushing forward several local regimes with fairly wide powers of administration while, at the same time, they are aiming at keeping unobstrusive but effective control from the back-ground over the whole occupied area.

The majority of members of the Reformed Government have recently transferred their sphere of activities from the Asia Hotel to Nanking and it is expected that the few remaining offices will also be removed from the Asia Hotel shortly, perhaps already by the end of June. According to present plans, the Reformed Government will retain here a Communication Office only but its address is not known.

It is also learned that the Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administration with his staff will soon establish his headquarters at the Civic Centre, Kiangwan.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch).

E. Papp
Inspector.

FM. 2.
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. 8155-D
No. S. B. I. 8155-D
Date
SECRETARY

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 12, 1938

Subject R. B. Muirhead (British), E. J. Eabry (British), W.A. White (British).

Made by D.S. McKeown *Forwarded by* C Campbell D.C.

Mr. R. B. Muirhead (Car No. 2515) is employed in Pilotage Office of the Woosung-Hankow District. The office is located in the Customs House and Mr. Muirhead is the assistant river inspector in charge.

Mr. E. J. Eabry (Car No. 1996) is an associate of Mr. H. A. Keays, American, who is known to have many dealings with the Japanese. Mr. Eabry's past life is not above repute. He was formerly connected with Von Lindenberg alias Teppers, and is reported to have assisted the latter in obtaining $3,000 from an Italian subject in September, 1934, by a confidence trick. His present address is not known.

Mr. W. A. White (Car No. 1302) is a director of W. A. White & Co., Ltd, merchants, commission, land and estate agents. This firm is reported to have been engaged in the purchase of property in the western district on behalf of the Japanese.

DC (E)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 12 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 12 MAY 1938 (CRIME BRANCH)

D. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch)

See Below

12/5.

FM. 2
G. SSM. 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S I V 8158 D

SECRET

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1938

Subject People attending the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, Shanghai Citizens' Society, on March 28th 1938.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the instructions of the D.C.(Special Branch) on the attached report dated March 31, enquiring if any information is available regarding certain of the persons observed visiting the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, on March 28, when a meeting was being held in the Shanghai Citizens' Society office, in celebration of the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking, the following information has been obtained by the staff of this section:-

Car No. 457, registered in the name of Lee Yung Pao (李永寶), Lane 1051, 14 Sinza Road.

Car No. 457 is owned by Lee Ah Loh (李阿六)(Lee Yung Pao is probably his alias) for the purpose of privately hiring it. Lee is not living at 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road, and his real address is unknown.

Lee Ah Loh was formerly employed as a chauffeur by Zang Siao Yui (臧筱廣) alias Zang Lau Sz (臧光四), who is residing at the address, 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road. Zang is the owner of the houses in the alleyway, and is using motor car No. 4444. He is suspected of having connections with the Shanghai Citizens' Society. The west wing room, downstairs, of 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road, is occupied by one named Yang (楊), who does not own a car.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (C.) 12 MAY 1938

Car No. 5151, registered in the name of Chow Tung Shan (周東山), 344 Seymour Road.

No. 344 Seymour Road is at present the address of the Kong Loh Provision Store (康樂食品店) owned by a certain Cantonese. None bearing the name Chow Tung Shan is at present living there.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

This address was formerly occupied by the Fee Moh (飛馬) Sundry Goods Shop which has closed down. An accountant of this shop named Chow (周) also lived there but he was not known to possess a car. His present address is unknown. He is reported to be a native of Ningpo, aged about 27 or 28, slim build, and tall.

Car No. 2928, registered in the name of Yih Ziang Yia (葉蔣雅), 13/171 Rue P. Dugout.

Mr. Yih has been residing at 13/171 Rue P. Dugout for more than one year. He is over 50 years of age, a native of Ningpo. Reported to be formerly engaged in the lace trade.

Car No. 2984, registered in the name of Huang Yie Ngo (汪一鶚), 200 Route Ghisi.

Mr. Huang has been residing at 200 Route Ghisi for more than two years. It is reported that he was formerly an employee of the statistical department of the Ministry of Finance.

C Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155-D
Date 10 9 38

Date September 9 1938.

Subject Officials of the Reformed Government not allowed to join political parties.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following instructions issued by the Reformed Government of Nanking appeared in its official gazette No. 20 of August 29, 1938 :-

"At the 41st meeting held by the Political Affairs Committee of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic on August 23, the following resolution was discussed and passed :-

"'Government officials should always carry out their duties in strict accordance with the regulations governing their services. They are not allowed to deviate from these regulations. Ever since the Kuomintang came into power it has plundered the people and brought extreme distress upon the country because of its despotism so much so that the country is now on the verge of its annihilation. This should be a warning to us.

"'The object of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic is to work for national salvation and peace. Until the formal inauguration of a proper and legitimate political party no officials of this Government will be allowed to join any party. Violation of this decision will result in immediate dismissal from all posts of this government. This decision is intended to prevent violation of the political administration and to uphold the sanctity of the regulations governing the services of officials of this government'"

The above would appear to indicate the deep concern of the Reformed Government over the exposure of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SEP 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Deputy Commissioner in Charge

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

certain members of the Huang Tao Wei engaged in terroristic activities and that the government is endeavouring to explain its disapproval, whether sincerely or otherwise, with the formation of pro-Japanese political organizations such as the Huang Tao, Asia Rehabilitation, etc.

It also helps to dispel the rumour that Zang Yu Ching, the head of the Huang Tao Wei, has been taken into the service of the Reformed Government which is a reflection on certain Japanese who have expressed warm appreciation of the work of Zang in the formation of the Nanking Government.

Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

SBR.

9/9.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Commr
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6,Special Branch.

SECRET REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7 37
Date September 7, 39 38.

Subject Japanese Military Concentrations at Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information from a fairly reliable source, several large contingents of Japanese troops have recently arrived at Nanking, where they are waiting for transportation facilities to the war fronts in the upper Yangtsze Valley. It is reported that in their determined attempt to seize Hankow, the Japanese Military Headquarters are bringing up huge re-inforcements to the several fronts North and South of the Yangtsze River in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anhwei. The re-inforcements now in Nanking are reported to consist of thirteen divisions, numbering approximately 200,000 men.

It is further reported that the Japanese military authorities, who expected to take Hankow in two weeks' time have now extended the day of victory by another six weeks, owing to the recent Chinese successes seem to be holding up their advance.

According to information, as soon as Hankow is taken the Japanese Military Command will make a fresh attempt to set up a Central Government in China and it is possible will also make a new offer for the opening of peace negotiations with the Nationalist Government. It is stated that a great number of pro-Japanese politicians residing in Shanghai and Hongkong are speculating as to the political atmosphere in China following the occupation of Hankow by the Japanese. Those elements working in conjunction with Japanese are sparing no efforts to persuade Mr. Teng Shao Yi to head the proposed government, but the latter has so far shown no inclination to accept their offer. To secure the support and co-operation of the type of Chinese politicians as Mr. Tang Shao Yi seems to be the more desirable as the conviction is gaining ground

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

in Japanese circles that despite their military successes, they will be unable to solve the political and economic problems of China without the active and whole hearted co-operation of Chinese politicians who enjoy the respect and esteem of the Chinese people.

Another matter that worries the Japanese is the high morale of the Chinese Army. This phenomenon has completely upset the calculations of the Japanese military, who apparently expected that as soon as the war started the Chinese soldiers will give up their arms en masse. On the other hand, they are constrained to admit that there is noticeable a certain loosening in the morale of the Japanese fighting forces. Two Japanese M.P.'s who recently visited Shanghai after having paid a visit to the fronts bitterly criticized in private conversations the attitude of many Japanese in Shanghai for their lust for money and accessibility to "squeeze".

E. Pape
Inspector.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch).

Comm
Li,
Information —
for what it is worth
Thos Robertson
DC(S.B)

F. 207a
K. 500-7-38.

Ref. No.....

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Form A
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155-D
Date 30 8 38

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 30, 1938.

SUBJECT

Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Acting Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report on the above subject.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SECRET.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.S, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 29, 1938.

Subject Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made by and Forwarded by

It has been learned from a reliable source that the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Kiukiang Road, will be handed over to the administration of the Reformed Government at Nanking in the near future. Negotiations, which have been conducted for some time, have reached a definite agreement on this point, although there are still some details which form the subject of discussion.

Following the transfer of the Bureau and in recognition of his meritorious services, Mr. Chao Hsih Chun, the Chief of Bureau will be appointed to a very high position in the Ministry of Finance of the Reformed Government. It is hinted, that he may even become the next Minister of Finance in the "Reorganized Reformed Government."

The acquisition of the Bureau's revenue will greatly strengthen the financial position of the Reformed Government and in this connection the opinion is given expression that Nanking will adopt a much stronger attitude vis-a-vis the Municipal Council.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REGISTRY 8155-D

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch

Date August 29, 1938.

Subject Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

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E. Papp
Inspector.

Form A

D.C. (Special Branch)

30/8.

Comm'r.
For Information
Thos Robertson
DC(S.B)

F.M. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch 8155-D 26 38

REPORT

Date August 25 1938.

Subject Compensation to be paid by Reformed Government in connection with deaths of employees whilst in the execution of their duty.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The Reformed Government of Nanking has issued an order published in the 9th issue of their gazette enforcing regulations governing the payment of compensations to relatives of employees who meet their death while attending to their duties :

$100,000 in the case of 1st grade employees.
$ 50,000 " " " " 2nd " "
$ 20,000 " " " " 3rd " "
$ 10,000 " " " " 4th " "

In case of employees being disabled physically or mentally as a result of murderous attacks they will be paid 50% of their salaries for the rest of their life.

While undergoing treatment in hospital, wounded officials will receive full pay in addition to hospital expenses.

The wife will be the legal person to claim compensation and in the absence of a wife, the sons or daughters may claim the compensation.

E.

copy to D S (Crime).

SBP 2078. FILE

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr
for
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

F. 207a
K. 500-1-88

Form A

cc

Ref. No.....

8155-D
13 8 38

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

August 12, 1938

SUBJECT

Plans for Establishment of New Central Government of China.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above for Secretary General.

1. Copy of a Police report dated August 11, 1938.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

C.S. 6. Special Branch,
August 11, 1938.

Plans for Establishment of New Central Government of China.

According to further information obtained, General Doihara and Mr. Chen Chung Fu have been sent to Shanghai to persuade Mr. Tang Shao Yi (唐紹儀), who is now living in retirement in the French Concession to become the head of the proposed New Central Government of China. In this connection, it is rumoured that a plot is affoot to employ whatever desperate measures, if necessary to kidnap Mr. Tang, to make him head of the new regime. The Japanese, it is reported, have pledged to spend the sum from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the persuasion or kidnapping of Mr. Tang to Hongkew, as he is regarded the most desirable man to head the new regime. Attracted by this huge prize, a group of pro-Japanese Chinese officials are secretly planning to lure Mr. Tang out of his house and then abduct him to Hongkew. It is considered, however, now very doubtful if any attempt will be successful as the scheme has been exposed in time and adequate precautions have now been adopted to watch every caller coming to see Mr. Tang. The latter is determined to remain firm in his decision not to undertake anything against the interest of China under any circumstances.

It is further reported that Japanese Government circles in Tokyo are now convinced that the personnel that formed the two regimes in Peking and Nanking, namely the "Provisional Government of China" and the "Reformed Government of China" are not the type of men who can command the influence over the people. Mr. Chen's original proposal of taking in men from different political parties, especially the Kuomintang officials and the South-west elements, instead of those from the old Anfu clique, which had been out of the political arena for the past fifteen years, is a much wiser and more practical step. It appears, now that because these two regimes are

dominated by Anfu people, they cannot be of any real use to the Japanese, who made very disappointing experiences with the leaders of the regimes during the past few months.

It has also been learned that the Japanese authorities are ready to abolish these two regimes to make way for a Central Government as soon as a suitable personnel for the new set-up has been secured.

Certified true copy.

.....

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8155-D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch. 38

REPORT

Date August 11, 19 38.

Subject Plans for Establishment of New Central Government of China.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

According to further information obtained, General Doihara and Mr. Chen Chung Fu have been sent to Shanghai to persuade Mr. Tang Shao Yi (唐紹儀), who is now living in retirement in the French Concession to become the head of the proposed New Central Government of China. In this connection, it is rumoured that a plot is afoot to employ whatever desperate measures, if necessary to kidnap Mr. Tang, to make him head of the new regime. The Japanese, it is reported, have pledged to spend the sum from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the "persuasion" or kidnapping of Mr. Tang to Hongkew, as he is regarded the most desirable man to head the new regime. Attracted by this huge prize, a group of pro-Japanese Chinese officials are secretly planning to lure Mr. Tang out of his house and then abduct him to Hongkew. It is considered, however, now very doubtful if any attempt will be successful as the scheme has been exposed in time and adequate precautions have now been adopted to watch every caller coming to see Mr. Tang. The latter is determined to remain firm in his decision not to undertake anything against the interest of China under any circumstances.

Sec
for
Sec Gen'l
Sent 13/8/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
12 AUG. 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

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FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the Kuomintang officials and the South-west elements, instead of those from the old Anfu clique, which had been out of the political arena for the past fifteen years, is a much wiser and more practical step. It appears, now that because these two regimes are dominated by Anfu people, they cannot be of any real use to the Japanese, who made very disappointing experiences with the leaders of the regimes during the past few months.

It has also been learned that the Japanese authorities are ready to abolish these two regimes to make way for a Central Government as soon as a suitable personnel for the new set-up has been secured.

E. Pash
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Sir,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. 8155 D 38

REPORT

Date August 8, 1938.

Subject Re attached memorandum.

Made by ..... and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

With reference to the attached memorandum from D.C.(Special Branch) I have to report that the appearance of the attached exposé in the vernacular press is quite incidental. The article may have been published by persons connected with one of the intelligence organs of the Nationalist Government still functioning in Shanghai who are maintaining close connections with pro-Japanese elements. It may have been published by someone in the Reformed Government at Nanking or the Provisional Government at Peking, both of which are maintaining secret offices here for the surveillance of their activities. There still may be other sources which have interest in such and similar exposures which are bound to appear from time to time. It is also very doubtful, whether the editor himself of the "News Digest" knows the real person who gave this article for publication.

In this connection it came to my notice that many Chinese, who are working for Japanese are becoming more afraid of their own nationals than scared of their bread givers.

FILE

SHANGHAI M.L. POLICE - 8 AUG. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Commr
Sir
Information.
I do not suspect
leakage.
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To D. I. Paterson

Commr refers to a report submitted by you. He suspects a leakage somewhere as the newspaper article put in to ascertain tallied with your report. I do not think there is a leakage as the Chinese press air Dvihara on every possible occasion. The paper may have got it directly or indirectly from the same source from which your informant got his news

223 B.

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.
Date - 1 AUG. 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

DC (Sp Br)

This is very similar to a report I received from you. I think it was also passed to Sec S.M.C. (for Sec Council) do you suspect - Cole somewhere or is it chance do you think?

Commissioner of Police

What do you think
-- briefly?

HR

8/8/38

August 6, 1938. Morning Translation.

News Digest :-

THE PEIPING AND THE NANKING ADMINISTRATIONS TO BE MERGED

General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚), a Chinese traitor, arrived in Shanghai from Formosa and North China respectively on July 31. They are staying at the Tung Ya Hotel (東亞飯店) in Hongkew. They are not giving interviews because they have come here to carry out some important plot.

Before the formation of the "Reformed Government", Chen Chung-fu suggested that no new name be given the bogus government, that members of the Kuomintang be induced to participate in the government, that the Kuomintang flag be used, and that an anti-Communist and anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement be advocated. Chen's view was supported by General Matsui, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, but was opposed by the young elements of the Japanese Special Service Section and by the Tokyo Government. Consequently Chen's plan did not succeed.

As the Provisional Government in North China and the "Reformed Government" have so far failed to carry out any meritorious work for the Japanese and have not won the confidence of the Chinese people, the Japanese are beginning to realize the failure of their plan. The War Office and the Cabinet have therefore decided to adopt Chen Chung-fu's suggestion and will merge the two governments and appoint a well known person at the head of the new organization.

Chen is strongly recommending the replacement of members of the Anfu Clique by old members of the Kuomintang so that the invasion of China by Japan may have the form of a civil war. It is learned that a certain prominent person whose co-operation Chen and the Japanese are seeking has refused to have anything to do with their plans.

News Digest :-

JAPANESE PLANS TO DEAL WITH GUERRILLAS

In order to deal with the Chinese guerrillas who are extremely active in the occupied areas in Central China, General Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, has decided to establish a Bandit Suppression Headquarters.

The "Reformed Government" has been ordered to enlist 100,000 able-bodied Chinese from the occupied areas with which an army will be formed. Shimada, the Chief of Staff to General Hata, will be appointed Commander of the new army, the training of which will be undertaken by Major-General Ono. In addition, two Divisions of "Manchukuo" troops will be transferred from Manchuria to fight the guerrillas.

A.D. 8155-D
7 8 38

August 6, 1938. Morning Translation.

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Body To Handle War Zone Goods For New Regime

Local Bureau Formed; "Frozen" Assets Release Seen

REMOVAL RULES PUBLISHED HERE

Confiscation Of Goods Possible; Owners Would Be Paid

A new bureau known as "Tung Chi Chu" to take charge of goods in war zones has been established by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Yuan.

Upon application of merchants the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

Inquiries as to whether the supply of certain goods is ample or the demand for certain other goods is high within the war-stricken area, may also be made by the bureau upon application.

May Have Branches

The bureau will have a director, two secretaries three departmental chiefs and a staff of 15 persons. When necessary, the bureau may establish branches in other cities.

Regarding the transportation and removal of goods from the war-stricken areas, a set of regulations has been published by the "Tung Chi Chu." The main points are:

All details of goods in the war zones must be registered by owners with the authorities, such as quantity, value and other data;

To Visit Spot

Agents of the "Tung Chi Chu," accompanied by Japanese officials, will proceed to the spot where the goods are stored and make investigations;

Upon completion of investigations, a report will be made to the Japanese military authorities, with whom rest all decisions as to how to deal with such goods;

When the Japanese military authorities have decided to return the goods to the owners, the latter will be notified by the "Tung Chi Chu," and then will be allowed to remove the goods after paying a small fee amounting to three per cent of the goods' assessed value;

Value Assessed

When the military authorities have decided to confiscate and detain such goods, their value will be assessed jointly by the "Tung Chi Chu" and Japanese officials and the owners will be compensated;

Should the military authorities decide to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

New Department Organized For Removal Of Goods

Reformed Government Announces Regulations That Owners Must Obey In Order To Take Possession Of Goods Stored In Various War Areas

A new bureau known as "Tung Chi Chu" to take charge of goods in war zones has been established by the Reformed Government's Executive Yuan, according to Chinese sources yesterday.

Upon application of merchants the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

Inquiries as to whether the supply of certain goods is ample or the demand for certain other goods is high within the war-stricken area, may also be made by the bureau upon application.

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Regulations Announced

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Agents of the "Tung Chi Chu," accompanied by Japanese officials, will proceed to the spot where the goods are stored and make investigations;

Upon completion of investigations, a report will be made to the Japanese military authorities, with whom rest all decisions as to how to deal with such goods;

When the Japanese military authorities have decided to return the goods to the owners, the latter will be notified by the "Tung Chi Chu," and then will be allowed to remove the goods after paying a small fee amounting to three per cent. of the goods' assessed value;

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Should the military authorities decide to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

970

Investigation of Held-up Goods

New Office Established To Co-operate With The Japanese Military

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Upon application of merchants the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

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Decisions by Military

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Should the military authorities have decided to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch

Date May 2 1938.

Subject Jen Yuan Tao(任援涛) appointed Mayor of Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Shanghai Times of April 26, enquiries confirm that Jen Yuan Tao, Vice Minister of Communications and Acting Minister of Public Security, has been appointed Mayor of Nanking. He took over office on April 20. Although he is holding three important posts at Nanking, Jen Yuan Tao has very little to do in the former capital. He is said to have come to Shanghai staying in the Banzai Hotel, Hongkew.

Jen is a native of Changchow, age about 40. He received his education in the Military Academy in Japan. Returning to China he joined the Nationalist Army and saw service in Kwangtung and Kiangsi. He was once Vice Commander of an army corps. He disagreed with General Chiang Kai Shek in 1930 and left the Military Affairs Commission, of which he was a member.

Jen was originally a member of the Kuomintang. He received a telegram from Chiang Kai Shek to go to Hankow in November 1937 but failed to respond.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 2 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shaoliang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy to E.

FILE

DBK 2/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Nanking Mayor Is Appointed

General Jen Yuan-tao, Vice-Minister of Public Security of the Reformed Government, was on Sunday installed as Nanking's first postbellum Mayor.

His appointment, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy announced yesterday, marked the disbandment of the Autonomous Commission which had governed Nanking for four months and the inauguration of a municipal administration.

The inauguration of the new civic regime was accompanied by city-wide celebrations.

FM. 2
G. 95M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

S.1. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT Date April 13, 1938

Subject "Reformed Government for Central China" - recruitment of men for Nanking Guard.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C Crawford W.D.

It is reported that Woo Zuan-voong (吳善鏞), a native of Formosa, who is the Commander of Japanese Gendarmerie in Pootung, has been appointed Commander of the Guard for the "Reformed Government" at Nanking and that he has been ordered to recruit 360 Chinese in Shanghai to serve as guards. The required number of recruits have been enrolled and training of these men commenced on April 10 on a piece of vacant ground at Police Station Road, Pootung. They will be conveyed to Nanking upon completion of their training.

D.C.(C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 13 APR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Copy to E.

SBR 13/4

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8157

S.1, Special Branch xxxxxx,

REPORT

Date April 13, 1938.

Subject Biographies of the cabinet members of the "Reformed Government of the Republic of China."

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Gaudin A.D.

The "Reformed Government" of the Republic of China was formally inaugurated on March 28, 1938 at Nanking, and it is composed of two yuans and seven ministries headed by the following:-

Executive Yuan : Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), President.

Legislative Yuan: Wen Tsung-yao (溫宗堯), President.

Ministry of Interior: Chen Chun (陳群), Minister.

Hsia Gee-feng (夏奇峰), Vice Minister.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs : Chen Loh (陳籙), Minister.

Ministry of Finance: Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤), Minister.

Nyien Chia-ts (嚴家炽), Vice Minister.

Ministry of Industry: Wong Tse-wei (王子惠), Minister.

Sung Nun-nyi (沈能毅), Vice Minister.

Ministry of Education: Chen Cheh-ming (陳則民), Minister.

Koo Hao-zuan (顧浩鑽), Vice Minister.

Ministry of Communications: Liang Hung-tse, Minister.

Hu Zung-tai (胡祖泰), Vice Minister.

Ministry of Public Security : Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐), Minister, who was assassinated before the inauguration of the government.

Zung Yuan-tao (任援道), Vice Minister, who acts as minister pending the appointment of a new minister.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 13 APR. 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

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The following are the biographies of these appointees:-

Liang Hung-tse alias Liang Tsung-yee (梁鴻志) is 55 years of age, native of Changloh Hsien, Fukien. In 1902, he sat and passed his examination for the degree of M.A. He continued his studies in the Peking Imperial University, from which he graduated in 1906, when he was appointed to the Institute of Research for Constitutional Reforms. Between 1911 and 1917, he served as counsellor to the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government; compiler of the Codification Institute and Chief Secretary to the Peking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. During this period, he acted as one of the leading promoters of the Anfu Club led by Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui. In 1918 he was appointed as a member of the Senate and concurrently secretary general to the Senate. In 1924 when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui was the Chief Executive of the Peking Government, he was appointed secretary general to the Government. In 1936, when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui arrived in Shanghai from Peking, the National Government appointed Liang Hung-tse advisor to the Military Affairs Commission.

Wen Tsung-yao alias Wen Ching-fu (溫欽甫) is 72 years of age, native of Dahsan Hsien, Kwangtung. After graduating from Queen's College, Hongkong, he was sent by the Government to America to continue his studies there. In 1908 Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀) was appointed deputy special commissioner to negotiate for the conclusion of an Anglo-Thibetan commercial treaty, and he was named as deputy envoy to Thibet. In 1909, he joined the staff of the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi as advisor on foreign affairs. In 1911,

he participated in the Revolution, and later was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai. In 1912 he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. In 1915 he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Kwangtung Military Government. In 1920 he acted as one of the seven directors of the Military Government. In 1921, he retired from politics and came to Shanghai, where he took up the position of director of the Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Chen Chun alias Chen Jen-ngoh (陳人鶴) is forty seven years of age, native of Changting Hsien, Fukien. After graduating from the Public Law College in Fukien, he entered the Meiji University, Japan, from which he later graduated. In the Kwangtung Garrison Commander's Headquarters he was a counsellor, attached to the Military Government in Kwangtung. When the Northern Punitive Expedition occupied Fukien in 1926, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Safety for Foochow and in 1927 to the post of chief of the Propaganda Commission of the Expedition to Shanghai. In 1928, he was a member of the Branch Political Council at Shanghai, during which period, he became acquainted with Tu Yueh-sung, Wong King-yoong, Chang Siao-ling and other leading figures, and made a fortune of $600,000. His malpractices came to the notice of General Chiang Kai-shek, who dismissed him from office. He then joined the staff of the 26th Army commanded by the late General Chow Feng-chi, in the capacity of chief of the Army's Political Section. In 1930, he left this post and went to Peiping to engage in the movement to oust General Chiang Kai-shek, but this movement failed. Thereafter

he returned to Shanghai, and set himself up as a lawyer. At one time he was principal of the Tseng Sze Middle School at Shanghai.

Hsia Gee-feng is fifty one years of age, native of Tai Hsien, Kiangsu. In 1915 he was editor of the Eastern Times at Shanghai and became an instructor in the Fuhtan University in 1922. He was a member of China's delegation to the League of Nations and attended the International Labour Conference as advisor to the Chinese employers' representatives. He was a member of the Treaties Committee attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. In 1932 when an armistice was contemplated in connection with the January 28 Incident, he was appointed advisor to the Chinese representatives, after which he served as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Political Council of the National Government.

Chen Loh alias Chen Jen-sien (陳任先) is sixty two years of age, native of Min Hou Hsien, Fukien. He graduated from the Shih Zang School, Hupeh, and pursued his advanced studies in the University of Paris. In 1907 he graduated from that institution and was appointed as a member of the Institute for Constitutional Reforms. During the period when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui was chief executive of the Peking Government, he acted as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Resident General at Urga by the National Government, and later Minister to France. After his return from France, he was appointed vice chairman of the Treaties Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chen Ching-tao alias Chen Lai-sung (陳錦濤) is sixty nine years of age, native of Nanhai Hsien, Kwangtung. He graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong, after which he took the post of instructor at the school. In 1901 he was sent to the U.S.A. by the Imperial Government to continue his advanced studies at Columbia University from which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of M.S. He then entered Yale University, graduating 1906 with Ph.D. degree. Returning to China, he was honoured by the government as a"Han-lin" scholar. Between 1907 and 1910 he served as educational inspector for Kwangtung, counsellor to the Ministry of Education and supervisor of the Ta Ching Government Bank. After the establishment of the Republic of China, he was appointed Minister of Finance by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and when General Yuan Shih-kai became President of China, he served as a special envoy of the Ministry of Finance resident in London. In 1916 he assumed office as Minister of Finance in Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui's cabinet, and acted concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the Salt Revenue Department. In 1920, he was Minister of Finance in the Kwangtung Military Government. In 1924 he was re-appointed Minister of Finance in the Peking Government, from which position he resigned in 1927, when he accepted a professorship in the Tsinghwa University, teaching economics. In 1936 he was appointed by the National Government chairman of the Monetary System Reform Committee.

Nyien Chia-ts has not yet assumed office as Vice Minister of Finance.

Wong Tse-wei is forty seven years of age, native of Amoy, Fukien. Graduating from Waseda University, Japan in 1915, he then proceeded to Formosa and was engaged in the business line. In 1921, he served as editor of the Kuo Feng Jih Pao in Peking and director of the Tseng Yi Jih Pao. In 1928 he was director of the Nanking Office of the Second National Army, from which he resigned shortly afterwards, returning to his native town in Fukien. In 1938 he came out of retirement and became a member of the Fukien's Sino-Japanese Economic Research Committee.

Sung Nun-nyi is forty five years of age, native of Donghsiang Hsien, Chekiang. In 1914 he graduated from the Nanyang College, Shanghai, and became a reporter on the Eastern Times, Shanghai. During this period he came in contact with military officers and politicians, and became acquainted with General Chang Hsueh-liang, and was appointed in 1928, counsellor to the Headquarters of the Vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Force, and concurrently director of the Intelligence Department. In 1930 he was appointed director of the Government Printing Bureau in Peiping. He resigned this position in 1936 when General Chang Hsueh-liang was detained in consequence of his detention of General Chiang Kai-shek at Sian, Shensi, and came to Shanghai to live.

Chen Cheh-ming is fifty nine years of age, native of Soochow, Kiangsu, and graduated from the Nippon University, Japan. Honoured as a "Chu-jen" scholar by the Imperial Government and married to a Japanese, he started his career

as an instructor in the Tientsin Law College, later being appointed president of the Peking District Court. In 1932, he practised law in Shanghai and served as chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association. He later went to Soochow, practising law there and acting as Managing Director of the Soochow Power Company. In November, 1937, when the Japanese troops occupied Soochow, he was recommended by the Chief of the Pacification Section of the Japanese Army for Soochow as chairman of the"Soochow Autonomous Commission," and as he served in this position to the satisfaction of the Japanese, he was promoted to Minister of Education in the "Reformed Government."

Koo Hao-zuan is fifty five years of age, native of Wusih, Kiangsu, and a "Chu-jen" scholar. In 1908, he served as an instructor in the Peking University and in 1911 in the Tsinghwa University. In 1924, he was director of the Peking Wine and Tobacco Public Sale Bureau from which position he resigned in 1928,when he accepted the post of head of the College of Arts of the Peking University.

Hu Zung-tai has not yet assumed the post of Vice Minister of Communications.

Zung Yuan-tao is forty eight years of age, native of Ihing Hsien, Kiangsu. Graduate of the Paoting Military Academy, he was a battalion commander, regiment commander and brigade commander during the period 1915 to 1922, stationed in Hupeh and Chekiang under the late General Sun Chuan-fang. In 1924 he was appointed head of the Munitions Section of the Ministry of War, later

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succeeding to the post of chief of the Secret Service Department of the Ministry. In 1927, when the Northern Punitive Expedition reached Pukow, he had charge of the military rolling stock which belonged to the northern section of the Tientsin Pukow Railway held by the Peking Government. In 1936, he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council at Peiping. By virtue of this position he came in frequent contact with the Japanese, and after the Lukouchiao Incident, he went over to the Japanese side.

Copy to D.B.R. Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

March 29, 1938. Morning Translation

Standard and other local newspapers :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC" INAUGURATED AT NANKING

The "Reformed Government" in Nanking was inaugurated at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The following are the officials of the new administration :-

President of the Executive Yuan: Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志).
President of the Legislative Yuan: Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯).
Minister of Interior: Chen Chun (陳群).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Loh (陳籙).
Minister of Finance: Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤).
Minister of Industry: Wong Ts-huei (王子惠).
Minister of Education: Chen Cheh-min (陳貝民).
Minister of Communications: Liang Hung-tse.
Vice Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security: Zung Yuan-tao (任援道).
Vice Minister of Interior: Au Gee-feng (夏奇峰).
Vice Minister of Finance: Nyien Chia-ts (嚴家祺).
Vice Minister of Communications: Hu Zung-tai (胡祖泰).
Vice Minister of Industry: Sung Nun-nyi (沈能毅).
Vice Minister of Education: Koo Hao-shuan (顧浩然).
Director of the Salt Revenue Bureau of the Ministry of Finance: Nyien Wei-nyoh (嚴爲若).
Chief of the Revenue Guards: Chen Dien-cha (陳田甲).

S.1. (Supt. Tam may be able to assist)

DBR

29/3.

GDS Sik

E 29/3 DBR 29/3

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G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL I
S. B. REC'S

S.2 Special Branch, D

REPORT

Date April 7 1938.

Subject Merging of the Peking Provisional Government and the Reformed Government of Nanking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

D8017

According to information from persons connected with the Dah Dao City Government, the Reformed Government of Nanking although it is backed up by Japanese influence differently from that in the North, has to depend on the Peking Administration for financial assistance for its maintenance and for development of the war torn areas. The Northern regime has control of the Chinese Government banks and salt offices in the North. It has confiscated a considerable amount of valuable estates and properties of ex-government officials and is in a better financial position. It has been confirmed that Miao Ping (繆 斌), ex-Civil Governor of Kiangsu, representing Wang Keh Ming, Chairman of the Peking Provisional Government, visited Shanghai recently to exchange views with the prominent figures of the Southern regime and to discuss terms for financial assistance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 7 APR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

It is understood that the conditions proposed by the North include that the Southern Government will in future seek advice or instructions from the North in diplomatic affairs as well as in industrial administrations and to adopt uniform measures in revising Customs tariff.

Negotiations on this subject had been in progress prior to the formation of the Nanking Government and it is alleged that owing to the fact that certain of the conditions would render the Nanking regime almost subordinate to and dependent on the North, Mr. Tang Shao Yi changed his mind about taking part in the formation of the Southern government. It is also rumoured that Liang Hung Chih, Chief of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking regime, who is now in Peking with two other members of the government negotiating for financial assistance, had

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

failed to put in an appearance at Nanking on March 16 when it was first proposed to inaugurate the government on that date. Wen Tsung Yao and Chen Chun had to return to Shanghai and made many efforts to persuade Liang to take up the new post.

It is expected that the amalgamation of the two governments will be effected as soon as the Japanese are in complete control of the Tsingpu Line when the seat of the amalgamated government will be set up at Peking.

Copy to C.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL MERGE

Peking Regime To Give Nanking Material And Financial Aid

PEKING, April 5.—Officials of the Provisional and Reformed Governments of China to-day agreed on close collaboration and on the eventual merger of the two administrations. Officials of both regimes forswore any desire for the maintenance of two rival administrations in China.

The country, they agreed, should be administered on the basis of "One Nation, One Government."

Until their merger is permitted by conditions, the officials of the two Governments will make rehabilitation of the war-torn areas and the development of industry and commerce their main goals, Domei learnt.

To-day's decisions climaxed discussions which have been going on for the past four days between Mr. Liang Hung-chih, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reformed Government, and high officials of the Provisional Government.

At these conversations, the functions of the two administrations were defined as follows:

The main tasks of the Reformed Government are to extend its influence deeper into the interior of Central China and to carry out rehabilitation on a vast scale;

The Provisional Government, carrying out similar activities in North China, will give the Nanking administration material and financial assistance.—Domei.

J.S.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

J

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] C.I.D. REGISTRY. No. S. B. D. 8158

Date April 7, 1938.

Subject (in full) Serious friction existing between the Japanese Authorities and the Provisional Government at Peking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

Enquiries indicate that a feud has developed between the Japanese Authorities and members of the Provisional Government at Peking over certain appointments in the Reformed Government of the Republic of China at Nanking. Major Sukumoto, officer in charge of the Political Section, demands to be given the prerogative to appoint his elects (names not known) in the Ministry of Finance and other ministries whereas the Provisional Government at Peking insist that the persons chosen by them and already appointed be retained.

cp

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 7 APR 1938 - SPECIAL BR.

Copy to FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

F. 22 F.
150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:- 1/2 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

appeared on the streets armed with rifles.

A close inspection of the sentry on duty at the intersection of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads revealed that he was armed with a very old and dilapidated type of rifle and that the magazine appeared to be missing.

It has not yet been possible to obtain confirmation that the arms carried by these men are dummies or if they are in possession of ammunition.

R Lucas
D.S.I.

W Duncan
Sen. Det. i/c. 9/6

D.D.O. "C".

SECT

List of motorcars and names of persons under which they are registered, seen at Shanghai Citizens' Society, 24 The Bund, between 11.20 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on 28/3/38

Licence No.	Name registered	Address
4051	A. Matsushita	958 Szechuen Road.
457	Lee Yung Kao (李永寶)	Lane 1051, 14, Sinza Rd.
8867	Wong Nyan Chen (王亮臣)	18 Temple Lane.
8706	Japanese Consulate	
5349	Japan China Co.	98 Robison Road.
4265	Japanese Government Railways	24 The Bund.
8423	King Bu Teh (金步德)	517 Seymour Road.
10337	Sth. Manchurian Railway	24 The Bund.
5151	Chow Tung Shan(周東山)	344 Seymour Road.
8531	Nippon Products Co.	24 The Bund.
9231	-do-	-do-
5203	Japanese Embassy	
4148	K. Yabuki	24 The Bund.
2435	S. Tamba	210 Scott Road.
5154	S. Fujishima	215 Chapoo Rd.
8697	South Manchuria Railway	24 The Bund.
3237	-do-	-do-
4781	N. Isano	-do-
4804	S. Isada	1423 Sinza Road.
4142	Bin Ei Jen (閔泳源)	Lane 24, 9, Yuhang Rd.
5798	Yee Tse Kong (倪志康)	462 Seymour Road.
880	Yoneda	64 Haining Rd.
4205	J. Mayene	24 The Bund.
4279	N. Watanabe	151 Sinza Rd.
4808	Domei	
4151	A. Mori	486 Woosung Road.
4173	J. Yasuda	231 East Paoshing Rd.

Licence No.	Name registered	Address
4599	M. Owari	Lane 308, 9, Boone Road.
1479	Chuka Dyeing Works	1402 Pingliang Road.
4286	Doon Da Yu (董大雨)	85A/770 Bubbling Well Road and 14 Museum Road.
10195	Kamuhide Mako	845 North Szechuen Road.
8751	Japanese Consulate	
1474	-do-	
4537	S. Tokashima	632 Dixwell Road.
3687	J. Funatsa	Lane 608, 35, Yu Yuen Road.
5316	T. Masutomi	131 Kiangse Road.
2515	R.B. Muirhead (British)	6[illegible]/433 Avenue Haig.
2928	Yih Ziang Yia (叶蔷雅)	13/171 Rue P. Dugout.
5463	K. Arie	65 Boone Road.
8082	A.V. White (British)	541 McLeod Road.
2984	Huang Yie Ngo (汪一鄂)	200 Route Ghisi.
6603	S. Bochlen (Russian)	91/7 Route Remi.
1996	E. J. Earby (British)	359 Avenue du Roi Albert (Apt. 5).
8745	Tso Yeu Ming (祚佑民)	Lane 381, House 5, Hart Road.
1302	W.A. White(British)	401 Rue Frelupt.

8867 Wong Nyan Chen, 18 Temple Lane

Manager of the Foh Sing Flour Mill, committee member of the Shanghai Citizens' Society. Actually residing at 14 Temple Lane; 18 Temple Lane being the residence of his brother.

8423 King Bu Teh, 517 Seymour Road

Reported to be an architect. Was seen crossing Garden Bridge in the same motor car on March 7, 1938.

4286 Doon Da Yu, 85A/770 B'Well Road and 14 Museum Road.

Well known local architect. Assisted in designing the buildings of the Shanghai City Government in the new Civic Centre.

J.S.
FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8155-D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station, 5

SECRET **REPORT**

Date May 11, 1938.

Subject. Tentative Plans for Renabilitation of the Country.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned that members of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government, whose temporary offices are located in the New Asia Hotel, are at present engaged in devising plans for the immediate relief of the farmers. They are drawing up rules and regulations, which will facilitate the return of refugee farmers back to their lands. As an inducement, they will be offered free seeds and given small loans. They will be allowed to cultivate not only their own soil but also any other land in the vicinity, which they are able to till and for which they will also be supplied with free seeds. It was agreed that for land temporarily sequestrated in this manner compensations will be paid to the real owners in the amount of $4 per mow.

The regulations further provide that the farmers will have to return a certain portion of the loan at the end of the harvest.

These plans aim to serve the immediate needs of the country but it is learned that they are also making investigations for the working out of a "Five Year Plan" for the general rehabilitation of the country. No details concerning this plan are yet available.

FILE

Copy to E.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

J.S.
FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

SECRET REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch. Section,

Date May 6, 1938.

Subject Finances of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

It is learned that owing to disagreements over the selection of certain incumbents in the Reformed Government, Major Kusumoto, the officer-in-charge of the Political Section, withheld disbursement of $3,000,000 which fund was to have been paid to the newly established body when it was inaugurated and contributed only one-tenth of that sum. He is said to be advancing now $300,000 per month towards the support of the new regime from proceeds of collections of the General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. It is further reported that Major Kusumoto is refusing to hand over the General Tax Bureau and the Salt Administration Bureau to the control of the Reformed Government for the same reason.

On account of the nominations in the new regime, Major Kusumoto is also said to have had some differences with Mr. Usuda (臼田), officer-in-charge of the Political Department in Central China, who was responsible for the organization of the new Nanking regime. Mr. Usuda returned to Tokyo about a fortnight ago and it is not known how the question was settled.

In view of these circumstances, the treasury of the Reformed Government is said to be in a state of great difficulty and the important figures of the puppet regime are exploring every avenue to raise funds to meet urgent needs. Their activities include removal of properties from the war affected areas in Shanghai. Having secured the consent of the Japanese Military Authorities, hereafter goods stored by Chinese merchants in Hongkew, Nantao, Pootung and Yangtszepoo

CP
DC(CW)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 6 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

areas valued over $50,000 may be removed with the "help" of the new regime, otherwise the goods are liable to confiscation. Removals of goods which are worth less than the aforementioned figure will continue to be handled by Formosans and other nationals.

This information refers primarily to the financial status of the Reformed Government and not to that of the Ta Tao City Government, several members of which are known to be "in the money" now.

Copy to E.

E. Pash
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch). 6/5.

P. A. to D. C.(Sp. Br.)

Special Branch.

S.F. 22 F
O. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155 D
X 38

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 8, 1938.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.254/38.

Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Armed Pao An Tiu Guards of the "Reformed Government" of the Republic of China on duty at the New Asia Hotel.

Sir,

This morning (May 8) uniformed members of the Pao An Tiu (Peace Preservation Corps) of the "Reformed Government" of the Republic of China armed with rifles and carrying bandoleers were observed to have been posted for guard duty at the main entrance to the New Asia Hotel and also at the intersection of North Szechuen and Tiendong Roads in rear of the Chinese Post Office.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
9 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

The men are part of a large detachment of the Pao An Tiu who took up duties at the New Asia Hotel about one month ago. They are at present billeted in the Asia Apartments, North Szechuen Road, and are under the supervision of the Japanese Military Gendarmerie and several Chinese non-commissioned officers. Their presence in the vicinity of the New Asia Hotel is apparently a precautionary measure adopted by the authorities for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the lives of the many high official of the "Reformed Government" who daily frequent and reside in the hotel.

This is the first occasion that the men have

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

Section 1, Special Branch Stddgn 2 5 38

REPORT

Date March 31, 1938.

Subject (in full) People attending the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, Shanghai Citizens' Society, on March 28th.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

In accordance with instructions from D.C. (Special Branch) the following motor cars (List attached) arrived at the Yokohama Specie Bank Building on March 28th between 11.20 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., when a meeting in celebration of the inauguration of the new Central China Government took place in the Shanghai Citizens' Society offices at that address.

C. Crawford
D. I.

S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Any information on them wanted ✗

C.D.I. Sih
31/3.

Pink 30/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH



FM. 2
G. 3000-6-37

File No. 8155 D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch. xxxxxxxx

REPORT

Date April 3, 1938.

Subject. Letter addressed to the editor of Ta Mei Wan Pao from "50-Men Reform Anti-Japanese Corps of Kiangsu-Chekiang Bandits".

Made by xx and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. MacAdie.

Reference attached translation from the Ta Mei Wan Pao edition of 28.3.38, the letter in question was obtained by D.S.I. MacAdie from the Evening Post & Mercury through the News Editor, Mr. M.C. Ford, on 2.4.38.

The letter which is attached appears word for word in the newspaper article. The attached extract therefore contains a substantial translation of the letter.

DC (A)

R.W. MacAdie
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 4 APR. 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 4 APR. 1938 (CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE)

D. C. (Special Branch).

上海接得之怪函

此事，大美晚報又於日前接得一奇怪之函件，似爲中國愛國團體所發者原函云：

「主筆先生：我們是江浙的土匪，我們是社會的蛀蟲，我們不懂得愛國，我們更不曉得什麼叫政治，什麼叫主義，在一星期前我們混這進魔鬼世界來了昨日讀閱貴報載有蔣老不死又組織「華中政府」，更有不要臉的東西更要說通爲政府，並且結隊着行入界，哈哈！我們就爲你們而來，我們所有的是不要命及三十七個手溜彈。我們請他們嘗嘗味兒，我們的本領，並沒有什麼目的，我們希望將此信請照登公告全滬市民，不要參加這不要臉的集會，就此完必，（必字原文）再會！

江浙土匪五十人自新抗日團全體團員團長龍俠超即會議決，在他們慶祝中我全體出動。」

March 29, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (March 28) :-

"TA MEI WAN PAO" RECEIVES A STRANGE LETTER

A few days ago, the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" received a strange letter, apparently sent by a Chinese patriotic organization. The letter reads as follows :-

"To the Editor,

"We are bandits in Kiangsu and Chekiang. We do not know what patriotism is nor do we understand politics or principles. A week ago, we entered this world of devils.

"Yesterday, your paper published a report that several old fellows were forming a 'Central China Government' and that certain shameless things intend to celebrate the inauguration of this puppet government by forming groups to hold processions in the Foreign Settlements.

"Ha! Ha!! We have come to this place to deal with all of you. We have 37 hand grenades and we want you all to taste these grenades. We are sending you this letter without any special object. We hope that your paper will publish this letter to tell residents throughout Shanghai not to take part in that shemeless meeting.

"Good-bye!

Lung Ya-chao (龍俠超), Chief of the 50-Men Reform Anti-Japanese Corps of Kiangsu-Chekiang Bandits, and its entire body of members.

"It has been decided at a meeting that all our members be mobilized during the celebrations".

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I Station, 1550

REPORT

Date April 5, 6 1938. 38

Subject (in full) Extract from "Standard" dated March 29, 1938 entitled "Aeroplane Falls In Whangpoo."

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I

In regard to the endorsement of the D.C.(Special Branch) appearing on the attached report dated March 31, I have to etate that further enquiries have been made and Father Jacquinot has been approached, but the essence of the information gained remains the same as contained in the report of March 30 submitted by D.S.I. Logan to the effect that the story is entirely groundless.

D.A. Pitts.

D. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).



FM. 2
G. 55M-1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date April 2 1938.

Subject Promoters of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

6

According to information received, the plans for the organization of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China were devised by Mr. Kuda, a high Japanese official who made his headquarters the New Asia Hotel in Tiendong Road. He was assisted by Major Kusumoto, officer in charge of the Political Section of the Military Command in Central China, Mr. Shimidu, leader of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Tongu, President of the Foo Ming Hospital. These persons are experts on Chinese affairs and have a large number of Chinese friends and acquaintances in Shanghai.

It is reported that the Japanese authorities have spent over $5,000,000 in connection with the organization of the new government and that on account of the continued postponement of its inauguration, the Japanese promoters of the new regime were getting restive, especially as they were anxious to stage the show without any further delays mainly to justify the spending of this huge amount of money assigned for this purpose. In this connection it has been learned that the Chinese members of the new government have been paid various large sums for their willingness to co-operate in the setting up of the new regime.

Copy & E. FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
C 40M 1 38

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MISC.180/3

Hongkew Station, 19

REPORT

Date April 1st, 19 38

Subject (in full) RECEPTION AT THE NEW ASIA HOTEL

Made by D.S.I. WANTANABE. Forwarded by

Sir,

To celebrate the inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China government officials held a reception at the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road at 12 noon April 1, 1938, and was attended by approximately 600 Japanese and Chinese guests. The hotel was gaily decorated with bunting for the occasion.

The reception concluded at 2.30 p.m. and whilst in progress all approaches to the hotel were heavily guarded by the Military Gendarmerie and Japanese Naval Landing Party.

As far as can be ascertained no untoward incident occurred.

DCSB FILE

Copy to S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
2 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

Sen. Det. I/C.

D.D.O."C"

D.O."C" Div.

Translation from the local German newspaper entitled "OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD", dated 30.3.38.

8155-D

/ " 38

On Monday, when the Chinese were celebrating the inauguration of the Reform Government, they marched toward the Settlement at the Brennan Road sector but were prevented from entering the Settlement by the British sentries. One of the Chinese, or possibly a Japanese dressed in Chinese clothing, threatened a Major of the British Forces by holding a pistol pointed at the Major's breast. Japanese military police, who were also refused entry to the Settlement, likewise threatened another British officer.

The Commander of the British troops in Shanghai lodged a protest yesterday with General Hata in which he declared that, in future, the British troops would adopt suitable measures in order to prevent such acts of violence or attempts to enter by force the British defense zone of the Settlement.

31 MAR 1938

DCSB

31/3.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

FORM NO. 8
G. 40M.-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch/Station/

REPORT

Date March 31, 19 38.

Subject (in full) Re Extract from March 29th issue of "Standard" entitled "Aeroplane falls in Whangpoo."

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

In accordance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) on report on above subject, dated 30/3/38, the attached file was shown to Mr. Ogden, Consul, British Consulate-General, at 10.30 a.m., 31/3/38. Mr. Ogden expressed himself as being pleased that the matter had been brought to his notice and stated that he will now be able to have the management of the "Standard" brought before the Consul-General and warned.

W Logan
~~D.S.I.~~

S1
DBK.
31/3.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Appears possible some such incident did occur. Felix T. did settle up a disturbance the day he made plane by heresy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

LWK/

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 19 38.

Subject (in full) Re Extract from March 29th Issue of "Standard" entitled "Aeroplane falls in Whangpoo"

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* A. S. I. Logan

Regarding the report published in the Standard of March 29, 1938, to the effect that a Japanese airplane fell into the Whangpoo at Nantao on March 28, enquiries have been made at the Nantao Police Bureau and the Refugee zone in Nantao and it has been ascertained that the report is entirely groundless.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR. 30/3

Let Mr Ogden see

Nantao CID

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 31 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S1, For attention

DBR 31/3.

Standard 27.3.38

Aeroplane Falls in Whangpoo

A number of aeroplanes were detailed by the local Japanese military authorities to distribute pamphlets and copies of the 'Nanking People's News" (南京民报) over Shanghai and along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. One of these planes fell into the Whangpoo at Nantao at about 3 p.m., drawing a hail of derisive cheers from the Chinese ashore. Japanese gendarmes in the vicinity immediately charged the Chinese with their rifles, injuring many persons. Father Jacquinot of the Refugee Zone opened negotiations and prevented the incident from becoming more serious.

G.C. Sil
G. 29/3.
D.T. Pam 28-9-3.

S.I.
SBB
29/3

Form 226
K. 1000. 7-37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of the attached.

(Undated). 193
28-3-38.

Programme for the General Meeting in celebration of the establishment of the New Government of the Chinese Republic by Shanghai Citizens.

Assembling & Raising of Flag } Time: 11.00 a.m.. Place: The Dah Hsia University, Chun San Road (Sketch attached).

CONFIDENTIAL

(1) Opening of the Meeting.
(2) Music.
(3) Committee taking their seats.
(4) Firing of Guns and the Raising of the Flag.
(5) The Paying of respect to the National Flag by the whole attendance.
(6) Chairman's speech.
(7) Congratulating speeches by the public.
(8) Reading of congratulating messages.
(9) Three cheers of 'Long Live' by the whole attendance.
(10) The procession.
(11) Dispersal.

(Attached a yellow cloth badge for the meeting).

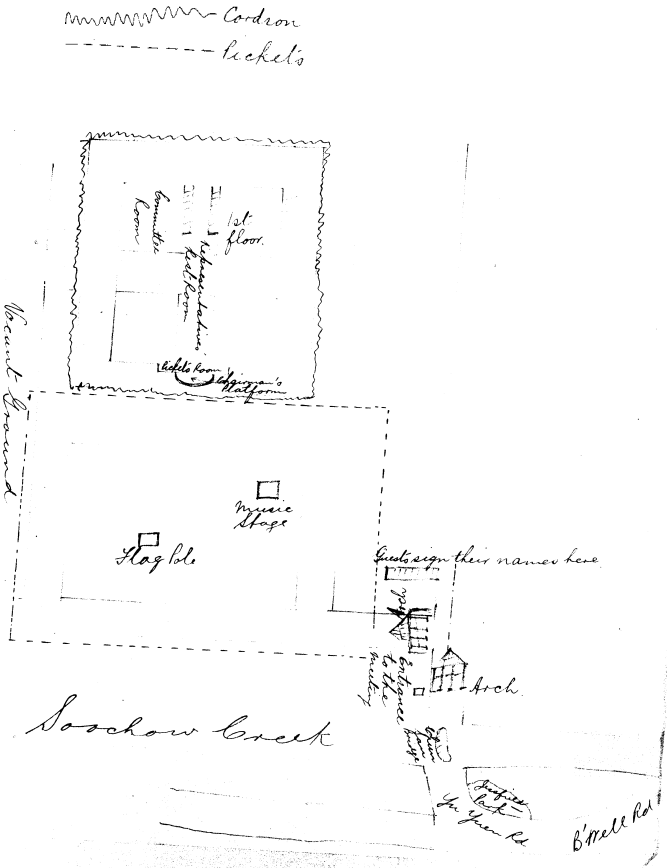
Translation: The Meeting for the celebration of the establishment of the New Government of the Chinese Republic by the Shanghai Citizens.

M. G. B.





S.I.
S.B. 29/3.
SB 29/3


Cordon
Tickets
1st floor
Committee Room
Refreshments
Ladies' Room
Gents' Room
Ballroom
Band
Grand Ground
Music Stage
Flag Pole
Guests sign their names here
Entrance to the building
Arch
Soochow Creek
Bubbling Well Rd

上海市民慶祝成立大會秩序單

中華民國新政府

集會時間上午七時

地點 中山路大馬路（附當）

升旗

（一）開會

（二）奏樂

（三）主席國就位

（四）鳴砲升旗

（五）全體向國旗致最敬禮

（六）主席致辭

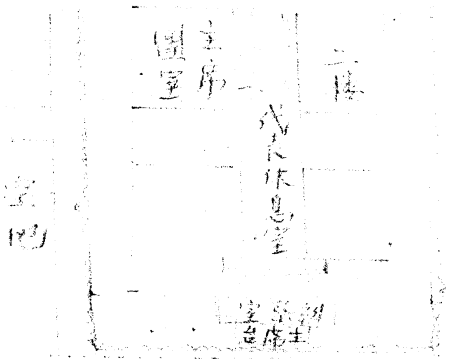
（七）各界致頌

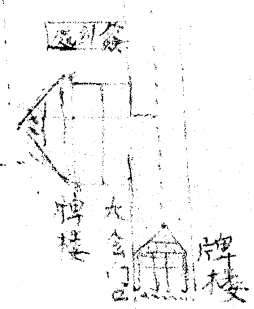
（八）宣讀祝詞

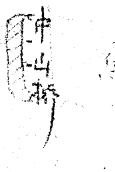
（九）全體三呼萬歲

（十）出發遊行

（十一）散會







蘇州河

民倒

仙寨隊

蘇州河

NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED YESTERDAY



Shown above are officials of the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China which was established in Nanking yesterday. Reading from left to right, front row: Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan; Mr. Liang Hung-chih,, President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Communications. Second row: Mr. Wang Tzu-hu, Minister of Industry; Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance; Mr. Chen Lu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chen Tze-min, Minister of Education; Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior. In the third row are the vice-ministers of the various departments of the Government.

[*Pre.*

CROSSED FLAGS AT NEW ASIA HOTEL



The New Asia Hotel, on North Szechuen Road, behind the Post Office, had a plentiful display of the old "five-barred" yags of the former Peking Government yesterday morning to mark the inauguration of the new Government at Nanking. Floating from the top of the hotel was a large flag, while numerous smaller emblems flew from windows. Photo shows the "five-barred" flag crossed with the Japanese nation flag at the entrance to the hotel which, it is understood, will be the local headquarters of the new regime. [*World News.*

Formal Inauguration Of New Government Formed In Nanking Yesterday

Colourful And Important Scene Staged In Former Headquarters Of Nationalist Government; Manifesto Sets Out Aims And Objects

TO AMALGAMATE LATER WITH REGIME IN PEKING; TO RELIEVE PEOPLE

NANKING, March 28.—The new Reformed Government of the Republic of China was established here to-day at noon.

The locale was the former headquarters of the Nationalist Government, hardly scarred by the hostilities of last December.

With the exception of a few buildings, including the flag-bedecked Central Hotel and Government headquarters, no decorations were in evidence in the city.

The inaugural ceremony was opened at 10 o'clock in the morning to the strains of the "Ching Yun Ko," the newly-composed national anthem, "Ching Yun" signifying "clouds of good omen discernible in times of peace."

Five-Barred Flag

The five-barred flag of the new Government was raised to the top of the gates to the compound, as Mr. Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan, and guests gathered in the courtyard.

Mr. Liang pulled a cord unfurling a huge five-barred flag of the new administration.

Japanese naval aeroplanes, meantime, engaged in a sham dog-fight and power-diving practice, adding a grim note to the proceedings.

Members of the new regime, the guests, most of whom were Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials, and members of the Nanking Autonomous Commission then trooped into the dimly-lit main hall, where they bowed three times to the new flag.

The hall was the same in which Mr. Lin Sen, the aged President of the Nationalist Government formerly received the credentials of foreign envoys.

To the hushed audience, Mr. Hung read a manifesto announcing the establishment of the new Government.

Terms Of Manifesto

Beginning with an attack on "self-seeking and depraved individuals in high Governmental positions" whose manipulations had brought the affairs of State to a "lamentable plight," Mr. Liang emphasized that the primary duty of the new regime is "to restore the territorial sovereignty of the Republic as it existed prior to the outbreak of the hostilities."

"In pursuing this aim," the manifesto said, "negotiations will be started to restore the ties of amity and to end the deplorable strife between neighbouring States whose people are of the same race.

The manifesto emphasized that the Reformed Government is temporary in nature and "is established without any intention of contending with the administration of the Provisional Government.

"Functions pertaining to a central government which cannot be delegated will continue to be performed by the Provisional Government (in Peking) in consultation with the Reformed Government.

"As soon as communications are restored on the Tsin-pu and Lung-Hai Railways, the Reformed Government will amalgamate itself with the Provisional Government. It is not our desire to have two rival governments functioning within the country."

Congratulatory Messages

Congratulatory messages were next read by Major-Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, representing General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops in Central China; Rear-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the China Sea Fleet, representing Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander of the Fleet; and Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Consul-General in Shanghai, representing Mr. Masayuki Tani, Minister-at-Large.

The ceremony was concluded to the strains of the "Ching Yun Ko."

Immediately afterwards, the members of the new regime gathered on the front steps of the building to pose for a photograph, later repairing to the first floor for the banquet.

The gathering was once again photographed within the building.

Firecrackers And Parade

As the guests left the banquet room at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the firecrackers were set off with a terrific roar, while 30,000 residents of Nanking staged a parade, which wound its way through the streets.

Many buildings flanking the streets through which the procession slowly progressed, still bore Nationalist insignia.

Mr. Liang acknowledged the cheers of the paraders from the steps of the Government building.

Most of the members of the new Government wore the traditional jacket-gown formal combination. Members of numerous bands strutted along in gold-braided uniforms and plummetted caps.

Other Messages

Congratulatory messages were received by the Government from Fiel Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff; Fleet-Admiral Prince Hirotasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff; Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, General Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, respectively War and Navy Ministers.

Messages were also received from General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, and Lieut.-General Motoo Furusho, Commander of the Formosan Garrison.

These messages were read during the ceremony in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

A statement from Masayuki Tani, Minister-at-Large, who was represented by Mr. Hidaka, read:

"Recognizing the importance of Sino-Japanese amity in securing everlasting peace in the Orient, the Japanese Government had spared no effort to foster friendly relations between the two countries.

"It was a matter of great regret that the Nationalist Government deliberately opened hostilities against Japan and resorted to unscrupulous anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policies.

"At present, it is sacrificing everything to protracted resistance to Japan. The innocent and peaceful Chinese people are thus deprived of the means of livelihood and pressed to the verge of ruin.

"The Japanese Government is deeply sympathetic towards these unfortunate people. The Provisional Government of the Republic of China, founded in Peking on the bases of opposition to the party form of government and Communism, has done much for the recovery of peace and order in China.

"However, this Government's jurisdiction was confined to a limited part of the country, and the people of Kiangsu and Chekiang were left at the mercy of maladministration and anarchy.

To Meet Needs Of People

"We are now gratified to witness the inauguration of a new Government to meet the urgent need of the people in this area for guidance in the rehabilitation of Central China.

"We pledge full support to the policy of the new Government of securing everlasting peace in East Asia in collaboration with the neighbouring countries.

"It is hoped that the new Government will, when the proper time arrives, join the Provisional Government for the common goal of liquidating the misrule of the Nationalist Government.

"We extend hearty congratulations to the 400,000,000 people of China on the birth of a New China, where people will be able to live in full contentment."

The Personnel

NANKING, March 28.—Headed by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, who concurrently presides over the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Communications, the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China includes:

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan;

Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance;

Mr. Chen Lu, Foreign Minister;

Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior;

Mr. Wang Tzu-hu, Minister of Industry;

Mr. Chen Tse-min, Minister of Education;

Mr. Jen Yuan-tao, Vice-Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security.—Domei.

NEW ADMINISTRATION SET UP IN NANKING

In the but slightly scarred former headquarters of the Chiang Kai-shek Government in Nanking yesterday at noon there was inaugurated the new "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" which will administer the territories in Central China which have been wrested from the hands of the Chiang Government by the Japanese troops. The new administration is headed by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, who was connected with the former Peking Government, and according to the statement made by Mr. Liang at the inauguration ceremony it is temporary in nature and "is established without any intention of contending with the administration of the Provisional Government." "Functions pertaining to a Central Government," said Mr. Liang, "which cannot be delegated will continue to be performed by the Provisional Government in Peking in consultation with the Reformed Government. As soon as communications are restored on the Tsinpu and Lunghai Railways, the Reformed Government will amalgamate itself with the Provisional Government. It is not our desire to have two rival Governments functioning within the country." Earlier in the manifesto it was declared that the manipulations of "self-seeking and depraved individuals in high Government positions" had brought the affairs of State to a "lamentable plight" so that the primary duty of the new régime was to "restore the territorial sovereignty of the Republic as it existed prior to the outbreak of the hostilities" and in pursuing this aim, negotiations would be started to restore the ties of amity and to "end the deplorable strife between neighbouring States whose people are of the same race." The new administration certainly starts life with the full approval of the highest Japanese authorities for congratulatory messages were received by it from Field-Marshal Prince Kan-in, Fleet-Admiral Prince Fushimi, Mr. Hirota, General Sugivama, Admiral Yonai, General Count Terauchi, Lieut.-General Furusho, Mr. Masayuki Tani, General Hata and Vice-Admiral Hasegawa. General Hata, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, says it is a matter of satisfaction to the Japanese Army that the new regime, acting in close concert with the Provisional Government in Peking, "makes its fundamental policies the establishment of peace in the Far East, destruction of Communism, eradication of one-party despotism, elevation of the moral principles of the East, relief of co-nationals, and friendly intercourse with neighbouring countries."

A glance at the names of the men who have been selected to form the new Nanking administration shows them to be persons of good standing. Two of them, Mr. Chen Chin-tao, selected as Minister of Finance, and Mr. Chen Lu, whose post is that of Foreign Minister, have been associated with the Chiang régime. Mr. Chen Chin-tao was appointed Chairman of the Ministry of Finance Currency Reform Committee in January, 1935, and the circumstances under which he has broken with the Hankow Government are not known. Mr. Chen Lu was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May, 1936. The task which they have undertaken can be no easy one in view of the condition of the territory which it will fall upon them to administer. General Hata thus describes that condition: "At the present time the miserable condition of the people in Central China, who have been subjected to the tyrannical administration of the Chiang Kai-shek régime, lost their homes and been deprived of their employment, is quite beyond description. Relief for them cannot be postponed even a day." No-one will disagree with this last phrase of General Hata's but it remains to be seen whether the new administration will secure wide support and co-operation among the Chinese public in this part of the country. It must be admitted that the Provisional Government in Peking has secured considerable general acceptance but the Chiang Kai-shek régime never had any real grip over the affections of the people of North China who preferred their local leaders and who had been so often offended by the "carpet-bagging" methods of the Kuomintang. In Central China, however, the case was different and in Nanking and Shanghai particularly the Nationalist Government made a deep impression. Although the Kuomintang itself was held by many in suspicion, the Generalissimo and certain other members of the Government were personally popular. Whether a totally new régime, given the support of the Japanese military, will be able to secure general goodwill is another question. Against this, however, must be placed the inexorable fact that some sort of civil administration for the areas in Central China in the occupation of the Japanese is absolutely necessary. Call it "puppet régime" as one may, it is clear that such wide areas cannot be left in a state of indefinite anarchy. The welfare of millions of Chinese people demands something better. Someone must get the economic system running again, raise taxes and see that they are spent upon necessary public works and policing and sanitation. It is much better that this should be done by a Chinese organization than attempted directly by the Japanese military. And in this connection, it seems to us that by laying down a policy of "scorched earth" and "non-co-operation with puppets in occupied areas" policy, the Chiang régime has made a psychological error in that it is indirectly encouraging the war to take on the character of a civil war rather than a war between two different nations. Meanwhile, the future is certainly darkly obscure and it is impossible to prophesy what is likely to happen. It is apparent that only a military victory can save the Hankow régime and although Chiang's troops are making a good stand on the Yellow River line it is doubtful whether they can shake the Japanese forces of occupation.

MES 29

Japan Said Not To Be Interested

Reply Given By Foreign Office Spokesman In Tokyo

TOKYO, March 28.—"Japan is not interested," said a Foreign Office spokesman in an interview with Reuter to-day when asked concerning the Central China regime. He declined to discuss the matter.

The "Japan Times," in a leading article on the Central China regime, makes the comment that it "marks another epoch in the building up of a new era in China."

"Hoping for the stabilization of East Asia and friendly co-operation with China," the paper continues, "Japan will give her best efforts in assisting the two new Chinese Governments. . . .

"The mistaken policy of General Chiang Kai-shek has caused the Sino-Japanese conflict but, as subsequent developments have proved it has also brought better conditions to the Chinese people."—Reuter.

943

WARNING ISSUED BY NEW REGIME

Will Not Recognize New Contracts Made After This Date

NANKING, March 28.—Contracts and treaties concluded between the National Government and any provincial administration with foreign Powers and individuals will not be recognized by the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

This was announced this morning by Mr. Shen Neng-i, spokesman for the new regime, in his first interview with the press.

The statement read:

"The Reformed Government of the Republic of China will respect the just rights of foreign nationals and governments in China according to principles of international law and usage.

"However, following the founding of this Government, it will not recognize treaties or contracts entered into after to-day by foreign Powers with the so-called National Government and various provincial authorities in China.

"Likewise, it will not assume responsibility accruing from such agreements."—Domei.

WCT/

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 28. 1938.

Subject Meeting in celebration of the inauguration of the so-called Central China Government.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C Crawford D.I

Between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. March 28, about 400 people of the working class congregated in the Great China University on Chungsan Road. One male Chinese named Wong (王), wearing a pair of dark spectacles acted as chairman. He is believed to be the editor of the Shun Sun Pao, a Japanese owned newspaper published in the Chinese language. He opened the meeting by stating that to-day, March 28, was the day set aside for the inauguration of the new Central China Government and advised all people present to take part in the celebration scheduled for to-day, and exhorted the audience to shout the slogan "Long live the New Government" which was duly carried out, the people present shouting the slogan three times. A large quantity of fire crackers were then set off which lasted for about one hour. Music was provided by a brass band hired for the occasion and which played selections before the opening and at the conclusion of the meeting.

Upon the termination of the meeting each person present was issued with a loaf of bread and eighty cents. The crowd dispersed quietly and no mention was made of forming a procession or demonstration.

About twenty Japanese soldiers and a party of Dah Dao City Government Police were in attendance.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 28 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C.(C.)

copy to E.

D.C.P.

28/3

TM 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 28, 1938.

Subject Formation of the Central China Government - proposed celebration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. Crawford A.D.I.

It is reported that the proposed Central China Government will be formally inaugurated at 11 a.m. to-day, March 28, 1938, and that some 10,000 refugees who have been transported to Shanghai from Nanking by the Japanese authorities will be made to parade the various streets in the Settlement to-day, but no definite place or route has been given out. Similar celebrations will also take place in Nantao and Chapei. At the same time the Chinese Seamen's Union which has been reformed under the auspices of the Japanese authorities, will stage a parade on the Whangpoo River in which two hundred native boats will participate.

The Nantao Street Union and shops in Nantao are now flying the five coloured flag, the former emblem of the Republic of China. The Union is reported to have received an order from the Nantao Maintenance Association to convene a meeting in order that the occasion may be celebrated.

Secret information coming to hand is to the effect that the local national salvation elements are planning to communicate with various shops in the Settlement and request them to suspend business as well as to paste on their doors a piece of white paper with a black rim as a mark of sorrow when the parade takes place in the area.

28 MAR 1938 SPECIAL

Copies to D.C. (Div.)
D.C.'s A.D.C.'s
B.M. - M.S.M.C.
D.C. (Special Branch).

28/3
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Copy to S.V.C. & Inspr. Traffic Police

Done DBR 28/3
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

REGISTRY
D. 8155
28 3 38

March 25, 1938. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (March 24) :-

NEW GOVERNMENT AT NANKING TO BE INAUGURATED APRIL 1

According to information from reliable sources, an understanding has been reached between the "Reformed Government" of the Chinese Republic" and the Provisional Government at Peiping by the representatives of the "Reformed Government with the leading figures in North China.

It is learned that on March 23, officials of the new regime held a meeting at Nanking to discuss the date of inauguration. The result is not available, but it is probable that the inauguration will take place on April 1. It is reported that decorations are being made on the various streets in Nanking to celebrate the inauguration. The new government will use the five-coloured flag in compliance with the views of the North China authorities.

Tsang Sz-chao's Denial

On March 24, Mr. Tsang Sz-chao (曾士釗), who was once an official of the Peiping Government, flatly denied the report that he had been offered the post of President of the Legislative Yuan of the "Central China Government" at Nanking.

Mr. Tsang, who has been living at Tientsin for the past six months, declares that he has no intention to take part in any political activities.

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REGISTERED 8788
25 3 38

REPORT S.1, Special Branch.

Date March 24, 1938.

Subject. Postponement of the inauguration of the Central China Government.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao hwa Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

Information to hand is to the effect that the celebration arranged for March 16, 1938, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Central China Government, were suddenly postponed as the result of a telegraphic order issued from Tokyo. This adjournment was said to be due to the following causes:-

(1) Internal dissensions

(a) the dispute over the emblem of the national flag,

(b) the nomenclature of the new government, and

(c) the problem over the selection of official candidates.

(2) Opposition on the part of the North China Provisional Government, to the establishment of a new regime.

(3) The time being regarded as inopportune for the establishment of a Central China Government in consequence of strained diplomatic relations.

It is learnt that the following personnel are very active and are among the promoters of the new Government:-

Gen. Wu Kwang Sin (吳光新), brother-in-law of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-ju and Minister of War in 1924.

Mr. Liang Hung Tse (梁鴻志), Secretary General of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-ju.

Mr. Li Shih Hao (李思浩), former Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council.

Mr. Chen Chun (陳屏), former secretary of the War Ministry of the Nanking Government.

Mr. Chen Loh (陳籙), ex-Chinese Minister to France.

Mr. Chow Chia (周佳), former Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wu Kai Sung (吳開先), a prominent local lawyer and member of the French Municipal Council.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Copy K. E.

D.C. (Special Branch) 25/3

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

I have learnt that the postponement is due to the non-cabture of Nanchang. This is alleged to have been a condition made by the members of the new Govt.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 25 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

J.S.

FM 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 22, 1938.

Subject Inauguration of Central China Government - again delayed.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

SECRET

Chiefly, owing to objections raised by the Peking Government, the inaugural ceremonies which were to have taken place last Sunday, March 20, were unavoidably again postponed for a few days.

The Peking Government is claiming the right to take control over all areas occupied by the Japanese Forces and, therefore, object to the establishment of another government in Central China.

The Japanese Military and Naval Authorities do not support this claim. Apart from merely Japanese considerations, the Japanese Authorities are guided by the realization that conditions in general are entirely different in North and Central China and further, that the mentality and the temperamental disposition of the people in Central China are totally different from Northern Chinese, in due consideration of which, they are determined to establish an entirely independent Central Government at Nanking.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
22 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy w. e.

FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch). P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

8155 D
19 3 38

March 17, 1938. Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

INAUGURATION OF NEW REGIME AT NANKING AGAIN POSTPONED

Although all the high officials of the new administration are now at Nanking, the formal inauguration of the new government did not take place yesterday. This is due to the fact that arrangements had not yet been fully completed, but principally because of the question of its amalgamation with the Peiping Provisional Government. General Iwane Matsui, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, was of the opinion that a separate government should be established in Central China, but Japan's universal policy towards China requires that a "Central Government" should be established in China. General Iwane Matsui objected to the political influence of the North China regime being extended to Central China and advocated the amalgamation of the North China regime with the "Central China Government".

Recently, the North China regime delegated General Hsu Hsi-yuan (許西元) as its representative to the South to resume negotiations over the question of amalgamation with the Japanese military authorities and those persons connected with the new "Central China Government". According to information from Japanese sources, General Hsu's representative arrived at Nanking on March 9, while General Hsu arrived there on March 12. General Hata, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, proceeded to Nanking on March 13. In view of all this, it can be definitely assumed that negotiations over the question of the amalgamation of the two governments will be resumed.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (March 16) :-

Title of Government to be "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic"

There is a report that the inauguration of the new organization at Nanking has been postponed for one week. Persons taking part in the new organization are already in Nanking, while General Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, proceeded to Nanking on March 14 to direct the inauguration.

Information secured by this paper shows that the name of the new organization has now been definitely changed to "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic". Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), Tsang Sz-chao (臧士釗), Chen Chun (陳群), Wong Ts-wei (王子偉), Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚), Chen Loh (陳籙) and Chen Cheh-min (陳則民) will hold high posts in the new Nanking organization. Liang Hung-tse, Wen Chung-yao and Tsang Sz-chao will be the Presidents of the Yuans. It is now certain that Chen Chun will be Minister of Interior and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai; Chen Cheh-min will be Minister of Education; Chen Loh will be Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Chinese who are taking part in the new organization

18 MAR 1938

have informed certain Chinese quarters that they will not do anything in violation of national rights or that is insulting to China.

It was previously reported that the new organization would use the Chinese Kuomintang flag, but after General Hata had issued a statement saying that he hoped the new regime would oppose the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the new organization has abandoned the idea of using the Kuomintang flag or adopting the customs of the Kuomintang. It is certain that the new organization will join the anti-Communist pact, for most of the high Chinese officials in the organization are former important elements of the Chinese Government engaged in anti-Communist work.

After its inauguration, the new government will first work for the restoration of peace and order in the districts under its jurisdiction and train up a Peace Preservation Corps to wipe out the mobile units that are disturbing the rear of the Japanese forces. It will discuss the problem of "peace in East Asia" with the Japanese authorities. It is not known whether the North China Provisional Government will be amalgamated with the new government or whether the new government will be amalgamated with the North China Provisional Government.

The new government at Nanking will devise ways and means to restore communications by the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railways and to collect taxes. The site of the government will be at Nanking, but an office of the government may be established in Shanghai.

The Shanghai City Government under the control of the new Nanking government will be established after the latter's inauguration.

A report received by the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" states that the inauguration of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" has been postponed to next Wednesday. The reason of the postponement is unknown. The demonstration and processions arranged to take place on the afternoon of March 16 in Shanghai to celebrate the inauguration of the new government have also been postponed for one week.

China Daily News (中國日報) :-

Police Precautions in Foreign Settlements

Acting on information that processions would be held yesterday by a certain party to celebrate the inauguration of the new administration at Nanking, the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession adopted precautionary measures and posted additional policemen and detectives to search pedestrians if necessary.

It is learned that no procession took place in the two Foreign Settlements yesterday and the day passed off quietly. However, in Chapei and Nantao a "celebration meeting" was held by the Dah Dao City Government on the conclusion of which processions were staged. Meetings sponsored by a certain party were held at the Civic Centre.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, 246 Japanese marines, led by a military band, held a procession along the Pootung Highway to Yang Ka Zah, Tsong Ka Zah, Tung Chong Road, Lai Nyi Tu Road and Loh Ka Zah terminating at Chi Chong Wharf.

ICT/

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

S.I., Special Branch 1/2/3 38

REPORT

SECRET

Date March 16, 1938.

Subject Situation in Nantao and the inauguration of the Central China Government.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

On the morning of March 15, the Nantao Autonomous Commission had the intention of selling 5,000 "five coloured flags" (the former national emblem of China) to the people living in Nantao and the Refugee Zone at a price of $0.80 each, in order to have these flags flying on the morning of March 16, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Central China Government in Nanking. The people refused to purchase the flag under the pretext that the price was excessive.

At 3 p.m. the same day, information was released by the Autonomous Commission to the effect that the inauguration of the new Government had been postponed in consequence of an order from Tokyo, and that the celebrations arranged for March 16 was therefore cancelled. The flags are now kept in the office of the committee to be used at some future date.

It is believed that the postponement of the inauguration of the Central China Government was due to a dispute over the question of the flag to be adopted: the military authorities opine that the "five coloured flag" be used and the name of "Kuomintang" be discarded, while the political and diplomatic circles are of the opinion that the present national flag of China and the name of Kuomintang be retained. A number of Chinese, who are connected with the new government, proceeded to Nanking on March 15 for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed inauguration.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 53M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

The presidency of the Central China Government, when inaugurated, will be left vacant, but the affairs will be managed by the prime minister. Mr. Tong Shao-yi (唐紹儀), it is stated, will not take part in the new government until its amalgamation with the Peiping Provisional Government when he will be appointed the president.

Copy to E. Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

16/3
P. A. to D. C (Sp. Br.)

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

SECRET

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date March 16, 1938.

Subject Celebration in Inauguration of Central China Government today, March 16.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.I.

Information indicates that a number of residents in the western district together with inmates of refugee camps were paid $1.00 each on March 15 by Chinese agents of local Japanese authorities to attend a celebration ceremony to be held today at the Civic Centre in commemoration of the inauguration of the Central China Government, which will take place at Nanking on March 16. The participants will leave the western district by way of Ichang Road Bridge and Brenan Piece at 10 a.m. and will be conveyed to their destination by means of the transportation already provided in Chapei. The function at the Civic Centre will be presided over by Soo Sih-wen (苏锡文), Mayor of the Shanghai Dah Dao City Government, and it is believed that some 40,000 persons will attend.

Copies to:-
D.C. Dins.
D.C. B.
A.C. A.C.P.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

C.P.
D.C.(G)

D.B.R. 16/3.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH

Telephoned in brief to all concerned vide attached message. 9.20 am. D.B.R. 16/3.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE D.B.R. 19/3.

March 29, 1938. Morning Translation

Standard and other local newspapers :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC" INAUGURATED AT NANKING

The "Reformed Government" in Nanking was inaugurated at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The following are the officials of the new administration :-

President of the Executive Yuan: Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志).
President of the Legislative Yuan: Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯).
Minister of Interior: Chen Chun (陳群).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Loh (陳籙).
Minister of Finance: Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤).
Minister of Industry: Wong Ts-huei (王子惠).
Minister of Education: Chen Cheh-min (陳哲民).
Minister of Communications: Liang Hung-tse.
Vice Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security. Zung Yuan-tao (任援道).
Vice Minister of Interior: Au Gee-feng (夏奇峰).
Vice Minister of Finance: Nyien Chia-ta (嚴家達).
Vice Minister of Communications: Hu Zung-tai (胡祖泰).
Vice Minister of Industry: Sung Nun-nyi (洪能毅).
Vice Minister of Education: Koo Hao-shuan (顧浩然).
Director of the Salt Revenue Bureau of the Ministry of Finance: Nyien Wei-nyoh (嚴為弱).
Chief of the Revenue Guards: Chen Dien-cha (陳田甲).

China Daily News (中國日報) :-

The President of the Judicial Yuan

Tsang Sz-chao (曾士釗), who is now in Tientsin, has been slated for the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. It is reported that he will come to Shanghai at the beginning of April.

Superintendent of Shanghai Customs

It is learned that Chu Chang-nyien (諸昌年) has been appointed by the "Central China Government" as Superintendent of the Shanghai Customs. Chu, who was Superintendent of the Shanghai Customs before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, is a son-in-law of Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀) and is closely connected with the newly appointed officials of the new regime.

Local Foreign Consuls Invited

It is reported that the British, American and other foreign Consuls in Shanghai, although they had received invitations from the "Reformed Government," did not send officials to take part in the inauguration of the new government nor did they send any telegrams.

Amalgamation With Peiping Government

The "Reformed Government" at Nanking was formally inaugurated on March 28. After the officials had taken

their seats, a manifesto was issued, stating that the "Reformed Government" is a temporary administration and is not a rival of the Provisional Government at Peiping. As soon as communications have been restored, the "Reformed Government" will be amalgamated with the Provisional Government.

Standard

Police Adopt Precautionary Measures

Having received information that certain persons might attempt to hold a procession in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai in celebration of the formation of the new government, the police authorities of the two Settlements adopted precautionary measures at 8 a.m. yesterday. Extra policemen were posted at important points, patrols were sent out to search suspicious-looking persons and armoured cars and police vans were mobilized. The day passed off quietly.

Coolies and Beggars Paid to March in Processions

The five-barred flag was hoisted over the Sun Ya Hotel, North Szechuen Road, and the "Revenue Bureau" at the corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads. Persons connected with the new organization went to Zau Ka Tu in the morning and assembled more than 4,000 coolies and beggars from the jetties and alleyways. Each was given a strip of yellow cloth bearing the character "Huang" (黃) and the words "Commemmoration of the Inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic", and were told to march in procession in the area under Japanese military occupation. During the procession fire crackers were set off. In the afternoon a dollar was issued to each of the coolies and beggars upon production of the strip of yellow cloth.

Residents and small shops in Nantao and Pootung were forced to fly the five-barred flag while the Japanese flag and the "Tai Chi" flag were also displayed at road intersections. At 8 a.m. a party of Japanese soldiers marched in demonstration along Boulevard des Deux Republiques. At 3 p.m. about fifty boats, flying the five-barred flag and towed by a motor boat, proceeded up and down the Whangpoo with the people on the boats letting off large and small crackers.

Aeroplane Falls in Whangpoo

A number of aeroplanes were detailed by the local Japanese military authorities to distribute pamphlets and copies of the "Nanking People's News" (南京民報) over Shanghai and along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. One of these planes fell into the Whangpoo at Nantao at about 3 p.m., drawing a hail of derisive cheers from the Chinese ashore. Japanese gendarmes in the vicinity immediately charged the Chinese with their rifles, injuring many persons. Father Jacquinot of the Refugee Zone opened negotiations and prevented the incident from becoming more serious.

March 29, 1938. Morning Translation

China Daily News :-

Celebrations in Great China University

In celebration of the inauguration of the "Central China Government," a section of the residents of Shanghai yesterday afternoon held a meeting in the Great China University (大夏大学) in the Western District of Shanghai. About 10,000 persons were present representing the "Shanghai Spinning and Weaving General Labour Union," the "Shanghai Wharf General Labour Union," the "Oriental Huang Dao Society" (東亜黄道總会), the various branches of the "Hsin Ya Huei" ("Asiatic Revival Society"), the "Shanghai Seamen's General Union," etc. The meeting came to order at 1.40 p.m. at which hour fire crackers were let off for 15 minutes. At 1.55 p.m. Zang Nyoh-tsing (常玉清), chairman, and Feng Soh-lien (馮叔蓮) and other members of the presidium walked to the stand closely guarded by Japanese soldiers and Chinese pickets.

Zang Nyoh-tsing delivered a speech on the significance of the establishment of the new government, in the course of which he said that the people after suffering every form of oppression will be relieved of their sufferings by the new government.

Feng Soh-lien also delivered an address.

Finally under the leadership of Zang Ko-chiang (常葛姜), the following slogans were shouted :-

"Overthrow the Communist Party"
"Support peace in the Orient"
"Long live the Republic of China"
"Long live the Imperial Japanese Army"

The proceedings came to a close at 2.10 p.m.

At 1 p.m. a procession was staged in Zau Ka Tu (曹家渡) district. At 10 p.m. a celebration was held at the New Asia Hotel on North Szechuen Road.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition:-

Japanese Soldiers Hold Procession in Nantao

A party of Japanese soldiers held a procession on Boulevard des Deux Republiques at 8 a.m., with persons connected with the "autonomous committee" at Nanking following behind them. Slogans such as "Down With the Kuomintang" and "Down With the Communist Party" were shouted.

At 11 a.m. a Japanese military plane distributed pamphlets over Shanghai and along the Shangha-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. The pamphlets read:- "Chinese People! You are not the enemies of the Japanese army. You should have confidence in the Japanese army."

French Police Arrest Two Pedestrians

During a search of pedestrians in the vicinity of the Great World, Avenue Edward VII, at 11 a.m. yesterday, a party of French detectives and policemen arrested two pedestrians. On their person were found badges of the Dah Dao City Government, pamphlets containing slogans relating to the inauguration of the "Central China Government" and a large number of handbills.

The two men were taken to the Police Station and were released after an interrogation.

FM 2
G. 55M-1-38

Miscellaneous *File No.* 168/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

D 8155 D

Hongkew *Station,*

REPORT

Date March 28 *19* 38.

Subject. Distribution of pamphlets from a Japanese aeroplane.

Made by. D.S. Craig, *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 11.50 a.m. 28/3/38, a Japanese aeroplane flying at a low altitude over Hongkew District was observed to drop a quantity of pamphlets two of which were picked up from the road at the corner of Miller and Minghong Roads by S.P.C. 406 and brought to the station. These pamphlets printed in Chinese characters, on being translated were found to relate to the Proclamation of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China, the vital projects in the inauguration of same and the names of several persons who will hold the executive positions in the administration of the new government.

Copy of translation of pamphlets attached.

Copy of report, pamphlets and translation forwarded to Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. Craig

D. S. 325.

W. Duncan
Sen.Det. i/c. 29/3

D.D.O."C".

S.1.
S.B.P. 29/3
C. 29/3

F. 439 INST. 12-31.
5CO-2-36

Report sent with two pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Miller, Minghong Rds corner.	Time found	11.55a.m.	Date	28/3/38.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	/
How distributed? (If known).	From a Japanese Military plane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Proclamation of the Reformed Chinese Government.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	/
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	/
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	/

Signed I O'Duncan D.S.

Date 29-3-38.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Station.

Translation of the attached pamphlet.

Proclamation of the Reformed
Government of the Republic of China.

During recent years all sorts of government affairs have been in a state of disorder and the Government is full of blackguards, who are unaware of diplomacy but all boasters.

They never train people but only make them go to war and they made no military preparation but only depend upon empty talk, not only sacrificing peoples lives and making the nation the last and only stake but also rendering the good territory and Capital in a ruined state, throwing all the people out of employment.

The policy of ruining the territory is suicidal, and toleration of Communists is similar to the calling in of bandits, which is the worst policy in the history of a Chinese Government, even the notorious Kings Kieh and Chou would not tolerate such a policy.

Although they are at present taking improper ease in Szechuen and hiding in Hunan, they have already lost their military control.

In view of this and to avoid the perishing of our nation, therefore on the 28th day of March, we re-establish the Reformed Government of the Republic of China in Nanking with a policy of recovering the territory and sovereignty similar to that prior to the war, and to co-operate with neighbouring nations, and to avoid conflict between the same race, and in order to establishing a real peace in the Orient and maintaining the co-operation among the American and European nations, that is our historical morality.

The establishment of the Reformed Government is only based on the facts prevalent in Chekiang, Kiangsu and other Provinces and is of a temporary nature and will be

joined together with the Provisional Government when the communications along the Tsinpu and Lunghai Railways are returned to normality owing to the fact that we do not wish our nation to have two different governments.

The most urgent and important measures we should adopt at present moment is to restore the order of agricultural villages and assist the commerce to prosperity, and to maintain peace and pacify the distressed people.

We will do our utmost to maintain peace, avoid the havoc of war, and preserve the national strength.

We dare not cheat our distressed people with empty talk.

中華民國維新政府成立宣言

近年百政腐敗、群小盈廷、不諳外交、但矜豪語、不教民而使作戰、無軍備而恃空言、不啻以民命爲犧牲、以國家爲孤注、遂致神州塗炭、京邑邱墟、萬竈無煙、四民失業、「當國者喪師愈衆、報捷愈頻、失地愈多、搜括愈甚、未聞舉一事以省愆、出一言以罪己、焦土政策、等於自戕、容納共產、儼同召寇、是中國有史以來惟一之惡政府、其居心行事、蓋莱耐所不肯爲、獍獸所不忍出者也、現雖苟安巴蜀、潛伏荊湘、但以竊號自娛已失統御之力、同人等激於義憤、急起救亡、除舊布新、與民更始、爰於三月二十八日在南京重建中華民國維新政府、其惟一使命、則在使領土主權、復現戰前狀態、與隣邦樽俎折衝、歸於敦睦、務使國人免鋒鏑之苦、同種無萁豆之爭、本吾國固有道德、確立東亞之和平、更與歐美列邦、保持聯絡、至維新政府之成立、係根據蘇浙等省之事實、原爲暫時性質與臨時政府初無對立之心、向來中央所管事項之不可分析者、仍由臨時政府商酌辦理、一俟津浦隴海兩路、恢復交通、即與臨時政府合併、蓋同人等雅不願國內有對峙之兩政府也、至於恢復秩序撫輯流亡、安定農村、復興商業、皆目前最急之務、譬當集合群力、逐一進行、俾我父老子弟諸姑伯姊、各安常業、漸復生機、爲人民減少一分兵災、即爲國家多留一分元氣、譬之醫病、急則治標、必待標病既除、徐圖培補、不敢空談治理、高語富强、以欺我困苦顛連九死一生之民衆也、明知荆榛遍地、烽燧彌天、復舊國於灰燼之餘、撫窮黎於傷殘之後、程功不易、着手尤難、惟有各盡知能、完我使命、天視民視、矢志不渝、用特宣言、敢告有衆。

Translation of the attached pamphlet

(Published by the Sin Shun Pao, 155 Chapoo Road, dated 28/3/38).

An old saying of our sagacious forefathers runs that Spring is the best time to start one's career. In this season, the universe puts on a new dress; all men enjoy their life and all nations plan for their prosperity.

Under these lovely circumstances, comes into existance the Reformed Government of the Republic of China. Its inauguration takes place in Nanking, the former capital of our past emperors, which was for over ten years captured by bandits who have now been wiped out, in deference to the wishes of our people. Flourishing conditions have now returned to this old city.

The Government is founded under principles as follows:-

To abolish the exclusive administration by one single Party.

To bring about the "Three Rights' Constitutional System".

To prevent Communism in order that the East Asia may not be bolshevized.

To obtain equal terms in diplomacy, to preserve sovereignity.

To ameliorate relations with friendly nations.

To meet the demand of the present world's tendency.

To effect permanent rapprochment with all covenant nations.

To give relief to unemployed.

To open resources.

To promote industry.

To improve agriculture.

To make enormous purchase of foreign goods with a view to obtaining economic cooperation.

The above are all vital projects required in the inauguration of a nation.

A government will not satisfy its people unless administrated by men possessing uncommon intellectual power. In the Reformed Government of the Republic of China, we have the following men as heads who are all endowed with genius: Liang Hoong Tse, Wen Tsoong Yao, Tsang Sz Ching etc. We have as mambers of the Cabinet the following men who are well-known heroes and patriots:- Zung Tse Ming,

Wong Tse Wei, Zung Yoen Dao, Zung Ching Tao, Zung Lo, Zung Chun. That so many prominent personnel are serving the Government, is a beneficient gift not only to the Government but also to the people as a whole. The inauguration of the Government will certainly bring unprecedented happiness to the people who have been in extreme distress inflicted by both the Nationalist and Communist Parties who were hostile to neighbouring countries and were frequently resorting to force resulting in most lamentable sufferings of the people.

FM. 2
G. 3000 11-

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 28, 29, 1938.

Subject Celebration of the inauguration of the new Chinese Government.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

According to information obtained, a meeting will be held at 1 p.m. March 28th in the Great China University Building, Chung Sen Road, O.O.L. to celebrate the inauguration of the new Chinese Government.

The programme of the meeting is as follows:-

1) Official opening.
2) Salute of guns, hoisting of flag.
3) Paying respect to national flag.
4) Speech by the chairman.
5) Speeches by guests.
6) Reading of congratulatory messages.
7) Shouting of the slogan "Long live the government."
8) Holding of a parade.

A memeographed sketch showing the location of the meeting is attached with translation.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Copy to D.C.(Disc)
" D.O.B.

28/3.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.1.

29/3.

29/3.

FM. 2.
G. 3000 11-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 29, 19 38

Subject. Arrest of a male Chinese discovered inducing persons to participate in the local inaugural ceremonies of the new "Reformed Government of the Republic of China."

Made by D.S. Larby *Forwarded by* C Gaspard D.I.

At 11.30 a.m. March 28, C.P.C. 680 attached to Pootoo Road Station arrested the following individual -

Hsu Sih Nan (許錫南), S/unemployed, 27 years of age, Anhwei, residing at House 2, Alleyway 2, Tonquin Li, Tonquin Road, -

who was addressing a group of persons of the labourer type at the corner of Robison and Hart Roads.

Enquiries by detectives attached to Pootoo Road Station and to the Special Branch, reveal that prior to the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area in November, 1937, this individual was employed as a clerk in the Tungkadoo Branch of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government; since the aforementioned date he has however been unemployed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Questioned by members of the Special Branch, it was learned from Hsu that at 8 p.m. on March 27, he was visited by a friend, one Feng Boo Tan(馮步丹) who was formerly employed as a clerk in the now non-existent 3rd District Cotton Spinning and Weaving Trade Workers' Union. It appears that Feng is now a clerk in the employ of the newly formed Shanghai Spinning and Weaving General Labour Union, located at House 5, Alleyway 1, Tung Yih Li, Robison Road, the chairman of which is Wong Teo Ping(王竹坪). This latter individual was formerly chairman of the 3rd District Cotton Spinning and Weaving Trade Workers' Union and is well known to the Special Branch as a labour agitator.

FILE
29/3

It transpires that the object of Feng's visit was to

inform Hsu that in view of the inauguration of the "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" in Nanking on March 28, it was the intention of this newly established union to celebrate the occasion at Jessfield on the morning of the aforementioned date. Those persons wishing to attend would be conveyed by motor trucks to Jessfield where they would each receive two cakes and the sum of one dollar in return for their display of enthusiasm for the new regime.

To assist in the carrying out of these proposals, Feng requested Hsu to pose as a member of the Union and participate in the local celebrations, thereby making himself eligible for the bounty. To this suggestion Hsu agreed whereupon he was given a badge on which were inscribed Chinese characters which when translated, read as follows:- "Shanghai Spinning and General Labour Union; Temporary Badge; Spinning; No. 15." - afterwards, Hsu was instructed to proceed at 10 a.m. March 28, to the home of Feng, situated on the west side of the Kao Sung Theatre, Robison Road near Kiaochow Road.

Accordingly, at 9.30 a.m. march 28, Hsu proceeded to the above mentioned address and was informed by the wife of Feng - the latter being absent - that he should proceed to the front of the Tah Tung Garage, Robison Road where he should await the arrival of Feng. On arriving at the last named locality, Hsu found several persons already gathered there. About half an hour later, the wife of Feng accompanied by

FM. 2
G. 3000 11-2

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

- 3 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

some ten individuals, all of the labourer type, also arrived. Subsequently the female proceeded to the Union Office and later returned with a paper on which she asked Hsu to copy down the names of the persons attending.

At this point of the proceedings, Hsu was arrested by the Municipal Police and taken to Pootoo Road Station where he was questioned and subsequently released after consultation with the D.D.O. "B" Division.

K. J. Hanley.
D.S.

Copies to D.D.O. B.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Translation from Japanese

Extra issue of the Shanghai Nippo - dated March 28, 1938.

NEW REGIME FORMED AT DESIRE OF PEOPLE OF CENTRAL CHINA

The important members of the new Chinese Government formed to-day at Nanking are as follows :-

Acting President of Executive Yuan:-	Liang Hung-tse.
President of Legislative Yuan:-	Wen Chung-yao.
President of Judicial Yuan:-	Not appointed.
Minister of Interior:-	Chen Chun.
Acting Minister of Pacification:-	Zung Yuan-tao.
Minister of Foreign Affairs:-	Chen Loh.
Minister of Communications:-	Liang Hung-tse.
Minister of Finance:-	Chen Ching-tse.
Minister of Industry:-	Wong Ta-huei.
Minister of Education:-	Chen Cheh-ming.

At 11 a.m. March 28 the inauguration of the new "Central Government" took place at Nanking at the desire of 300,000,000 people. This is a new era for the people who have suffered for a long time under Chiang Kai-shek's regime. As a result of Chiang Kai-shek's overthrow by the Japanese army the Chinese people have been released from their heavy yoke and are willing to co-operate with the new regime. The 300,000,000 people of Central China now understand the real cause of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. A new regime has come into existence in accordance with the desire of the people after the corrupt administration of the Kuomintang has been removed by the Japanese army. A number of prominent Chinese began to move at the beginning of January this year to form a new regime and Mr. Liang Hung-tse, Mr. Chen Chun and Mr. Wong Ta-huei started to prepare for the formation of the new regime in the middle of February. The preparatory activities were suspended for a time because on March 7 General Chow Feng-chi, who was to have been appointed to a high position in the new government, was assassinated. The new central regime will co-operate fully with the new government formed in the north.

HTY/

F.M. G. 3000-11-37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.I. Special Branch [illegible]

REGISTRY 31550 30 3

REPORT

Date March 28, 1938.

Subject. Five barred flags sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.C.

With reference to the attached memo of D.C. (Special Branch), I beg to state that enquiries have ascertained that at about 4 p.m. on March 26, 1938, an unknown person delivered to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, situated at 59 Hongkong Road, 1,100 five barred flags together with a letter purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Citizens' Committee to Celebrate the Formation of the New Government of the Republic of China" (上海市民慶祝中華民国新政府成立大會), with offices established in Room 630, New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road. The epistle stated that the new Government, which would represent the rule of the people, would be inaugurated in the near future and the flags forwarded were intended to be distributed for the use of various local large concerns to celebrate the formation of the new regime, the inauguration date of which, the Chamber was assured they would be informed of in due course.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 29 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

At 9 a.m. on March 28, the Chamber received another letter from the same Committee. It informed the Chamber that the new Government would be inaugurated on March 28, 1938, and requested the Chamber to instruct various shops to fly the five barred flags for three days, commencing from March 28, in order to celebrate the occasion.

Despite the repeated request of the Committee, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce did not distribute these flags but has retained same at its offices at 59 Hongkong Road.

FILE

Copy to C. [illegible]

D.C. (Special Branch) 28/3.

Sih Tse-liang
C.D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
203
28 MAR 1929
SPECIAL BRANCH

J.S.

FORM NO. 3
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. C.S.S.(1) 8155/D

C.S.S, Special Branch, Shanghai,

Date March 29, 1938.

REPORT

SECRET

Subject (in full) Mr. Eugene Y.P.Kiang (江一平) member of the S.M.C. - interested in the new Government.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp

It is rumoured that Mr. Eugene Y.P.Kiang (江一平), member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Dr. Chang Fah Yao (張法堯), legal practioner, have been taking an active part in the founding of the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

Mr. Kiang is desirous to become Minister of Justice and has been seen frequently in Hongkew while Dr. Chang wishes to get the position of vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CP

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 20 MAR 1000 SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy to E.

FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

29/3

D.C.(Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

DC (Special Branch)

8151D
30 3 38

" B "

Stn.Ref.No.121/38. B'Well
March 28th. 38.

1.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

At 9.20 a.m. 28/3/38 a telephone message was received from the Special Branch to the effect that about 200 coolies had been hired from Louza District to proceed to Jessfield Village to celebrate the formation of the New Government of the Republic of China.

C.D.S. 176 detailed to make enquiries in Jessfield Village reports that he was informed that at about 7 a.m. 28/3/38 a male Chinese had visited various jetties along the Bund and requested the coolies to proceed to the Loh Yuen Teashop, 556, Ki'kiang Road, where he would issue them with yellow badges so as to enable them to participate in the Inauguration of the New Government of the Republic of China, which was to take place West of the Jessfield Railway crossing, after which they would receive 20 cents food money and 40 cents pay.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

The badge given to the coolies bore the following:

"Citizens of Shanghai celebrating the inauguration of the Republic of China," and chopped by various Labour Unions in Shanghai."

At about 10.45 am 28/3/38 C.D.S. 176 telephoned to the station that there was a crowd of approximately 2000 coolies proceeding in groups along Jessfield Road towards the railway crossing.

DCSB
DBK
S.I. 29/3
C 29/3.
Pink 29/3

Mr. Baker, D.O. "B" Division was communicated with and informed of the situation.

At 11.50 a.m. the Reserve Unit was called out and proceeded to the Jessfield Road railway crossing, two squads were withdrawn at 3.30 p.m.

At about 2.50 p.m. about 12 motor trucks containing coolies waiving banners and flags attempted to cross the Jessfield railway crossing but were stopped by the British Military.

They were instructed that they could proceed providing that they did not display their banners and flags, but the majority of the coolies alighted from the trucks and then threw their banners and flags to the ground, after which they were permitted to enter on foot.

At about 3.30 p.m. 28/3/38 information was received to the effect that a number of trucks were trying to enter through ~~[illegible]~~ Brenan Road crossing, but were not permitted by the British Military.

After some discussion with the British Military arrangements were made for one truck at a time to enter, with three minute intervals, five trucks each carrying about 80 coolies thus entered between 3.45 p.m. and 4 p.m. and were diverted along Yu Yuen and Keswick Roads.

The situation returned to normal at 4.15 p.m. at which time the extra police and British Military withdrew

The remaining two squads of the Reserve Unit

returned to Gordon Road at 4.30 p.m.

A rough translation of a pamphlet found entitled "Birth of the reorganised regime of the Republic of China" is attached.

Several small banners bearing inscriptions as follows were picked up at the scene and will be forwarded to the Special Branch for information.

"9th Branch of the Shanghai City of the Shing Yu Hwei"
"The wharf coolies general labour union of Shanghai".
"Shanghai Seamen's Labour union."
"Two picket armlets No.190 & 343".

Attended the scene:-

Major General Telfer-Smollett.
Major Heslop, C.O. Durham Light Infantry.
Mr. Baker, D.C."B" Division.
Inspr. West. Officer I/C.

Copy to:- D.C.(Divisions).
D.C.(Special Branch).

D.D.C. "B"

D. . I.

FORM 3
1000-12 37

Misc. File No. 112/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155 D

West Honkew 3 Station, 38

REPORT

Date March 28th. 1938

Subject (in full) Proposed Procession in western District.

Made by D.S.I/ Shields. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

C.D.C. 1 reports, having received information to the effect that one named Tung Vung Jiang (陳文祥) went to various teashops in this district solicitating loafers to join the procession to celebrate the New China Government, the celebration will take place in the Western District, 28-3-38.

Those willing to join the procession were instructed to fore gather in the vicinity of Chung Shan Bridge, Chapei 28-3-38 and each would receive $1.00.

About 100 persons from this district promised to join the procession.

D.I. Crawford, S.I informed. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields
D. S. I.

D.C.C. 'C' Div.

C.D.I. Ross,
Special Branch.

29/3

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. 8158 D
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date March 30, 38.

SECRET

Subject The Reformed Government of the Republic of China and its Significance

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by*... Inspector Papp.

It is reported that the inauguration of the new government at Nanking on March 28, 1938 closed the door for any possible peace negotiations, either direct or indirect, between Japan and the Nationalist Government. Another significance of the establishment of the new regime is that the Japanese authorities are anxious to settle the Shanghai Customs question which will soon be brought to a close by means of the Reformed Government at Nanking taking over the control of the Maritime Customs at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy to E.

FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

F.A. to D.C.(Ss. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date March 30, 19 38.

Subject Pamphlets Issued by Oriental Peace Society.

Made by C.A. LOh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Attached are two copies of pamphlets together with translations purported to have been issued by the "Oriental Peace Society" (東亜和平会). Enquiries made by C.D.C. 230 amongst newspaper vendors along Shantung Road show that at about 6 a.m. to-day (March 30) three Chinese wearing long gowns arrived at the corner of Shantung and Kiukiang Roads bringing with them about 20,000 copies of the pamphlets and asked the newspaper vendors to enclose these pamphlets in to-day's issue of the "Sin Wan Pao" for distribution and promised to give them as remuneration two cash per copy. When the strangers noticed the vendors applying lighted matches to the pamphlets, they disappeared in a motor car.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.(Special Branch).

E.
Copy sent.
FILE
30/3.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

ADVICE TO OUR COMRADES

Oppose the Chiang Kai-shek regime and support the new "central government."

We have suffered under the cruel measures employed by Chiang Kai-shek. Even under present conditions, he is still trying to defraud the people of their money. The herd under Chiang (such as Soong and Kung) care only about their own pockets; they do their utmost to extract money from the people and deposit it in foreign banks. They care nothing for the welfare of the people. If the resistance continues like this, hundreds of thousands of refugees will die of starvation. You, comrades, who have tasted the cruelties of Chiang's government, should come to your senses.

Should the Communists come into power, we will perhaps suffer a worse fate. This is realized by all who have had previous experience with the Communist Party.

We should immediately rise and overthrow Chiang and his herd. Under the leadership of a new government, we shall enjoy a contented life as in the case of the people in North China. Let us find a way to security and happiness under the new regime.

Oriental Peace Society.

BIRTH OF THE "REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC"

Spring is a joyous season. This spring is all the more joyful because of an event which brings happiness not to one individual or family only, but to the whole nation. This event is the inauguration of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" which has taken place at Nanking in accordance with the will of Heaven and the people, and the earnest desire of the whole world.

For the past ten years, Nanking has been under the control of the corrupt Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Their atrocious policies incurred the deep hatred of the people. Now that these lawless elements have gone, their noxious influences have disappeared.

The policy of the new government will be as follows :-

(1) To enforce a constitutional system of government and to abolish party rule.

(2) To suppress Communism so that it may not menace the East Asia.

(3) To make friends with neighbouring states on the basis of equality and integrity of sovereign rights, and to maintain lasting peace with all foreign countries.

(4) To relieve the unemployed, to exploit the natural resources of the country and to develop industries and commerce; to welcome foreign investments and to carry out economic co-operation with friendly nations.

This may be said to be an ambitious way of administering a country, but the success of any system

depends upon the ability of the persons directing it. The leaders of the Reformed Government are Messrs. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (温宗堯) and Tsang Sz-chao (章士釗), all of whom excel in virtue and knowledge, while Messrs. Chen Cheh-min (陳則民), Wong Ts-huei (王子惠), Zung Yuan-tao (任援道), Chen Ching-tao (陳錦涛), Chen Loh (陳籙) and Chen Chun (陳群), members of the Cabinet, are all capable persons who love their country and the people. It is fortunate to have such gentlemen rendering their services to the new government.

In the past, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, which are mean, thoughtless and ungrateful, have made enemies of their neighbours and friends, thereby giving rise to war and causing much suffering to the people. With the formation of the Reformed Government, the people will be relieved of their sufferings. Such a joyous event is really unprecedented in history.

Long live the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic"!

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTERED
455-D

S.1, Special Branch. No. S. B. [illegible]

REPORT

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject Local celebration of the inauguration of the so-called "Reformed (維新) Government of the Republic of China," in Nanking on March 28, 1938.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

In celebrating the inauguration in Nanking of the so-called "Reformed Government of the Republic of China," the old five-barred national flag was displayed and meetings and processions were held in Japanese occupied areas around Shanghai on March 28. These functions were sponsored by Chinese agents believed to be in the employ of the Japanese and attended by persons of the coolie and loafer type who were recruited on monetary considerations.

A brief account of the events which occurred during the day at various places is given hereunder:-

Between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., a meeting was held by some 400 persons of the worker and coolie classes in the Great China University building on Chungsan Road, O.O.L. One named Wong (王), who is believed to be the editor of the Sin Shun Pao, Chinese edition of the Japanese daily "Shanghai Goddo," acted as chairman, and about twenty Japanese soldiers and a party of Dah Dao City Government Police were in attendance. The programme consisted of merely the shouting of the slogan "Long live the New Government" and the firing of a large quantity of crackers which proceedings lasted for about one hour. Music was also provided by a brass band hired for the occasion. Upon the termination of the meeting each person present was issued with a loaf of bread and eighty cents after which the crowd dispersed quietly.

The majority of the coolies who attended the above mentioned meeting arrived at the Jessfield Village from Hongkew

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district in motor trucks at 9 a.m. After alighting, they were each issued with a cloth badge bearing the inscription in Chinese "Celebrating the inauguration of the new government of the Republic of China by the citizens of Shanghai." (Specimen attached as appendix "G"). At 1 p.m., they formed into processional order and started for the venue of the meeting.

At 2.20 p.m., a launch towing seven native boats loaded with fire-crackers proceeded along the Soochow Creek towards its lower reaches from the Jessfield area. This launch carried a large cloth banner bearing words in Chinese "Shanghai Seamen's General Labour Union" and displayed a large five barred flag. The men aboard the steamer distributed the fire-crackers to Japanese soldiers on the banks, who fired them off. There were only about twelve persons aboard the launch and boats.

At 2.50 p.m., about 12 motor trucks containing coolies waving banners and flags attempted to cross the Jessfield Railway crossing but were stopped by the British military. The majority of the coolies were later permitted to enter on foot after having thrown away their banners and flags. Between 3.30 p.m. and 4 p.m., five trucks each carrying about 80 coolies were permitted to enter the Settlement through the Brenan Road crossing, one truck at a time with three minute intervals, and were diverted along Yu Yuen and Keswick Roads.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

About 7 p.m., approximately sixty persons of the coolie class congregated at the entrance to the Foochow Road market on Chekiang Road. Each of them held one half of a white blank visiting card bearing a chop. A foreman then appeared and issued to each the sum of eighty cents. According to one of the men, they were hired and had attended a meeting on Chungsan Road. The crowd dispersed at 8 p.m.

Between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., the Nantao Autonomous Commission held a meeting of some 400 refugees and primary school students (in Pootung and Nantao) in the Wen Miao Temple, Wen Miao Road, Nantao. Thirty members of the Special Section of the Japanese troops stationed in Nantao also attended. Chen Yuin (陳雲), Chairman of the Autonomous Commission, presided and addressed the attendance on the prospects of the new government in Nanking. A ceremony in honour of Confucius was also held when those present bowed three times to the image of the Saint. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was marked with the shouting of the slogans, "Long live the Reformed Government" and "Long live the Peace in the Far East" and the firing of crackers, a number of those present were entertained to a tiffin party on the same premises while the remaining persons formed a procession and paraded streets surrounding the Wen Miao Temple until 12.30 p.m. when they dispersed. These processionists carried both the five barred flags and Japanese flags.

At 2 p.m., some 400 persons consisting of workers, shop assistants, refugees and representatives of the Nantao Autonomous Commission, held a procession in Nantao, traversing various streets in the area under the supervision of the Special Section of the Japanese military stationed in Nantao, several members of which rode in a motor car going at the head of the parade. The processionists carried both the five barred flags and Japanese flags as well as a large cloth banner bearing the inscriptions in Chinese "Parade in celebration of the inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China." At various intervals they shouted "Long live the Central China Government" and distributed copies of a handbill (translation and specimen attached as appendix "E") to the people in Nantao. The parade terminated at 4.30 p.m., when the participants dispersed quietly.

In addition to the above mentioned events, handbills announcing the inauguration of the new "government" and denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai Shek and his subordinates were distributed from aeroplanes or made their appearance in certain parts of the Settlement during the day.

Arrests

At 11.30 a.m., March 28, one male Chinese named Hsu Sih Nan (许锡南) was arrested by the Municipal Police at the corner of Robizon and Hart Roads when he was addressing a group of persons of the labourer type. He was evidently

engaged in persuading the audience to participate in the celebration of the inauguration of the new "government." He was subsequently released.

On the morning of March 28, the French Police arrested two male Chinese in vicinity of the Great World Amusement resort for being found in possession of banners bearing on the celebration of the inauguration of the new "government" and brass badges with the Chinese character " " (Yellow) on a red ground with blue margin (Specimen attached as appendix "H"). In consequence of these arrests, the French Police made twelve further arrests in the Dah Woo Hotel, Avenue Edward VII. On the persons of two of these, considerable amounts of money were found; this money, it was believed, was intended to be used in paying those who were willing to attend the celebrations in the name of the so-called "Wharf Coolies General Labour Union." These prisoners were subsequently released by the French Police.

Pamphlets and banners, etc.

The following four different kinds of handbills, printed in Chinese, bearing on the inauguration of the new "government" in Nanking, were obtained by the Municipal Police:-

Distributed from aeroplanes

1) "Manifesto on the inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China," stating that the new government would make peace with the neighbouring country and eventually amalgamate with the government in Peiping as soon

as communication along the Tsingpu and Lunghai lines had been restored. (Specimen and translation attached as appendix "A").

2) "The Birth of the New Government of the Republic of China." This pamphlet denounces the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and assures the people that the officials of the new government are in a position to resurrect the country which has been thrown into chaos by its former government. (Specimen and translation attached as appendix "B").

3) Handbill addressed to "Chinese people," stating that the real enemies of the people are the stubborn Chinese troops and that the Japanese troops will protect those who have confidence in them. (Specimen and translation attached as appendix "C").

4) "Advice to our comrades," purporting to emanate from the "Oriental Peace Society" (not previously known to this section), alleging that Gen. Chiang Kai Shek and his subordinates are corrupt and oppress the people. It also declares that the new government in Nanking will assist the people to live and trade in peace. (Specimen and translation attached as appendix "D").

Copies of the last mentioned handbill were distributed by a party comprised of two Japanese soldiers and a Japanese civilian at the corner of Foochow and Honan Roads at 12.47 p.m., March 28. Copies of the other handbills also made their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

appearance in different parts of the Settlement.

The Japanese daily "Shanghai Nippo" published an extra issue on March 28 dealing specially with the establishment of the new "government" in Nanking. (Specimen copy and a translation attached as appendix "F").

Also attached to this report are a copy of the telephone messages (appendix "A1") received regarding the events of the day as well as the following described flags used by the persons who attended the celebration meeting in the Great China University:-

1. Yellow cloth flag bearing the printed characters in Chinese "Textile Workers' Union." (appendix "I").
2. Yellow cloth flag bearing the printed characters in Chinese "Shanghai Wharf Coolies' General Labour Union." (appendix "J").
3. Yellow cloth flag bearing the characters in Chinese "Shanghai Seamen's General Union," with the figure of an anchor. (appendix "K").
4. White cloth flag bearing the characters in Chinese "Shanghai 9th Branch of the Shing Ya Society (興亞会)." (appendix "L").
5. Yellow cloth armlet bearing the printed characters in Chinese "Picket, No. " (appendix "M"). (This armlet also bears the chop of the "Wang Dao Society" (黃道会).

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

copy to E.
D.B.R.
3/4

Telephone Messages Received on March 28, 1938

8 a.m. — 200 coolies congregated at Canton-Chekiang Road in possession of a yellow identification tab stamped "Shanghai Wharf Coolies' Union", their instructions were to proceed to Jessfield Village to celebrate the inauguration of the new Chinese Government.

D.D.O. "B" informed 9.05 a.m.

Bubbling Well informed 9.10 a.m.

10.05 a.m. — A person giving his name as Zung Vung Ziang has visited all tea shops in the West Hongkew District this morning and recruited 100 persons of the loafer type to proceed to Chungshan Road Bridge to participate in the celebration. Each person has been promised $1.00 on arrival.

At 10.45 a.m. about 200 persons of the worker type gathered outside the Orphium Theatre, Brenan Piece. They stated that they had been engaged by an unknown person to do some "casual work," the nature of which had not been disclosed to them, at 20 cents apiece.

At 10.55 a.m., some 400 persons of the worker type, who had assembled at the Brenan Piece, wearing yellow identification labels bearing words "Shanghai Citizens' Celebrating the inauguration of the New Government of the Republic of China at Nanking," were observed marching along Jessfield Road in the direction of the Great China University, Chungsan Road, O.O.L.

2.20 p.m. A launch towing seven native boats loaded with fire-crackers was proceeding towards the Settlement along the Soochow Creek from the Jessfield area. This steam launch carried a large banner bearing words "Shanghai General Seamen's Union" and was flying a large five barred flag. The men aboard the steamer distributed the fire-crackers to Japanese soldiers on the banks, who fired them off. There were only about twelve persons aboard the launch and boats.

4.20 p.m. About 400 persons, consisting of students, workers and shop assistants held a procession, under the leadership of representatives of the Nantao Autonomous Commission, on Min Kuo Road, Nantao, from East to West. At the head of the parade both the five barred flag and Japanese flag were carried. At various intervals the participants shouted "Long Live the Central China Government!"

4.23 p.m. At 4.10 p.m. motor truck licence No.20003, carrying some 40 female Chinese, was seen proceeding from west to east along Bubbling Well Road near Yu Ya Ching Road.

At 4.20 p.m. private motor car licence No.5463 with 4 male Chinese occupants, was seen passing the same place from West to East. On the wind shield of the vehicle, two five barred flags were exhibited.

4.30 p.m. At 4.25 p.m. private motor cars Nos. 5463 and 10476 were observed turning into The

Bund from Nanking Road, proceeding towards Hongkew.

4.35 p.m. At 4.30 p.m. the above motor car (No.5463) was again seen proceeding north to south on The Bund near the Customs House.

4.40 p.m. At 4.35 p.m. a number of crackers were let off at the corner of The Bund and Peking Road.

At 4.30 p.m. about 30 junks each carrying a five barred flag and a "Tai Jih" flag, turned south into the Whangpoo from the Soochow Creek. Crackers were fired by the occupants of the boats.

5.20 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. a launch was observed proceeding up river on the Whangpoo off the French Bund towing two native boats carrying some 30 persons. Some 20 "five barred flags" were flying on the boats.

Summarized translation of a handbill bearing on the inauguration of a new government in Nanking, copies of which were dropped from Japanese airplanes flying over the Settlement and French Concession on 28/3/38.

.....

Manifesto on the inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China

Political administrations in the past were corrupt. Government positions were filled by incompetent persons who were ignorant of the ethics of diplomacy, but were very fond of boasting of their power. The soldiers were compelled to fight without being properly trained and military preparations were at a discount, and through this state of affairs the capital and other cities were reduced to ashes and many people became homeless and unemployed. News of victories were spread throughout the land, which were in reality defeats, and the practice of corruption was continued. The former government of China was the worst government that has ever been set up as it joined hands with the communists, who are no better than bandits. The present government in Szechuen is unable to control the territories under which it claims jurisdiction.

Because of our indignation at such a state of affairs and for the purpose of saving the nation, we established on March 28, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China in Nanking. We will endeavour to restore pre-war conditions in areas within our jurisdiction and create friendly relations with the neighbouring countries. This will save the people from further war and disaster and will also prevent civil war. In addordance with the aims of old Chinese custom we will firmly establish oriental peace and maintain relationship with the European and American countries.

The Reformed Government was established to rehabilitate the provinces including Kiangsu and Chekiang. It was of a temporary nature and had no intention of opposing the Provisional Government (in Peiping). What was controlled by the Central Government could not be divided, and therefore is managed by the provisional government. As soon as the communications along the Tientsin-Pukow and the Lunghai railways have been restored, the Reformed Government will be amalgamated with the provisional government, as we do not wish to have two governments in one country.

Our present important task is to restore order and pacify refugees and promote commerce and farming. We will undertake one task at a time with all our concentrated energy so as to enable the succeeding generation to live and trade in peace. We swear to do our best in rebuilding the country out of the present chaos.

TRANSLATION

The birth of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China

A saying taken from the ancients runs : The best time of a year is in the spring. Spring is the time for the development of all things. Every thing living begins to awake and the people feel the joy of life and enjoy their daily occupations. The plans for the year are made in the spring time, because spring is the first of the four seasons.

During the present wonderful season, a happy event has now come to pass : the inauguration of a new government for the Republic of China at Nanking. Nanking was formerly the seat of the Chinese imperial governments and has been occupied by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party for more than ten years. During the reign of those two parties, cruel administrative reforms were introduced and the anger of the people knew no bounds. Now that Nanking has been cleared of those thieves, it is an auspicious movement for the inauguration of the new government.

The fundamental policy of the new government will consist of the following :-

(1) Enforcement of the constitional government on the basis of three yuans.

(2) Abolition of the ruling of the country by one political party.

(3) Raising of a common front against Communism.

(4) Fostering of friendly relations with neighbouring powers and adopting a foreign policy on the basis of equality.

(5) Rendering of assistance to the unemployed, development of natural resources and acceptance of foreign investments, with a view to economic cooperation with foreign countries.

The successful administration of a country depends upon the integrity of its administrative organs. The people forming the personnel of the new government are all prominent citizens and have adequate training in various fields, included amongst those people are:-

Liang Hong Tse, Wen Chung Yao, Chang Zu Tsao, Chen Cheh Ming, Wong Tse Wei, Ning Yuan Dao, Chen Ching Dao, Chen Loh and Chen Chun.

It is a matter for the highest congratulation that the new government of the Republic of China has obtained the services of these well known personages.

In the past several years, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, both composed of persons not qualified for the position they held showed their incompetence by their ungratefulness to neighbouring powers for favours received and manifested the friendly attitude to those powers which were really their enemies. The waging of war by the two parties has caused the people to suffer terribly. The inauguration of the Reformed Government can, therefore, be considered as the happiest event in the history of China.

"Long Live the Reformed Government of the Republic of China."

Summarized translation of a handbill, copies of which were dropped from Japanese airplanes flying over the Settlement and French Concession on 28/3/38

.....

Chinese peoples !

The real enemy of the Japanese troops is not the common people, but the stubborn and inefficient Chinese soldiers. Those who do not harbour grievance against the Japanese troops should not be afraid and run away, and those people who are willing to assist the Japanese military shall be paid in accordance with the services rendered. Even the Chinese soldiers who have awakened from the fallacy of being anti-Japanese have been given an opportunity of living a new life which means security, and their past activities have been forgotten. Every person should rely upon the Japanese troops and peace and comfort will then be achieved under Japanese protection. Those who are anti-Japanese shall perish, which fact should be observed particularly.

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Advice to our Comrades," copies of which were distributed by two Japanese soldiers at the corner of Foochow and Honan Roads, at 12.47 p.m., March 28, and also found at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yu Ya Ching Roads at the same time.

.....

Advice to Our Comrades

Oppose Chiang Kai Shek's political rule and support the newly established Central Government. Why should we support the new government so enthusiastically ? Because we have suffered too much under the cruel pressure exerted by Chiang Kai Shek. Even at present he is deceiving the people and using their money. Soong and Kung, and others under Chiang are using the money of the people for their own selfish ends and deposit this wealth in foreign banks. They have no interest in the welfare of the people. To continue the present resistance further will cause starvation to several hundred thousands of refugees. You, comrades, who have suffered under Chiang's cruel oppression, should awake now. When the communists arrive, you will suffer still more. We must overthrow, at once, all those of the Chiang clique and we then can maintain our livelihood. Under the new government we can live and trade in peace. The people in North China are enjoying life to the full and so will you under the new government.

The Oriental Peace Society.

Summary Translation of a handbill copies of which were distributed during a parade in Nantao on March 28, 1938

"Manifesto issued by the Shanghai Nantao Autonomous Commission in support of the New Central Government"

"The Republic of China has been in existence for the past twenty-seven years. Throughout these twenty-seven years civil strife was prevalent as a result of the barbarous administration of the militarists and selfish civil officials. They joined forces with the Communists, and started the present hostilities thereby killing thousands of people and destroying numberless houses.

"We are now endeavouring to rehabilitate districts where the poor people are suffering from the effects of war and have suggested the formation of a Central organ in order to promote the administration and so assist in the rehabilitation.

"To-day, the Central Government has been formed. We now have a leader, and prosperity in Eastern Asia will soon be restored. The people in Nantao under this Commission, hereby pledge their hearty support to the new Government."

.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS.

No. S. B. D. 8155-D

Date 6

THREATENING LETTER OFFICE (C 5.)

Date April 5, *19* 38.

Report on Comparison of Handwriting re attached letter.

Made by Clerk May Yoh **Forwarded by**

Sir,

The writing of the attached letter has been examined and compared with those on file in this Registry but no identification has been established.

Your obedient servant,

Clerk

P.A. (C.B.)

DC Ch Bo

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 5 APR. 1938 (CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 5 APR. 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

Special Branch,

March 16, 1938.

C. C. R.

For circulation to :

D.C. (Divisions)
D.O. "B"
A.C.(A. & T.R.)
Bubbling Well
Pootoo Road
Gordon Road

Information indicates that a number of residents in the Western district together with inmates of certain refugee camps, are planning to attend a celebration ceremony to be held at the Civic Centre today in commemoration of the inauguration of the Central China Government which will take place at Nanking on March 16.

The participants will leave the Western district by way of Ichang Road Bridge and Brenan Piece at 10 a.m.

A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

CONFIDENTIAL

March 15, 1938.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW CENTRAL CHINA GOVERNMENT

The Central China Government will be known as the "Modernized Government of the Chinese Republic" and will be established in Nanking on March 16, 1938.

At present, neither Mr. TANG SHAO YI, 18 Route Fergusson, nor Dr. Alfred SZE, ex-Chinese Ambassador to Washington, 10/799 Avenue Haig, have definitely agreed to take part in the new government, the principal members of which, are:-

Vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Communications: Mr. LIANG HUNG SHIH, native of Fukien, aged 50, Secretary-General of Marshal TUAN CHI JUI, Chief of the Executive Organ of the Peiping Government, living at 173 Seymour Road.

President of the Judicial Yuan and Minister of Justice:

Mr. CHEN CHUNG FU, native of Soochow, member of the Fourth Kuomintang Congress, ex-Mayor of Tsingtao, ex-member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission and of the former Hopei-Chahar Political Council. Now in Tokyo.

President of the Legislative Yuan:

Mr. WEN CHUNG YAO, native of Kwangtung, aged about 60, received the greater part of his education in the United States, concentrating on matters relating to railways. 54 Jessfield Road and 50 Ningpo Road.

Vice-Minister of Justice:

Mr. HSU HSIU CHIH, native of Wusieh, Kiangsu, graduate of the Central University of Japan, ex-Vice-Minister of the Interior. Is not in Shanghai at present. 287 Rue Chapsal.

FILE

Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Mr. CHEN LO, native of Fukien, Doctor of Law (University of Paris), ex-Chinese Minister to France. 25/666 Yu Yuen Road.

Minister of the Interior:

Mr. CHEN CHUN, native of Fukien, aged about 40, graduate of Meiji University, ex-secretary of the War Ministry in the Nanking Government. 10 Rue Camille Lorioz.

Minister of Finance:

Mr. CHEN CHING TAO, Cantonese, graduate of Yale University, United States, former Minister of Finance in the old Peiping Government, Director-General of the former North-West Bank. 3, Lane 4,Great Western Road.

Vice-Minister of Finance:

Mr. YEN CHIA CHE, native of Soochow, aged 60, ex-Commissioner for Finance in Kiangsu.

Minister of Industries:

Mr. CHAO TSE YOU, native of Ningpo, aged about 40, former exchange student in France, ex-Commissioner of Public Works in Nanking, ex-Mayor of Hangchow. Flat 27, Young Apartments, 6 Route Voyron.

Vice- Minister of Industries:

Mr. WANG TSE WEI, a Formosan. Hongkew.

Minister of Education:

Mr. CHEN CHE MIN, NATIVE OF Wusieh, a lawyer.

These gentlemen will leave for Nanking by rail on March 15.

On the occasion of its inauguration, the new government will issue a manifesto denouncing the "crimes" committed by the CHIANG KAI SHEK regime and praising the bettering of relations with neighbouring countries in order to "regain lost territories and to come to the aid of the refugees."

WCT/

FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL OLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 15, 1938.

Subject Visits by Japanese Military to Refugee Camps.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I

* See D 8039/38

Information to hand indicates that the Japanese authorities have decided to approach the management of the various local refugee camps for them to arrange that a certain number of juvenile refugees be permitted to be transported to the Civic Centre for the purpose of celebrating the inauguration of the bogus "Central China Government" which will take place simultaneously at Nanking on March 16.

Upon receipt of this information, enquiries were immediately made at the various refugee centres in the International Settlement and it was ascertained that at about 10 a.m. March 15, three Japanese subjects called at the 4th Refugee Camp, Lane 435, No.65 Elgin Road, and requested the management to arrange for twenty youths to be available for certain services on March 16. Owing to language difficulties the request was written on a piece of paper which was afterwards torn up and the visitors, one officer and three soldiers - unarmed - intimated that they would call for those people at 7 a.m. March 16 to transport them to ~~Kiangwan~~ Hongkew for work. Later at 3 p.m. March 15, an officer and two soldiers of the Japanese Army, all armed, again visited the 4th Refugee Camp at Lane 435, 65 Elgin Road, and enquired whether the refugee management had picked the persons required. They were informed that the manager was out and they then enquired as to the total number of refugees in the camp and on learning that there were 400, stated it would be an easy matter to arrange for 50 or 60, and departed.

CP.
DC (Div)
MUNICIPAL POLICE
15 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH
CAT
DC (C)
Sench.
15/3.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

REPORT

....*Station,*

Date *19*

Subject.....

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Information from another source shows that the Japanese authorities have arranged for the transport of 20,000 Chinese inhabitants in the suburbs of Wusih to proceed to Nanking from that city for the purpose of participating in the proposed celebration of the inauguration of the "Central China Government" at Nanking. The participants are said to have been provided with 10 lighters, at $7 each, and forty motor cars, and in addition, a sum of $2.00 to cover their food expenses. It is also reported that picket corps have been organized and their members have been instructed to take up posts enroute.

Kuh Tao-hwa
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.B.R. 5/3

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM 3
1000-12 37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch Station,

Date March 16 19 38.

Subject (in full) Formation of Government for Central China indefinitely postponed.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from an authentic source that the formation of the Government for Central China at Nanking will be postponed indefinitely owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable man to take the chairmanship and that there is no likelihood of demonstrations amongst the pro-Japanese elements being held today in the Settlement or in Japanese controlled areas.

CP
An alternative
view to Ku's
report

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

16/3.

16 8155 3 38

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated March 15: March 16, 1938 H.M.

A "GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC" TO BE INAUGURATED MARCH 16

According to reports received by this paper from reliable sources, the much talked of "Government of the Chinese Republic" will be formally inaugurated at Nanking on March 16. However, owing to the death of General Chou Feng-chi (周鳳岐) and the fact that Mr. Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀) has definitely refused to take any part in the administration, some slight changes have been made in the personnel of the new administration.

According to information from well informed sources, the new government had originally proposed to secure some well known and old members of the Kuomintang, such as

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, to act as leader in order to win public confidence. However, Mr. Tang firmly refused to join the new administration. It is, therefore, assumed that the highest post in the new government, namely that of Chief Executive, will be left vacant for the time being.

It was widely rumoured that General Wu Kwang-sin (吳光新), brother-in-law of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-ju (段祺瑞), will be nominated Minister of War. However, this is not true for according to reliable information not only has General Wu definitely refused to accept the post, but, with a view to avoiding unnecessary trouble, he has left Shanghai. It is now learned that one General Li Pao-chang (李寶章), a former commander of the enforcement of martial law in Shanghai and Woosung during the regime of General Sun Chuan-fang (孫傳芳) will be appointed Minister of War.

Rumours are also rife that following the formal inauguration of the new government, the Dah Dao City Government in Pootung will undergo a complete reorganization, and that one Sheng (盛), the descendant of a well-known high official of the defunct Manchu Government, will be nominated Mayor of Shanghai. However, according to information from another reliable source, the Mayor of Shanghai will be one Chen Chun (陳春).

All the officials of the new government proceeded to Nanking by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway on March 15. Commencing from to-day, March 16, strict precautionary measures will be adopted along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, while Japanese aeroplanes will reconnoitre over Nanking for the double purpose of ensuring the safety of the new officials during the formal assumption of their posts and preventing an air attack.

In connection with the inauguration of this new government, local newspapers, both foreign and Chinese, received a copy of a lengthy manifesto from a certain news agency on the night of March 14. This manifesto is issued in the name of a body known as the "Federation of Representatives from the Various Provinces of the Chinese Republic". It strongly criticizes the National Government at Chungking and states that with a view to preserving the existence of the Chinese race as well as maintaining friendly relations with the various foreign nations, Messrs. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯) and Tsang Sz-chao (曾士釗) have been appointed the responsible delegates of the "Federation" to undertake the formation of a "Government of the Chinese Republic". In conclusion, the manifesto emphasizes: "We are determined to go through thick and thin to restore our national rights and we leave it to the world to judge the legality or otherwise of our action." The manifesto is signed by 536 so-called principal representatives.

It is said that a large number of copies of this manifesto have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of Shanghai and along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

It is also learned from reliable quarters that on the date of the inauguration of this new government, great celebrations will be held at various places along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

Proposed Procession in Foreign Settlements

An anonymous letter has been received by this paper, which states that either on March 15 or 16, large numbers of people will hold a procession in the two Foreign Settlements in Shanghai as a demonstration and in celebration of the event. The letter states that the route to be taken by the procession will probably be the same as that taken during the march of the Japanese soldiers.

According to information from another source, this demonstration will be held simultaneously with the inauguration of the new government at Nanking on March 16. It is said that approximately 10,000 persons, claiming to be representatives of more than 60 public bodies in Shanghai, will take part in the procession. It is learned that the Police authorities of the Foreign Settlements will adopt strict precautionary measures against untoward incidents.

Hwe Mei Wen Pao Morning Edition :-

It is learned that General Hata, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, left for Nanking on March 13 to take part in the inauguration ceremony of the new government.

Processions will be held locally and along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway on the date of the inauguration of the new government.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 14 1938.

Subject Dissension amongst pro-Japanese elements.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries have been made into a rumour that conflicts have arisen between members of the Dah Dao City Government and the promoters of the proposed new Government for Central China which has a temporary office in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road. It appears that the latter are planning to place the Dah Dao City Government under its control or otherwise to dissolve it and replace it with another body to be organized by Mr. Fu Siao An(傅筱庵), a former Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. An official of the Dah Dao City Government openly announces that the City Government is being strongly supported by the Secret Service Section of the Japanese Army, that it will not tolerate interference by any new government and that it will maintain its independence even if a government is successfully formed at Nanking.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 14 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

It is reported that in consequence of the murder of General Chow Feng Chi, Mr. Tang Shao Yi has become nervous and is hesitating about taking up the leadership of the government. It is very likely that Mr. Chen Chung Fu(陳中孚), a Cantonese member of the Kuomintang who was a close follower of the late Hu Han Min, will take his place. Mr. Chen is reported to be in Tokyo. Other likely candidates include Mr. Liang Hung Tse(梁鴻志), the well known Anfuite and Mr. Wen Tsung Yao (溫宗堯), Chairman of the Cantonese Guild.

Mr. Chen Loh(陳籙), ex-Chinese Minister to ~~Germany~~ France who is reported to have endeavoured to obtain the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new government, has removed from

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

French Concession to House 25, Lane 666 Yu Yuen Road. He is said to have received threatening letters and is very nervous.

Copy to E.
S.B. 16/3

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

J.S.
FM - 2
G. ASM-1-36

File No. 8155

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 11, 1938.

SECRET

Subject Delay in the Inauguration of the Central China Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

It is learned that the official inauguration of the new Central China Government will inevitably be delayed because of the assassination of General Chow Feng Chi(周鳳岐), the minister-designated for war and also on account of the reported departure for Hongkong of Mr. Tang Shao Yi (唐紹儀) who was to be appointed president. Mr. Tang is said to have left for the Colony to signify his refusal to participate in the new government because of the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the arrangement for Sino-Japanese co-operation in the new government.

The Japanese Authorities have been wanting to appoint advisors to every department of the new government, but the Chinese leaders would consent to have one chief advisor only. Japanese refusal to give promises to withdraw in due course their troops from this part of China also is said to be disheartening the Chinese officials.

Tentatively the date for the inauguration has now been postponed from March 13 to March 16, but it is doubtful whether the ceremony will actually take place then. The assassination of General Chow appears to have had very adverse effect upon the active leaders of the pro-Japanese group, as many are reported to have discontinued their open activities for fear of assassination.

Copy to E. FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch) P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
11 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

8155-D
9 3 38

March 8, 1938. Morning Translation

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL CHOU FENG-CHI

At 1.45 p.m. yesterday General Chou Feng-chi (周鳳岐), former Commander of the 26th Army, returned to his home at No. 80 Avenue du Roi Albert, French Concession, in his motor car (licence number 5082) from the Dah Tung Shing Stone Company (大東興石礦公司) on Peking Road where he maintains an office. After taking his meal, he left home and as he was boarding his motor car, six men appeared from their places of concealment in the vicinity and two of them fired 13 shots at him with Mauser pistols. Taken by surprise, the General was fatally wounded with one bullet in the head and two in the chest. The assailants immediately decamped and made good their escape before the arrival of the Police.

The General was removed to Ste. Marie Hospital but he succumbed en route. The General's chauffeur, who is a Formosan, escaped unhurt. He has been questioned by the Police for a description of the assailants.

It is learned that the late General was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dah Tung Shing Stone Company at the time of his death. The motor car which he was using belongs to an intimate friend named Huang (黃).

Another report says that before the murder four suspicious looking men called at the General's home requesting an interview with the General but left when they were informed that the General was not at home.

The late General Chou Feng-chi who is also known as Chou Kung-sien (周荼先), 58 years of age, native of Changhing (長興), Chekiang, was a graduate of the Chekiang Military Academy. He had held many military appointments including Chief of Staff to the Commander of the Chekiang Army and Military Advisor to the Kwangtung Provincial Government. In 1924 he was Commander of the Third Division under General Sung Chuan-fang who was at that time Tupan of Chekiang. In 1925 he was appointed Defence Commissioner of Nanking when this city was occupied by General Sung's forces. In 1926 he surrendered to the Nationalist Army and was appointed Commander of the 26th Army. In 1927 he was Deputy Martial Law Enforcement Commander for Woosung and Shanghai and concurrently Head of the Military Affairs Department of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

He was wanted on Circular Order of Arrest No. 1725 issued by the Shanghai Second Special District Court on June 16, 1932, for an offence endangering the security of the State, but this order was cancelled in Autumn last year when he came to Shanghai from Nanking. It is reported that the men formerly under his command assisted in the landing of Japanese forces at Kingsanwei (金山衛) in September last year. After the fall of Hangchow the General left Shanghai for Hangchow via Huchow (湖州) and about one month ago he came to Shanghai from Hangchow. Most of the troops now in Chekiang are men formerly under his command. Of late it was widely reported that he would take part in the "Central China Provisional Government," and his murder may have been due to this.

March 8, 1938.

Shanghai Mainichi

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL CHOU FENG-CHI

Anti-Japanese terrorists in the French Concession ceased their activities for a time owing to the strict measures adopted by the Japanese authorities. General Chiang, however, recently issued instructions to his followers and terrorists to assassinate any Japanese so as to disturb the peace and order behind the Japanese front and also to use every possible means to prevent Chinese approaching Japanese. One result of these instructions is the assassination of General Chou Feng-chi which took place in the French Concession in broad daylight on March 7. The French policemen who were on duty in the vicinity of the incident did nothing to prevent the lawless act or to arrest the offenders. This strange attitude of the French Police is attracting the attention of the public.

At about 1.40 p.m. March 7, General Chou came out of his residence at No.80 Avenue du Roi Albert and was entering his motor car in front of his residence when he was surrounded by three terrorists who fired more than ten shots at him. The General received several bullet wounds in the head and face and collapsed, while the assassins made good their escape.

It is strange that the French police who were on duty in the vicinity of the scene did not fire any shots and took no steps to arrest the offenders.

Later the General was removed to French Police Headquarters in a police car and was not given first aid treatment. Thus he succumbed on the floor at police headquarters.

The French authorities became much perturbed and arrested all the members of the General's family on suspicion of being connected with the assassination.

General Chou, aged 58, was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the 26th Army of the National Revolutionary Army. Later he was elected a member of the Committee of the Chekiang Provincial Government and of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government. Of late he has been endeavouring to restore peace and order in Central China in co-operation with the Japanese authorities and his activities attracted the attention of the National Government.

The strange attitude of the French authorities towards the incident is arousing much attention from the public. Certain quarters have started an independent investigation. It is said that some members of the staff of the French Police are connected with the assassins.

"A Certain Corps Encourages A Certain Quarters"

On the evening of March 7, a letter sent by a certain corps was delivered to a certain quarters. According to information received by a reporter, the letter reads as follows :-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8144-D

S.1, Special Branch xxxxx, 3 38

REPORT

Date March 8, 19 38.

Subject "Central China Government" - to be inaugurated.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Clausen D.I.

In connection with the formation of a new government for Central China by the Japanese, it is reported that the new government will be formally inaugurated on March 12, 1938 in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road. Mr. Tong Shao-yi (唐紹儀), a former premier of the Chinese Government, and other leading Chinese members, who are at present absent in Hongkong and other places, will return and attend the inauguration of the new government.

It is also reported that when the Japanese military forces have obtained control of the whole of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Line, the new "Central China Government" will be removed to Nanking.

The inauguration of the "Central China Government" by the Japanese is believed to have been accelerated by a desire to facilitate the administration of the Shanghai area, and to settle all questions relating to the Chinese government organs with the authorities of the two Settlements.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Copy to C.

D.C. (Special Branch) 8/3

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

As requested
by D.I. P-pih's
report - Nanking 13/3

C. D.I. Liu
8/3

J.S. Hsu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155-D

C.S.6, Special Branch, xxxx

REPORT.

SECRET

Date... March 7, 1938.

Subject. New "Puppet" Central China Government to be inaugurated at Nanking on March 13, 1938.

Made by. and Forwarded by... Inspector Papp.

According to information received, the new "puppet" government known as the "Central China Government" will be officially inaugurated next Sunday, March 13th, in Nanking.

A great number of Chinese politicians who are now staying at the New Asia Hotel will fly to Nanking to participate in the ceremony in a few days time. A Chinese military band recently organized in Shanghai by the "Ta Tao Municipal Government" has already gone to Nanking to help in the ceremony.

The new regime is said to have been organized on the principles of the Kuomintang Government, which consists of five yuans and also will use the same Kuomintang flag. With this tactics they hope to win the trust of the people more effectively and show to the world that they are only against General Chiang Kai Shek.

The principal figures in the new government will be Mr. Liang Hung-chi (梁鴻志), president of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Chang Shi Chiao (章士釗), president of the Judicial Yuan, Mr. Wen Tsung Yao (溫宗堯), president of the Legislative Yuan, Mr. Chen Chun (陳群), Minister of Education, Mr. Chen Lu(陳籙), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Chen Chun Foo(陳中孚), Minister of Finance.

Mr. L.K.Kentwell is also reported to be leaving for Nanking shortly, presumably in connection with the inauguration of the new government.

The Japanese Authorities are reported to be not satisfied with the above mentioned group of Chinese politicians but are unable to get better men to join the new government at present.

Copy to E.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch). P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

8 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D. 8

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 1 19 38.

Subject Renewed activities to form a government for Central China.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that since the arrival in Shanghai of General S. Hata, renewed efforts have been made to induce Mr. Tang Shao Yi (a veteran Southern political leader) to join the new government.

Mr. Wen Tsung Yao, 54 Jessfield Road, one t me Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to be one of the mediators and it is stated that through Mr. Wen's influence, Mr. Tang is adopting a favourable attitude towards the proposed government.

Other unemployed politicians such as the noted Anfuites, Li Shih Hao and Wu Kwang Hsin, Li Kuo Chih (ex-Director of the China Merchants Steamship Co.), Chen Chung Fu (a follower of the late Hu Han Min) and Fu Siao An (ex-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) are also taking an active part in the formation of the new government.

C/Secs E-
B-M. & H.
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1/3.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
- 1 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.I. Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date March 1, 19 38.

Subject Central China Government - activities of the preparatory office.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

It is reported that the office which was established in the New Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road, for making preparations for the formation of the so-called "Central China Government," continues to function. Its scheme of activities has, however, since General Matsui's return to Japan, been slightly modified, for instead of continuing its original policy of soliciting the co-operation of certain politicians and members of the gentry, the preparatory office is now endeavouring to approach various Kuomintang members through Mr. Wen Tsung Yao(温宗堯), Chairman of the Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's Association, and Mr. Oo Zung Yui(伍澄宇), a Cantonese lawyer with an office in room 305, Tai Woo Building, 81 Lloyd Road. A secret meeting of persons interested in the movement was reported to have been held at the latter address on February 20 when an organisation entitled "Comrades Association of Kuomintang Members in Shanghai"(國民黨留滬全志會) was inaugurated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 1 MAR 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

Although the real object of the preparatory office is to accelerate the movement to form the Central China Government, the new organisation claims to promote the following principles:-

(1) Opposition to the pro-communist policy.

(2) Establishment of peace without impairing territorial integrity and sovereign rights.

(3) Enforcement of the "Four Principles of the People," namely, Racialism, People's Rights, People's

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FILE

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P. A. to D. (Sp. Br.)

livelihood, and People's Morality. (The last principle, People's Morality, is supplementary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People.)

The expenses of the "Comrades Association of Kuomintang Members in Shanghai" are being defrayed by the "Preparatory Office for the Formation of the Central China Government," and 200 Kuomintang members are said to have joined the new organisation. The principal object of this organisation in the formation of the Central China Government is to solicit the assistance of Kuomintang members, so that the public would regard it not as a puppet government, but as a constitutional one formed by and composed of members of the Kuomintang only. All activities are being conducted in a very secret manner.

Mr. Wen Tsung Yao held various official positions prior to 1920 and was the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Director of Trade in Shanghai in 1912. He has been living in retirement in Shanghai for the past 17 years, except for a short period in 1932 when he was a committee member of the defunct North-Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee, an anti-Japanese organisation.

Mr. Oo Zung Yui who was educated in Japan, was in 1928 general director of the International Event, a service bureau similar in character to the International Intelligence Service, which voluntarily closed down in 1929. He is a qualified lawyer but was suspended in October 1933 by the

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G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject.....

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Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

Chinese Bar Association for a period of one year, for alleged misappropriation of certain funds recovered on behalf of a female claimant without recourse to court action.

Sih Tse Liang
C.D.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

February 28, 1938. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition:

A "NEW CENTRAL CHINA GOVERNMENT"

The report that the "New Central China Government" will be inaugurated on March 1 is premature.

It is learned that Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚) and others are suggesting the convocation of a Conference of People's Representatives to elect Mr. Tang Shao-yi as President of the "New Central China Government". A certain man named Wen (溫) will represent Kwangtung Province, Chen Tao-yee (陳濤一), ex-Governor of Kiangsu, will represent Kiangsu Province and Li Kuo-chi (李國杰) will represent Anhwei Province.

Arrangements are being made to secure representatives from Kwangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsi and other provinces. Thus it will be some time before the new government can be inaugurated.

Wen and others are holding dinner parties once a week at which affairs of the new government are discussed.

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G. 45M-1-36

J.S.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

C.S.6, Special Branch, xxxxx

REPORT

Date February ~~26~~, ~~19~~ 38.

SECRET

Subject Preparations for the Organization of a Central China Provisional Government.

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Inspector Papp.

According to information the New Asia Hotel, 422 Tiendong Road, has lately become the scene of great activity as it is the centre of pro-Japanese elements who are working for the formation of the proposed Provisional Government in this part of China to rule over Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces.

The leading Chinese elements said to be connected with the organization are Mr. Li Shih Hou (李思浩), formerly Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dah Chung Bank (大中銀行), 501 Honan Road, Marquis Li Kuo-chieh (李國杰), Grand-son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang (李鴻章) and formerly Director-General of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Company and Mr. Chen Chieh Seng (陳覺生), formerly Chairman of the Communication Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. Under them are a large number of old Anfu and Chihli elements such as Mr. Liang Hung-chi (梁鴻志), General Wu Kweng Hsin (吳光新), Mr. Tseng Yu Tsun (曾毓雋) and many others. Most of these people are political malcontents who entertained deep hatred against the Nationalist Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
26 FEB 1938
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The above elements had the active support of General Matsui, former Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary forces in Shanghai in their work to form a new Government and it is believed that despite his recent departure and relinquishment of command, no vital changes will be made in the original plans of forming the new government.

The pro-Japanese Chinese politicians are of the opinion that the collapse of the Kuomintang regime will be a matter of time. The Japanese forces will take Chengchow (鄭州) and

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

- 2 -

Date..... 19

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

complete their occupation of the Lunghai Railway in the near futura. The fall of Chengchow will leave Hankow undefended. When the Central Kuomintang Government is actually moved to Szechuen, most of the Kuomintang officials will not proceed to that province but remain in Hankow. Under such circumstances, these pro-Japanese elements hope to prevail upon the Kuomintang officials in Hankow to join the new regime in this part of China.

The new provisional government will function indepently and separately from the North China regime for the present.

Copy to E. SB

E. Gapp
Inspector.

24/3

D.C.(Special Branch). P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

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SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155 D

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 25 1938.

Subject (in full) Plans for the formation of a new government for Central China temporarily held up.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to previous reports on this subject and the attached extract from the Ta Mei Wan Pao of February 21, 1938, enquiries through certain officials of the Dah Dao City Government confirm that the plans for the formation of a new government for Central China independent of that already in existence in Peiping have been temporarily held up owing to the recall of General Matsui to Japan. This General was the promoter of these plans and he was in disagreement with the Japanese Commanding Officer in the North over this plan as well as over military operations. It was because of this split and of his lack of diplomatic tact towards Europeans that he was replaced by General Hata. Another obstacle to the formation of the new regime was the failure of General Matsui to induce Mr. Tang Shao Yi to accept the leadership.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

E FILE

Copy sent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

February 21, 1938. Morning Translation

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

PLANS TO FORM REGIME IN KIANGSU PROVINCE

With a view to establishing a "new political regime" for Shanghai as well as for Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, a certain number of disappointed politicians in Shanghai sometime ago contemplated the formation of a so-called "Peace National Salvation Association." However, as the Japanese authorities, especially General Matsui, were in favour of forming a "new central political regime" at Nanking before a similar one for Kiangsu and Chekiang comes into existence, the proposed formation of the "Peace National Salvation Association" was shelved.

It is learned that the "new central political regime" at Nanking may not be formed after all because the Japanese military authorities in Central China and North China as well as the Japanese Cabinet and the War Ministry hold different views regarding the formation of a "puppet regime."

Taking advantage of this, the disappointed Chinese politicians who had proposed the creation of a "Peace National Salvation Association" have become very active again and are supporting Mr. Chen Tao-yi (陳陶遺), ex-Governor of Kiangsu Province, to become the Chairman of the bogus regime in Kiangsu Province.

Mr. Chen Tao-yi, who was Chief Secretary to the Shanghai City Government Provisional Assembly before the fall of Shanghai, left here recently for Kweichow via Hongkong at the request of Mr. Wu Ting-chang (吳鼎昌), Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government.

One Zau Hou-sun (邹厚生), who is Chief Secretary to the Foh Shing Hsueh Hui Association (復興學会), the formation of which was promoted by General Huang Fu, General Chang Chun and others and of which Mr. Chang Chia-ngau (張嘉璈) is Chairman, arrived in Shanghai from Szechuon recently. Whilst in Hongkong, Zau had an interview with Chen Tao-yi and it is reported that Zau has persuaded Chen to take up the post. On arriving at Shanghai, Zau has been in close touch with the Japanese authorities and elements of the "Peace National Salvation Association."

The promoters of the Association have been holding meetings once a week to discuss plans to accelerate the establishment of a bogus regime in Kiangsu Province.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SECRET File No. 8155-D

S.I Special Branch xxxxxx

REPORT Date February 22, 1938.

Subject Proposed formation of a government for Central China.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the proposed formation of a government for Central China after the fall of Hsuchow, I beg to report that a preparatory office to undertake this task was established at the end of February, 1938, in the New Asia Hotel, at the corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads (vide Special Branch Report dated 7/2/38).

So far little progress has been made and according to information received the delay in the organization of this movement is due to the following causes:-

1) At the present time, it is inappropriate and unsuitable to the Japanese Government.
2) Differences in opinion over the selection of candidates to offices witnin the"government."

It is further learned that the new"government" may be normally established with the approval of the Japanese Government when the Japanese military forces have captured the whole of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Line, and firmly established themselves in that area.

The public association mentioned in the attached translation is actually the Shanghai Citizens' Society, which was established by the Japanese Military Forces in Shanghai. It has an office in Room 49, Yokohama Specie Bank Building, The Bund. The persons named Yu (尤) and Chu (祝), whose real names are Yiu Chueh-sung (尤菊生) and Tsoh Yee-zai (祝伊才), are two of the most active members of the Society who attend the office daily and reside at present in Broadway Mansions, North Soochow Road. Although these persons hold executive positions in the Society, the full control

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of the organization rests with Chow Wen-zueh (周文瑞), Compradore of the Bank of Taiwan, who is also a committee member of the Society and a Japanese advisor to the Society named Aiuchi (相内).

With regard to the monthly allowance of $150,000 alleged to have been offered to local terrorists to refrain from creating further disturbances in the French Concession, diligent inquiries have been made, but so far no confirmation has been obtained.

C. Crawford

D. I.

Copy to E. Sp. Br.

D.C.(Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Translation

It is rumoured that, after the fall of Hsu Chow (徐州), the Government of Central China will be established with Mr. Tang Shao Yee as the President and Li Kuo Chieh (李國杰) (formerly Director of C.M.S.N.Co.) as Premier.

It is further reported that a Public Association of Shanghai has been established in the upper story of the Yokohama Specie Bank building with Yu (尤) and Chu (祝) as responsible members of the association. Passes can be had, through this association, from the Japanese Military authorities. A sum of $150,000 has been offered to the local terrorists to prevent future disturbances in the Settlement and Concession.

19/2/38

MUNICIPAL POLICE
10 FEB 1939
SPECIAL BRANCH

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.P. Secretary
File No. 9155
No. S. B. 2 30
Date

S.2 Special Branch,

REPORT

Date February 8 19 38.

Subject Proposed formation of a new Chinese Government for Central China.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

FILE
D.B.K.
11/2

With reference to the attached report regarding the proposed formation of a new Government for Central China by Japan, enquiries show that a movement in this direction is undoubtedly afoot. The promoters, however, are finding it difficult to secure the right class of Chinese with sufficient influence and whose social and political standing would merit the confidence of the people.

Information has been received from a reliable source that Mr. Tang Shao Yi has told one of his trusted friends that it would be inopportune for him to take the leadership of the proposed Government and he would prefer to wait and see. In view of his hesitating attitude the Japanese are reported to have approached Mr. Wang Ching Wei, another veteran Southern leader, through his delegates but Mr. Wang has given no indications of any desire to join the proposed Government and will watch developments.

CP
And report hereafter

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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As regards the persons mentioned in the attached report, most of them particularly the Anfuites such as Li Shih Hao and Wu Kwang Hsin, appear to have been very active since November, 1937, but the Japanese are reported to prefer nominating a senior Kuomintang member to the new Government in order to form a separate influence from the north. The persons in the list have seen service mostly in the Northern regime and have little influence over Kuomintang members and the extent of their success in their new posts will appear to depend on the efforts of the Japanese to secure sympathy from the Southern politicians.

D.C. (Dus)
D.C. (Cus)

Copy to C
D.B.K. 8/2.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8158-D

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 7, 19 38.

Subject Proposed formation of a government for Central China by Japan.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I

Preparations are said to have been made by the Japanese for the formation of a new government to administer Central China. A preparatory office has been established on the third floor of the New Asia Hotel on Tiendong Road, and the new government will be inaugurated at the end of February, 1938, when the whole of the premises of the New Asia Hotel will be utilized to house the different organs of the new administration. The areas over which the new government will have jurisdiction include those in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei at present under occupation by Japanese troops.

The following Chinese are understood to be participating in the formation of the new government :-

Mr. Woo Kwang-sing (吳光新), Minister of War in the Peking Government in 1924.

Mr. Han Kou-chuen (韓國鈞), former Governor of Kiangsu Province.

Mr. Li Shih-hao (李思浩), former Minister of Finance in the Peking Government.

Mr. Li Zieh-ih (李擇一), former advisor to the Fukien Provincial Government.

Mr. Ying Tung (殷同), former Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway.

Mr. Chow Chia (周珏), former Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Woo Kai-sung (吳凱声), lawyer.

Mr. Sheng Zieh-zung (盛澤承), former Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and General Manager of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company.

Mr. Fu Siao-en (傅筱菴), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in 1926. In 1927 when the Northern Punitive Expedition reached Shanghai, a warrant for his arrest was issued, and he fled to Japan. Later through the efforts of Mr. Yu Ya Ching, the warrant for his arrest was cancelled by General Chiang Kai-shek, after which he returned to Shanghai. At present he is the Managing Director of the Commercial Bank of China.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is reported that Mr. Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀), a former prime minister in the Peking Government, or Mr. Han Kou-chuen will be invited to fill the post of president of the new government; Mr. Li Shih-hao the post of Prime Minister; Mr. Fu Siao-en the post of Minister of Finance; Mr. Ying Tung the post of Minister of Communications; Mr. Sheng Zieh-zung the post of Minister of Industry; Mr. Chow Chia the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Woo Kwang-sing the post of Chief of Staff. The new government for Central China will be independent of the Provisional Government set up in Peiping.

It is also reported that efforts are being made to induce Mr. Yu Ya Ching also to participate in the new regime.

Copy to E. D&C.

Pan Lien-pik
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Chinese Politicos In Shanghai Plan Central Regime

Tang Shao-Yi Pressed To Assume Position Of Premier

QUARREL FOR CHIEF POSITION ALLEGED

Chinese With 'Grudge' Against Hankow Give Aid

Echoing the recent official statements in Tokyo favoring the establishment of a "Central China Government," a movement is in full swing in Shanghai among a group of disgruntled Chinese politicians for the inauguration of a new regime with jurisdiction over the Japanese occupied areas in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces under the presidency of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, first premier of the Chinese republic and member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, according to reliable sources today.

Despite Mr. Tang's recent statement that his only desire is to return to his native place in Chungshan, Kwangtung, the veteran statesman is reported to have been repeatedly approached by sponsors of the movement to emerge from his retirement and assume the post as chief executive of the new "government." Mr. Tang is staying in the French Concession.

Chief Sponsor

Marquis W. H. Li, otherwise known as Mr. Li Kuo-chieh, is prominently mentioned as the chief sponsor of the movement for the establishment of the new "government" in Central China. It is alleged that the marquis, a grandson of Lord Li Hung-chang, is living in a foreign hotel in Hongkew under Japanese protection. He is stated to be anti-Central Government because of the legal complications that followed his loan transactions with a realty firm while serving as the general manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

Declaring the transaction as illegal, Marquis Li was sentenced by the Chinese courts to three years' imprisonment and ordered to refund the realty firm Tls. 700,000 which he is alleged to have received as a "commission." Mr. Li, however, declared that the money had been handed over to Mr. Chen Fu-mo, then supervisor of the shipping firm appointed by the Ministry of Communications. He was only recently allowed release on bail from a detention cell of the Nantao District Court.

Plans Meet Set-back

Mr. Li's activeness in the plans for the inauguration of the new government, it is further alleged, has caused a set-back because of a "civil war" over the posts in the new regime. Mr. Li is reported to have appointed himself the prime minister and solicited the services of other disgruntled politicians to fill the cabinet posts. The latter are said to have resented his arrangements on the ground that Mr. Li has never had a political career in the Chinese government and is not considered as competent for the high post.

Another chief sponsor of the movement is declared to be Mr. Wang Tze-wei, described as a Formosan in the employ of the Japanese special service. Mr. Wang is also reported to have been promised a high post in the proposed "government."

Former Minister Active

Rumors also are current that Mr. Li Shih-hou, finance minister in the defunct Peking Government and a close associate of Mr. Wang Keh-min, the chairman of the Executive Council of the "Provisional Government in Peking," is also actively engaged in the movement for the "Central China Government." He is reported to have visited Peiping recently to discuss with Mr. Wang on future relationship between the two "governments" and the possibility of their "amalgamation."

The name of a prominent Chinese businessman is also linked with the movement. He is stated to be in favor of the movement because of his "grudge" against the Kuomintang which ordered his arrest when the Nationalist troops entered Shanghai in 1927. The prominent businessman is stated to be scheduled as the next mayor of Shanghai replacing the "Ta Tao City Government" formed by "small fry" politicians.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 2212/S DATED 28.1.38.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Constitution of a New Central China Government - Mr. TANG SHAO YI.

For some time past rumour has consistently had it that a government distinct from that established by the Japanese in Peking, would be created in the near future in Nanking. The Japanese, in spreading the news of the creation of this new Government, do not fear to advance the merits and qualifications of Mr. TANG SHAO YI, the Kuomintang veteran. Up to the present Mr. TANG has refrained from making any statement. His attitude, however, permits one to believe that even if he has not openly accepted the Japanese solicitations, negotiations which are being made by certain interested persons, are doubtless under weigh.

Born in 1860 at Fang-Yu in the province of Kwangtung, Mr. TANG SHAO YI is now 67 years of age. At the age of thirteen years, he was sent to the United States by the Manchu Government with the first group of students to proceed to foreign lands. He remained in America for seven years, studying at the University of Columbia and at the University of New York. He returned to China without a degree. Nevertheless, during the Manchu regime he held important posts: secretary to the Imperial Resident in Korea (YUAN SHIH KAI) in 1883; in 1900 he assisted YUAN SHIH KAI in suppressing the Boxers' uprising in Shantung; he was sent as Special Envoy to Thibet in 1904; Vice-President of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in 1905; Vice-President of the Office of Communications in 1907; Governor of Fengtien in 1907-8; delegate of YUAN SHIH KAI to negotiate peace terms with the revolutionaries in Shanghai in 1911. After the

D.C.(C)

SHANGHAI-MUNICIPAL - SEP 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C.S.S.

FILE

establishment of the Republic, he became the Prime Minister of the Cabinet (1912), and then chief adviser to YUAN SHIH KAI. In 1915 he denounced the latter for his monarchist ambitions. In 1916 he took part in the formation of the military movement in Canton, became one of the seven members of the directory appointed by the Southern parliament in 1918-20, Finance Minister in the Canton Government in 1921, chief adviser to the National Government in Nanking and magistrate of the Chungshan Model District, 1926-1934. He is also a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Despite the last position held by him, he has participated in all campaigns led by dissatisfied Southern politicians against the dictatorship of General CHIANG KAI SHEK. In August 1932 he protested against the Tongku Truce and accused Chiang Kai Shek of having given away the four North-Eastern provinces. He protested against the Fifty Million Dollar Wheat Loan borrowed from the United States by Mr. T.V. SOONG, and there is little doubt that as a means to putting to end the attacks of the veteran that in 1934 the residents of Chungshan sub-prefecture brought to the notice of the Central Government a complaint of corruption against the Kwangtung Provincial Government. On October 6 of the same year, the Chungshan Gendarmerie Commandant having been dismissed, an uprising took place which forced Mr. TANG SHAO YI to abandon the model district. On October 10 he arrived in Hongkong via Canton. On the 15th. he submitted his resignation as magistrate of the Chungshan Model District and to the South-Western Political Council, since when he retired to the British colony.

D-8155-F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. & Special OFFICE

FILE NO. X 2855

SUBJECT

Vantao District Court

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Protest of Chairman of Russian Emigrants Society against statement of Cpl. Sal re jurisdiction over Russian Emigres. (Russ)		D 6003 D 6004
CHIN		

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

FM 2
QCY/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.8155 F
Date 23-3-42

S. 1, Special Branch. 44466. File No. Date ~~March 19th~~ 1942.

SUBJECT: Proposed enforcement in Nantao of a system of allocation of food according to the number of persons

In view of the serious problem of food supplies in this city, Mr. Woo Shih-ngoo (胡澤吾), Commissioner of the Shanghai Special Municipality Foodstuffs Control Bureau (上海特別市糧食管局), No. 50 Ih Soh Ka (一栗街), Boon Lai Road, Nantao, has proposed to enforce, first in Nantao area, a system of allocation of food to residents according to the number of persons.

Since March 1, the Nantao No. 1 "Faung" Guild (南市第一坊呀古所), No. 267 Boon Lai Road, has undertaken the registration of applications by residents in the No. 1 "Faung " for allocation of food according to the number of persons. The residents are required to produce residential certificates and furnish proper guarantee when filling in the application forms, which promise the purchase by every resident of ½ shun of rice a day. After having been filled in by the residents and returned to the "Faung" Guild, these forms will be forwarded to the Foodstuffs Control Bureau for necessary arrangements, after which certificates will be issued for the purchase of rice according to the number of persons.

Owing to its complexity, it is not expected that the procedure will be completed within a short period of time. Hence, the Foodstuffs Control Bureau has continued to undertake the cheap sale of rice. Each "Wu" (戶) is allowed to purchase from a designated rice shop 5 shun of rice at $1.70 per shun provided that

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 3/3/43

FM. 2
G. 850-1 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. *File No.* *Date*

SUBJECT: - 2 -

a residential certificate is produced. It is reported that 25,000 bags of rice have been supplied by the Foodstuffs Control Bureau for continual cheap sales in the 5 "Paungs" in Nantao, whilst during the period of the cheap sale, preparations for the enforcement of a system of distribution of food according to the number of persons will be accelerated.

D. S.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

総	課長	局長	主任	事務主任

工務高第　　號
昭和十七年参月十八日

特高第一科　三班
主任　横山政雄

要旨　上海特別市精穀管理局ノ食米統制（配給）ヲナス為メ先ツ南市営業地区内ノ各戸ニ対シ市民證ノ下附ヲ為シ米購入ニ際シテハ必ス之ヲ提示セシメ一斗壹人一日ニ付五合ノ割ヲ以テ配給スルノ計画アリ既ニ準備ヲ了シ南市五区ニ対シ実施ニ着手セントスルモ種々困難ヲ予想セラルヽ模様ナリ

所見　本件ハ南市ニ於ケル市民證ヲ有スル者ニ対シ食米配給ヲナス統制ニシテ実施適当ナル対策ニ関シ

發送先

備考…別紙英文報告書添付ス

HW.
FM. 2
G. 850-1 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B.
No. S. B. D8155F
Date 18-3-42

S. 1, Special Branch. *Shihbh/* File No. ..... Date March 16, 1942.

SUBJECT: Night Patrol Parties of Police Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government formed

Recently many armed robberies, larcenies, and even terroristic activities were committed in Nantao. With a view to the suppression these crimes, Col. Loo Ying, Commissioner of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government on Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao, has instructed the City Temple, Pont St.Catherine, and Chung Hwa Road Police Stations to detail patrol parties between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. every night to maintain peace and good order. Each party consists of three policemen. During this period, ordinary police posts are withdrawn, there being few pedestrians after 9 p.m.

FILE
17.3.42

D. S.

Dan Lien-pih
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FORWARDED BY
(S.B.) MINISTRY
DATE 18 3 42

FILE

Divisional Memo No. 406.
Divisional Officers.
D.D.O.s (For information)

Date December 9, 1941.

Inquests, S.S.D. Court.

In view of the temporary suspension of the Court, the following arrangements have been made:-

With effect from 10 a.m. December 10, 1941 a Doctor from the Public Health Department will attend the public mortuary daily at 10 a.m. for the purpose of holding inquests. A member of the Judicial Police will attend and see that proper records of the proceedings are taken.

He will sign the records which will be carefully filed, copies of which will be distributed to Stations in the usual manner.

In cases where there are relatives they will be permitted to remove bodies for burial. Unclaimed bodies will be handed over to the S.P.B.C. for burial.

Autopsies will be performed in the usual manner where necessary.

H Robertson

D.C. (Divisions).

Distribution.

A/C.P.
Ch.D.C.
D.C. (Crime & Sp.Br.)
A.C. (Sp. Br.)
D.C. (C)
D.C. (For. Br. II)
D.C. (T)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
Stations
Senior Detectives
Quartermaster
Reserve Unit
Tr. Depot
Liaison Officer
(Legal Dept.)
Judicial Police
C.C.R.
Governor of Gaol
D.C. (W.S.A.S.P.F.)

ES.

INDEXED BY (C.S.) REGISTRY DATE 9/12/41

F. 207A
G. 1M-4-41

8155 F
20 1 41

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 18, 1941.

CONFIDENTIAL

To

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8155F.

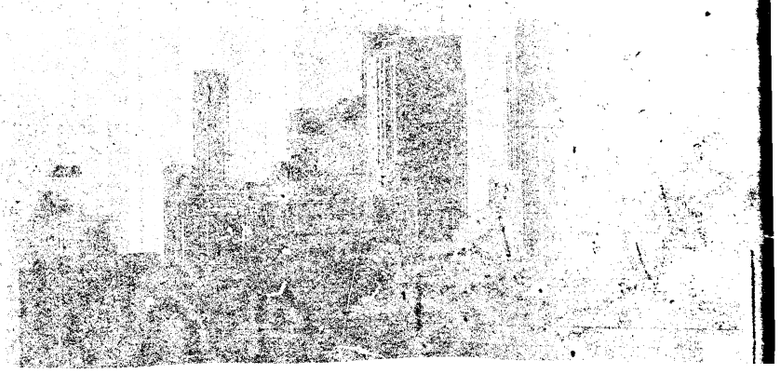
Subject :- President & Chief Procurator of Shanghai District Court, Nantao, dismissed for corrupt practice. Five Court Officials arrested on suspicion of larceny.

Enclosures

Copy of Police Report.
For information.

20/6/41

FILE



June 17, 1941.

President and Chief Procurator of Shanghai District Court, Nantao, dismissed for Corrupt Practice. Five Court Officials arrested on suspicion of Larceny.

Nyien Lun Kuei (嚴倫魁) and Tsau Tsung Fong (曹春舫), President and Chief Procurator respectively of the Shanghai District Court on Boon Lai Road, Nantao, were both dismissed from their posts on May 31, 1941. It is learned that this was the result of a complaint made by people with strong evidence to the Kiangsu High Court of the Nanking regime against the two officials concerned for corrupt practice. Sun Chao (孫昭) was therefore appointed by the Kiangsu High Court as Acting President of the Shanghai District Court.

On June 11, 1941, it was discovered in the Court in question that a large quantity of stolen properties, valued at about $30,000.00, had been stolen. Investigations were conducted by the Acting President of the Court and it was ascertained that the larceny was perpetrated with the connivance of some officials of the Court. As a result, Ich Chi (陸起), Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the Court, Tsaung Pan Nien (莊彭年), a Procurator, Liu Jin (刘勤), a Clerk, Chi Chao (稽超), the Chief Clerk, and Zao Sze Nyi (趙思義), Chief Process Server, were arrested and taken to the City Government Police Bureau for interrogation. Nyien Lun Kuei, the relieved President, has also been placed under detention in the Court premises.

The Ministry of Justice of the Nanking Government has recently appointed one Nyi Sze Ching (倪世清) as President of the Shanghai District Court. He formally took over office on June 14, and will start a reshuffle of the personnel of the Court and an investigation of the irregularities.

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President and Chief Procurator of Shanghai District Court, Nantao, Dismissed for Corrupt Practice : Five Court Officials Arrested on Suspicion of Larceny

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CONFIDENTIAL
To SoCG & MA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 JUNE 1941 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Comm'r Information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JUN 18 1941 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

D.C.(C & S) 03

Info

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 7/1 61

8155 F
16 6 41

JUN 15 1941

New President Of Nantao's High Court Installed

Seven Employees, Five Of Whom High Officials, Being Investigated By Police Regarding $50,000 Robbery On Thursday Morning

While City Government authorities were investigating seven employees of the Nantao District Court in connection with the $50,000 robbery on Thursday morning Mr. Nee Sze-ching was formally inducted in the office of President of the Court at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Mr. Nien Lun-kwei, his predecessor, had been previously dismissed from the same office by an order received from the Ministry of Justice in Nanking. Till late yesterday, he and the six other suspects were being held for interrogation.

Five of those arrested, it was revealed, were high officials of the Court, namely, Mr. Nien Lun-kwei, President; Mr. Loh Chi, Chief of the Criminal Section; Mr. Chiang Pan-nien, Procurator; Mr. Liu Chin, Chief Secretary; Mr. Chi Tso, Chief Clerk, and Mr. Chiao Sze-yee, Chief of Section.

In view of the fact that these men had been removed from their respective positions for undisclosed reasons several days before the robbery took place, they are suspected of having planned and perpetrated the crime.

Four Men Enter Premises

In the early morning of last Thursday, a gang of four robbers, armed with kitchen knives, broke into the premises of the Nantao District Court and removed money and various valuables from the safe, valued at about $50,000. Among the loot were $6,000 in silver coins, valued in the market at $15,000, if converted into local currency. A considerable quantity of opium was also reported to have been stolen.

According to the assistant vault-keeper, named Ying Sze-zen, at about 1 a.m. on Thursday, the quartette broke into his sleeping quarters and immediately gagged him with cotton. After tying him up, with his hands bound together at the back, he was left alone on the verandah, he stated. Ying was found by other Court employees at about 7.30 a.m. of the same day.

Subsequent investigations revealed, however, that there were no clues that could be found on the premises indicating that four armed robbers had entered the premises. No footprints or fingerprints were found in the room, it was pointed out. Doubting his version of the robbery, the City Government Police detained Ying.

On personal guarantee offered by the Chief of the Court Guards, Chen Foo, Ying was later released. In the course of the inquiry, however, he disappeared, whereupon Chen Foo was also taken into custody on suspicion of complicity.

16 5 41

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.
JAN 15 1941

Seven Officials Held For Court Robbery

It was reported in the Chinese papers yesterday that seven officials of the Shanghai District Court in Nantao had been arrested by the authorities in connection with the robbery on Thursday, when approximately $50,000 in cash and property were stolen.

The first two persons to be detained were stated to be Chang Sung-min and Ying Sz-chen, both of them responsible for the stolen property store. The latter, however, managed to persuade a court policeman to allow him to go home to regulate his family affairs and absconded. The officer was then detained.

On Friday, the Nantao Police Branch Bureau arrested Loh Chi, discharged chief of the Criminal Division of the Court, Chang Bang-nyien, procurator, Liu Jing, chief clerk, and two other court officials. They are suspected of taking part in the robbery and have been sent to the Police Bureau at the Civic Centre for questioning.

...MUNICIPAL POLICE
...REGISTRY
No. ... 8155 F
15 5 41

"C"

Misc.177/41 W. Hongkew
May 14th, 41

1

Unauthorized Functioning of Pantao District Court employee in the Settlement.

Sir,

At 4.30 p.m. 14/5/41 a telephone message was received from C.P.C.3129 to the effect that an official of the Pantao District Court had requested assistance from him to arrest the proprietor of a shop No.124, North Honan Road, and explained that he (C.P.C.) was with the official near to that address.

D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong and C.D.C.158 immediately proceeded to No.124, North Honan Road, which is the Yoong Mao Sang (永茂盛) small porcelain shop and therein found:-

(1) The said shop proprietor named Sz E Sung (史益生), age 60, married, Native of Nanching, living in the premises.

(2) Zau Sung Tsoo (邵頌初), age 40, native of Chingkiang, ?/process server in the Pantao District Court and residing in Pantao. He was in possession of an identification badge of the said court.

(3) Hsia Yue Sung (謝元誠), age 37, native of Shanghai, ?/rent collector, residing at 585, Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

C.P.C.3129 was standing outside the front door of the shop when the said detectives arrived.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd described were brought to the station with the C.P.C.

Enquiries by D.S.I. MacLennan, D.S.I. Yao and C.D.C.158 revealed as follows:-

The above shop proprietor Sz E Sung (1st described) formerly occupied the Vai Tsang (萬昌) porcelain shop, No.729, Rue Bayle, French Concession, for four years, the rent for which shop ($40.00 per month) he paid to Hsia Yue Zung (3rd described). In February 1941, Sz E Sung(1st described) was $440.00 in arrears of rent and was unable to pay same to Hsia Yue Zung (3rd described). Consequently, in February, 1940, Hsia Yue Zung filed a suit in the 2nd S.S.D. Court for the eviction of Sz E Sung from the shop and for the recovery of the rent due, ie. $440.00. Several days later Sz E Sung appeared at the 2nd S.S.D. Court on Summons, when the case came up for hearing and was ordered to evacuate the premises, No.729, Rue Bayle, on or before 10/3/40. He was further ofdered by the Court to pay $40.00 per month to Hsia Yue Zung (谢元诚) for eleven months as from February 1940 and so liquidate the arrears. In consequence of this court order Sz E Sung vacated the shop, No.729, Rue Bayle, at the end of February 1940 and has since occupied his shop at present address, No.124, North Honan Road, which is within the limits of the Japanese Defence Sector.

After the above ruling had been rendered by the 2nd S.S.D. Court Sz E Sung, although having evacuated the shop at 729, Rue Bayle, failed to pay the monthly amount of $40.00 to Hsia Yue Zung and consequently three or four summonses were sent by the 2nd S.S.D. Court to Sz E Sung during 1940, ordering him to appear at the 2nd S.S.D. Court. These summonses were not forwarded direct to Sz E Sung but were sent to his friend named "Sung", proprietor of the Mei Dee (萬利) Coal shop, 725, Rue Bayle, who, in turn, handed them to Sz E Sung (史益生) who ignored them.

After the 2nd S.S.D. Court had been taken over by the Nanking Regime, this case was handed over to the Nantao District Court to whom Hsia Yue Zung (謝子成) then appealed for action in connection with the arrears of rent. Subseuqnently, on 3/2/1941, the Nantao Court sent a Summons to Sung Sz E Sung, though his friend at 725, Rue Bayle, ordering him to appear at the Nantao Court on 6/2/41. Sz E Sung ignored this Summons.

Consequently at 4.20 p.m.14/5/41, the Nantao Court process server Zau Zung Tsoo (鄒慎初), armed with a warrant, No.76, issued by the Nantao Court for the arrest of Sz E Sung, for non-payment of the

rent arrears, arrived in a hire motor car at 124, North Honan Road, accompanied by the rent collector Hsia Yue Zung. Both of them called C.P.C.3129 who was on post duty nearby and, producing the warrant, the process server asked the C.P.C. if he could execute it. The C.P.C., after learning that the process server had not requested assistance from West Hongkew Station, telephoned this station from a nearby shop with the result that detectives attended and brought the case to the station.

On instructions from D.C. "Crime" it was emphasized to the process server that he had no authority, whatever, to function in the Settlement and that Sz E Sung could not be handed over to him. After being warned against a repetition of the case he was allowed to go with the rent collector at 8 p.m. 14/5/41. The shop-proprietor Sz E Sung was allowed to leave this station at 8.15 p.m. 14/5/41. He, in the station, admitted owing the $440.00 rent arrears and that it was his intention to pay same to the station rent collector on an early date.

J. A. Kennedy. 15.5.41.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D. M. MacLennan.
D. S. I.

D.D.O."C".

a. b. (Special Branch)

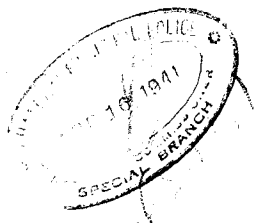
8155 F
17 11-41

"C"
Misc. 100/41. Hongkew
April 15th, — 41.

2.

At 4.30 p.m. 14-4-41, the two suspects concerned in this case were released on instructions received from the "D.C. Crime", Deputy Commissioner T. Robertson.

As far as it could be ascertained, Dr. Cohen Sun was still detained at the Nantao District Court.



D. S. II.

San. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C".

Copy for D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 956 F
Date 15 4 41
"d"

Misc. 100/41. Hongkew
April 12th, 41.

1.

Illegal Arrestoning
Suspected Abduction.

At 12.30 p.m. 12-4-41, a male Chinese named Waung Yi (王 義) residing 212 N. Kiangse Road, came to the station and reported that there were two male Chinese, name etc., unknown, representing themselves to be members of the Nantao District Court Police were attempting to abduct a male Chinese named,

Dr. Cohen Sun (孫 國安) of 297/3 Miller Road.

Enquiries by C.D.C. 518 and the undersigned learned that for the past several months the landlady of Dr. Chhen Sun named, Tsah Zung Sz (蔡陳氏) had attempted to force him to remove from his residence which he refused to do.

The landlady later cut off his electricity so he could no longer use the electric light. The Dr. still refused to move.

During February, approximately two months before the receipt of this report to this station, Tsah Zung Sz (蔡 陳氏) made a report to the Nantao Court accusing Dr. Cohen Sun of misappropriating the rents of the Premise in which they hired at 297/3 Miller Road.

At about 11.30 a.m. 12-4-41, the landlady appeared at the residence together with two male Chinese who represented themselves to be Nantao Court Police and stated they were arresting the Dr. to answer the charges

in the Nantao Court. The informant Waung Yi (王 奕), being a friend of Dr. Cohen Sun (孫国安) believing the Dr. was being abducted for the purpose of intimidating him into moving from the premises he occupies, made a report to this station.

An immediate visit to the scene by D.S. Kume, C.D.C. 318 and the undersigned ascertained the Dr. to have been taken away by 4 or 5 male Chinese in Private m/car licence No.2139.

It was learned from the wife of the abducted man, Sun Sun Sz (孫沈氏) that the male Chinese did not identify themselves, but one of them carried a paper in his hand which he stated was a warrant, however he did not show it.

After enquiries in the vicinity, Private m/car 2139 was located at the "Shanghai Garage" 57 Hanbury Road.

From the driver a Korean Japanese subject, An Tei Shaku (安貞植) S.M.C. driving Permit No.23452, it was learned that at about 11.30 a.m. 12-4-41, the m/car was hired by a male Chinese who went to Lane 297 Miller Road which he entered.

After a short wait 5 Chinese came out together and entered the car and were driven to Nantao where $26.00 as fare was Paid.

At 7.40 p.m. 12-4-41, C.D.C. 284 and the undersigned

made a further visit to 297/3 Miller Road and arrested and brought to the station the chief tenant Tsah Zung Sz (蔡崇氏), Canton, 52, m/female, and a male Chinese named,

Ts Hai Zee (朱海錢) 47, Soochow, m/Painter, of the same address.

Interrogated, Tsah Zung Sz admitted hiring a m/car from the "Shanghai Garage" and with the assistance of the above male Chinese and two male Chinese names etc., unknown, employees of the Nantao Court, in which capacity unknown, they forced Dr. Cohen Sun to go to Nantao where he was detained by the Court.

In view of the above, it being suspected that Tsah Zung Sz and Ts Hai Zee are concerned in the abduction of the above named male Chinese, they will be arraigned before the S.S.D. Court, a.m. of the 15-4-41, when their detention of one week will be requested to enable further enquiries to be made.

12/4.

D. S. 11.

15/4

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. " C ".

F. 207A
G. 1M-1-41

8155 F
1 4 41

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
March 31, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.8155F.

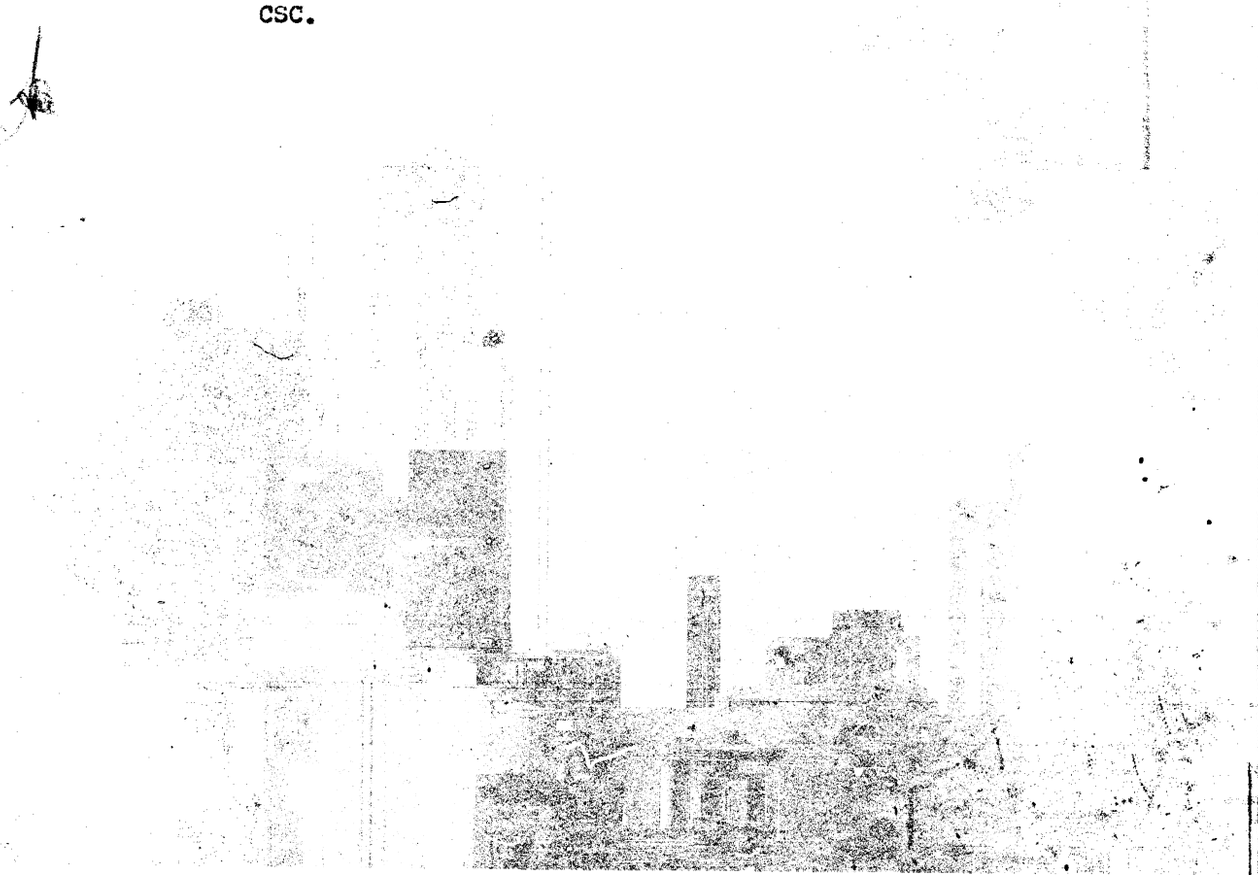
Subject :- Nyi Lun Kwei, President of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao - attempted assassination.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

For information.

FILE

CSC.



March 30, 1941.

NYI LUN KWEI (嚴綸貴), President of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao - attempted assassination.

At 3.45 p.m., March 29, three unknown persons fired at a motorcar passing in the vicinity of the corner of Chung Hwa and Wen Miao Roads, Nantao. Nyi Lun Kwei, President of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao, was riding in the car but he escaped uninjured. Immediately after the incident, the Japanese gendarmes in Nantao conducted searches in the vicinity but without result.

Certified true copy

J. L. Blix.

CSC.

8155 F

31 3 41

March 30, 1941.

YI LUN KWEI (嚴 倫 魁), President of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao - attempted assassination.

At 3.45 p.m., March 29, three unknown persons fired at a motorcar passing in the vicinity of the corner of Chung Hwa and Wen Miao Roads, Nantao. Nyi Lun Kwei, President of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao, was riding in the car but he escaped uninjured. Immediately after the incident, the Japanese gendarmes in Nantao conducted searches in the vicinity but without result.

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Info...
J. Sharman
31/3 A.C. (Sp. Br.)

For H
S.C.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAR 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

31/3

31 3 41

P156F

1 4 44

205

March 30, 1941. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News and Kuo Min Daily News :-

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT OF SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT IN NANTAO

At about 3 p.m. as Nyien Lun-kwei (嚴倫逵), President of the Shanghai District Court in Nantao, was walking along Hsueh Sien Ka (學前街), Wen Miao Road (文廟路), Nantao, he was fired at by three desperadoes. He was not hurt. The gunmen made good their escape. A telegram has been sent to the Nanking Ministry of Justice reporting the attack.

It is learned that when the attempted assassination became known to the public, the French Police closed the iron gates along the Concession border to facilitate the search for the gunmen.

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News and Kuo Min Daily News :-

Misc. 120/41.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
Bubbling Well Road

D. 8185 F

February 21, 41

Illegal Functioning by outside authorities.

D.S.I. Chu Chi Huang.

Chief Inspector i/c.

Sir;

At 9.45p.m. 21/2/41, Tsou Hau Mei (周吉梅), m/female, residing at 1036 Avenue Road, reported to the station that her husband, Mai Gee (裴奇), age 35, native of Changchow, master of a shoe shop located at the above-mentioned address had been taken to the Mantao District Court by an unknown male Chinese under the following circumstances;-

At about 10a.m. 21/2/41 a male Chinese answering the undermentioned description visited her husband, at their shop. The man states that he wanted her husband to go to a certain address on Great Western Road to make a pair of shoes. Her husband consented and he went away with the man. Her husband failed to return since and until about 3p.m. even date, a note written by her husband was received at the shop stating that he had been taken to the Mantao District Court and had been detained. He also requested her to send a shop-assistant to the Mantao Court to see him and give $18.00 to the messenger.

An assistant named Tsou Ah Kang (周阿根) was accordingly sent and interviewed her husband who was detained in the Court. Her husband states that he was first taken to a gambling den on Great Western Road O.O.L. and from there he was taken to the Mantao Court in a hire car. He was told that his Landlord had sued him for arrears in rent and unless same is paid, he will be detained. It is understood that her husband owed the landlord rent totalling $162.00.

Misc. 120/41.

- Sheet 2 -

Description of the man who called on the shop:-

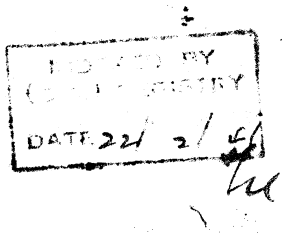
Age about 30, height about 5'6", medium build, round face, yellow complexion, wearing blue cloth long gown, grey felt hat, Shanghai dialect.

Chuchi Thang
D. S. I.

John Cahy 22
Sen. Det. ~~I~~/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

TYP.



51

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date 20

"A"

Misc. 136/41 Central 19/2/41

1

11a.m.-3p.m. 19/2/41. Japanese Consulate. Kiangse/Av.Ed.VII.

Illegal arrest by members of Shanghai District Court(Haatao) Police.

At 11.50a.m. 19/2/41, C.P.C.1220 brought to the station the following persons.

(1) Ling Sing Foo(林賢富)Court interpreter.

(2) Lee Pih(李霹)Court plainclothes officer.

(3) Zau Tsau(趙趙)Court constable, Warrant Card No.102.

(4) Tsang Kyi(曾)Court constable, Warrant Card No.98.

(5) Ts Yah Ming(朱)Court constable, Warrant Card(Not on person).

(6) Hsu Ts Zien(許)Court constable, Warrant Card No.101.

(7) Soong Kying Tshung(宋)Private/Chauffeur Permit No.16242 employed by Hsu Pan Dong(許) 12/32 Jessfield Rd.

(8) Zing Kung Sung(李)Hire car chauffeur permit No.21990 employed by Zing Tai Yung Kee( ) Garage, 566-8 Weihaiwei Rd.

(9) Kin Yei Ka( )21, Korean, S/Unemployed, O.O.L.(178 Matsui Boulevard)

(10) So Myi Kan( )29, Korean, S/Unemployed, O.O.L. above address.

who had illegally taken into custody one named Wong Hoo Hsi Ping( )proprietor and manager of the Wong Foo Ung Tah( )Cotton Mong, at his home at 14 King Loong Ka, Moman Rd.

Wong raised an alarm when the above persons

handcuffed him and attempted to force him into a waiting m/car,licence No.1800. C.P.C. 1220 responded to the alarm and ordered all concerned to attend Central Police Station.

Subsequent enquiries by D.S.I. Liao Kuei Hu, D.S.I.Kobayashi,C.D.S.111 and the undersigned elicited that the above described Court officers were in possession of a warrant(No.31) issued by Kiangsu District Court and sworn out by the Kiangsu Province Cotton Tax Bureau for the evasion of payment of the cotton tax. The warrant plainly states that it is only valid within the jurisdiction of the said Court.

The 1st described also produced a letter addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Police,dated 6/2/41 requesting assistance in executing the warrant. He stated he had previously presented the letter to S.M.P.Headquarters but assistance had been refused.

Inspector Foo Wen Toong(傅文通)of the above Court Police,who had been in charge of the squad,effected his escape when Wong raised an alarm.

The two Koreans had no official standing with the above Court and had only joined the squad at the request of the 1st described who told them that if the arrest was carried out successfully they might be able to obtain

employment at the Court.

Besides the warrant mentioned above the 1st described was in possession of 3 other warrants namely:-

No.30 for Sung Kying Sz(程敬氏)of Tuh Dah(行大)Cotton Hong,Cotton Exchange Bldg.,260 Av.Ed.VII.

No.32 for Loh Tsai Kwei(陸彩貴)manager of Kuh Lee(克利)Co.,133 Canton Rd.

No.33 for Nyi Wei Loong(倪惠龍)of Tah Loong (大隆)Cotton Co.,Chung Hwa Bank Bldg.,Av.Ed.VII(F/C).

C.D.S.III made enquiries regarding the first and second named and ascertained that in the first instance the offices concerned have been closed for more than 3 years whilst in the second instance could find no such address.

The third address is in French Concession.

The facts of the case were placed before D.C."A" and upon his instructions the two Koreans were handed over to the Japanese Consular Police,whilst the remainder of the squad were escorted to Settlement limits and allowed to go.

The two chauffeurs permits have been forwarded to Traffic Office and the chauffeurs instructed to obtain the return of their respective permits through said office. The m/cars have been temporarily detained and will be returned upon appearance of their rightful owners.

The complainant,Wong,was allowed to go and advised to lie low for a few days and notify the Police should any further attempt to arrest him be made.

D. S. 123

Sen. Det. i/c

D. D. O. "A"

Copies to D.C.(Divisions)
D.C.(Sp.Br.)
A.C.(Traffic Office)

A.C. (Special Branch)

D. 8155F
26 11 40

"B"

Misc. 699/40 Ginza
23rd November, 40.

1

Illegal Functioning of Nantao Court Judicial Police

At 8.30 a.m. 23/11/40, a telephone message was received from one named Tsu (趙), Lane 299/4, Tatung Road, to the effect that about 10 male Chinese of the Nantao District Court were at above address to arrest a person named Wong (王), said to be wanted on a warrant.

Inspector Ching Mien Tsang and C.D.C. 295 attended immediately and brought to station,

1. Tu Tung Toh (朱仁庸), 35, Chingkiang, Judicial Police Sergeant No. 14, Shanghai District Court, 245 Pung Lai Road, Nantao,
2. Tsang Au Ling (張鏖林), 42, Chekiang, Chekiang, Judicial Police Constable No. 16, same address,
3. Fai Tsang Shing (樊長兴), 32, Zaushing, Judicial Police Constable No. 18, above address,
4. Shih Shing Pei (薛幸培), 30, Zangchow, M/Unemployed, 23 Haishang Road, off Woosung Road,

together with the complainant,

Wong Dau Ping (王道平), 46, Zangchow, M/Unemployed, Lane 299/4, Tatung Road.

A few minutes after arrival at the station of the above mentioned persons, the following persons concerned but who left before arrival of Police, attended this station claiming to be friends of the above described arrested persons:-

INDEXED BY REGISTRY
26/11/40

Misc. 699/40 Sinza

1 (Sheet 2)

5. Woo Tsau Ts (吳兆之), 32, Nanking, Judicial Police Constable No. 32, Shanghai District Court, Wantao,

6. Siau Fei Fang (蕭飛鵬), 37, Shanghai, Judicial Police Sergeant No. 13, same address.

On the persons of the six accused was found

1. Warrant of Arrest No. 83, issued by the Shanghai District Court, Wantao, for the arrest of complainant on a charge of Misappropriation. (The names of 1st and 6th accused persons are endorsed thereon as the officers designated to effect the arrest). 1 pair of handcuffs.

2. 1 identification amulet issued by the said Court.

3. 1 identification amulet issued by the said Court. 1 pair of handcuffs.

4. Nil.

5. Nil.

6. 1 identification amulet issued by said Court.

Enquiries by C.D.C. 295 and the undersigned reveal that for 15 years prior to October 1937, complainant was the manager of the Ta Zung (泰成) Native Bank, ? Si Ta Ka, Zangchow, in which bank 4th accused was a partner, holding shares to the extent of $10,000.00.

During October 1937, the Japanese forces occupied Zangchow, during which operations the bank was destroyed by fire. However, large stocks of wheat held by the bank were not destroyed and complainant obtained permission from the Japanese Authorities to transport same to Shanghai.

After disposal of the wheat, in September 1938, complainant returned to Kangchow to settle the affairs of the bank, but soon after his arrival, he was kidnapped by a number of looters and handed over to the Japanese Authorities (alleged by complainant to be at the instigation of 4th accused).

Negotiations with complainant's family was undertaken by one named Woo Foong (吳 鋒), a Japanese interpreter (known by 4th accused), the demand being $10,000.00 to be paid to the 4th accused to settle his claim on the bank and a further $10,000.00 to the Japanese Authorities etc. These sums were paid and after two weeks detention, complainant was released, he and his family immediately leaving for Shanghai, since which time they have resided at the given address.

At about 11 a.m. 21/11/40, 4th accused and one named Tsoo Ts Ying (倏子英) called on complainant, 4th accused demanded the sum of $10,000.00, stating that if the money was not paid 'other' steps would be taken. Complainant informed 4th accused that he was now penniless and to take any steps thought necessary.

At about 7 a.m. 23/11/40, the 6 accused persons together with the above mentioned man Tsoo Ts Ying (escaped) visited complainant's home. 4th accused

demanded the immediate handing over of the $10,000.00 or the alternative of accompanying the officers.

Complainant asked where the officers had come from and to see their warrant of arrest. The officers refused to show the warrant, stated they had come from Court, but refused to devulge its location and ordered complainant to accompany them then he would know, at the same time intimidating him with their handcuffs.

Complainant refused to accompany them and resisted arrest, and during the ensueing argument, complainant's wife slipped out of the house (prior to this the family had not been allowed to leave) and informed one named Zau Yeu Ching (趙幼青), a neighbour, who returned with her to the house.

On learning from the officers that they were from the Shanghai District Court, Nantao, armed with a warrant of arrest, and realizing the illegality of the arrest, Zau Yeu Ching immediately left the house and telephoned this station.

Questioned at the station, 4th accused stated he held documents (Originals in Zangchow and photostatic copies in the hands of the Shanghai District Court, Nantao) to prove he held a $10,000.00 interest in the bank, $3,000.00 being his own money and $7,000.00 handed to him by his father.

Misc. 699/40 Sinza

1 (Sheet 5)

On the 15/11/40, he filed a civil action of misappropriation against complainant in the Shanghai District Court, Nantao.

On the 21/11/40, he visited the complainant and asked for the return of the money, and if paid, with a view to cancellation of the civil action. Payment was refused so the action was allowed to proceed and at 7 a.m. 23/11/40, he, accompanied by the above mentioned officers, and proceeded to complainant's home to effect his arrest for trial at the above mentioned Court.

He denies being concerned in the kidnapping of complainant at Nanzhou, of having received any money from him or of having threatened him.

The above officers stated they acted on instructions of the Court in question, but fearing that the man may escape, attempted to effect his arrest without assistance from the S.M.P.

The matter was referred to Mr. Clissold, D.D.O."B" Division, he in turn communicating with Mr. Robertson, D.C. Crime Branch, Headquarters, instructions being received to the effect that the 6 accused persons be detained at Sinza Station pending further instructions.

At 3.30 p.m. 23/11/40, Judicial Police Inspector Zau Zung Ts (曹慎之), Shanghai District Court, Nantao,

S[illegible]. 092/40 Sing.

J (Sheet 6)

brought to this station from Chief Procurator Zau Tsung Fuung (曹宗舫), of the said Court, a Despatch letter requesting the release of the accused persons, the handing over of the complainant and a obtaining for the conduct of the said officers.

The matter was referred to Mr. Toon, P.A. to D.C. Crime Branch, Headquarters, he in turn communicating with Mr. Robertson, D.C. Crime Branch, Headquarters, instructions being received to the effect that the accused persons be released, that the complainant not be handed over, that they be warned re the illegality of their actions and that in any future case they must first obtain the necessary assistance.

The above instructions were complied with, all searched property returned and they released accordingly.

Mr. Clissold, D.D.O. "B" Division informed.

Copy to A.C. Special Branch.

D. S. 147.

Sen. Det. i/c.
24/10/40

/Kao

F. 207A
G. IM-9-40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 11, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D. 8155F

Subject :- Russian Emigrants Committee Receives Order Regarding Transfer of Jurisdiction over Russian Emigrants to Nantao Courts.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information. No action required.

FILE

CSC

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
D 4555 F

Summarized translation of an article which appeared in Japanese-sponsored Russian newspaper "The Far Eastern Times" on 8.11.40. Published by Mr. K.Kuroki,409 ~~East~~ Seward Road. Responsible editor - Mr. P.N. Savintseff.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE RECEIVES ORDER REGARDING TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS TO NANTAO COURTS.

Yesterday Mr. N.A.IVANOFF,Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee,received from Mr. SOO SIH-WEN,acting mayor of the Greater Shanghai,an order confirming the instructions issued by the late Mayor FU SIAO-EN regarding the transfer of jurisdiction over Russian emigrants in Shanghai to the Chinese court in Nantao.

S.C.C.G
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 14 NOV 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Comm
Information
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BR.
Comm

Based on a decision of the Nanking Government which has just been received by the Greater Shanghai authorities,the new order is the result of enquiries made by the local authorities regarding the question of jurisdiction over Russian emigrants in Shanghai and finally decides this question in the sense that Russian emigrants are subject to jurisdiction of the courts functioning in Nantao.

Interviewed in connection with this matter by a representative of the "Far Eastern Times" Mr. IVANOFF stated that the order in question is now being translated into the Russian language,after which it will be published in the local Russian newspapers. "At present - Mr. IVANOFF continued - I only can say that this order forbids Russian emigrants to apply to the 1st and 2nd S.S.D. Courts. The order is of a great importance to Russian emigrants, as,being loyal to the country which has extended her hospitality to us,we must carry out orders of the Nanking Government".

A special meeting of the Emigrants Committee will be held to-day in connection with this matter.

Inter alia,it is hoped in local circles that the question of jurisdiction over Russian emigrants may be settled in a quite painless manner,as negotiations are in pro-

gress at present for the handing over of the 1st and 2nd SSD Courts under the control of the Nanking Government. It is therefore possible that these courts will function as branches of the Nantao Court.

A. Prokofiev

.....

D.S.I.

6.11.40.

THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, NOVEMBER 8, 1940.

Русским Эмигрантским Комитетом

получен приказ устанавливающій подсудность эмиграціи судебным установленіям в Нантао

Предсѣдателем Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета Н. А. Ивановым зчера был получен приказ от исполняющаго обязанности мэра Великаго Шанхая, г. Су Си-вень, с потвержденіем распоряженія изданнаго еще покойным мэром г. Фу Сяо-эн о подсудчости русских эмигрантов китайскому суду в Нантао.

Новый приказ базируется на прямом постановленіи нанкинскаго правительства, только что полученном властями Великаго Шанхая. Постановленіе это явилось результатом запроса мѣстных властей о подсудности членов русской эмигрантской колоніи в Шанхаѣ и в категорической формѣ рѣшает этот вопрос, передавая русское эмигрантское населеніе в юрисдикцію судебных установленій в Нантао.

— Я сейчас лишен возможности дать конкретныя разъясненія по существу полученнаго приказа,—отвѣтил на наш запрос предсѣдатель Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета Н. А. Иванов, — так как приказ этот нами только что получен и в настоящее время переводится на русскій язык, послѣ чего и будет дан для опубликованія в мѣстную прессу. Пока могу лишь сказать, что он запрещает русским эмигрантам обращаться в судебныя установленія 1-го и 2-го спеціальных районов, то есть другими словами в 1-ый и 2-ой Окружные суды, юрисдикціи которых до сих пор подлежали русскіе эмигранты, в зависимости от того, проживают-ли они на международном сеттльментѣ или же на французской концессіи.

Приказ этот, несомнѣнно будет имѣть важное значеніе, так как мы обязаны подчиняться распоряженію нанкинскаго правительства, в качествѣ лойяльных гражданъ пріютившей нас страны.

Дополнительно могу сказать, что Русским Эмигрантским Комитетом немедленно будут приняты всѣ возможные мѣры для того, чтобы сдѣлать этот переход наименѣе безболѣзненным для русской эмиграціи и возможно полнѣе обезпечить ея права и интересы. В частности, нами теперь—же будет поднят вопрос о созданіи спеціальнаго арбитражнаго суда при Русском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ, в котором русскіе эмигранты могли-бы разрѣшать свои тяжбы и недоразумѣнія.

Естественно, что такой арбитражный суд сможет взять на себя только ведечіе гражданских дѣл. Что касается дѣл уголовнаго характера, то, естественно, они должны находится в вѣдѣніи короннаго, то есть правительственнаго суда.

Сегодня, 8-го ноября, в Русском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ состоится спеціальное совѣщаніе, посвященное полученному приказу.

Между прочим, в мѣстных кругах полагают, что вопрос о подсудности русских эмигрантов судебным установленіям в Нантао может принять совершенно безболѣзненныя для русской эмиграціи формы, так как в настоящій момент ведутся переговоры о передачѣ 1-го и 2-го Окружных судов в вѣдѣніе нанкинскаго правительства. В этом случаѣ Окружный и Высшій суды на международном сеттльментѣ и французской концессіи, возможно будут продолжать свою работу, являясь отдѣленіями судебных установленій в Нантао.

—

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REG.
B. D. 8155-F
8 11 40

"C"

Mis. 449/40 West Hongkew
Oct. 31st 40

1

Illegal function of a Nantao District Process Server

Sir,

At 11.20a.m. on 31-10-40, C.P.C. 3265 brought to the station one named Tsang Vung S(張文世)Process Server attached to the Nantao District Court for illegally functioning in arresting one named Sung Sih Tsang(宋錫璋)age 24, Paotung, shop assistant, residing at No. 340 N. Honan Road, under the authority of a Warrant No. 142, issued by the above Court on 30-10-40.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Chu Meng Wei and C.D.C.158 ascertained that about 3 years ago(prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities), complainant one named Yang Lai Shing(楊蘭卿)M/female, sued the arrested person, husband of the complainant in the Nantao District Court for failure to support. Judgement was later rendered ordering the arrested person to pay $1,200.00 to the complainant. Owing to the outbreak of the hostilities, no money has been paid over. In the middle of Sept. 1940, complainant filed a petition to the Nantao Court for the payment. A Summons was issued for the anpearance of Sung Sih Tsang in the Nantao Court for execution of Judgement but same was ignored by him. As a result of

Mis. 449/40

1/2

which a Warrant of Arrest on a charge of Contempt of Court, was issued on 30-10-40.

Enquiries show that at about 11a.m. 31-10-40, Tsang Ving S, the process server, accompanied by the complainant Yang Lai Shing, proceeded to the Ling Van Tai(凌萬泰)Rice shop at 340 N. Honan Road wherein Sung Sih Tsang was arrested. He, the process server, then handed the arrested person to C.P.C. 3265 who had parties concerned brought to the station.

D.D.O."C" was communicated with and he instructed that the Nantao Court has no authority to function in the Settlement. However, should the arrested person voluntarily proceed to Nantao, he could do so. Sung Sih Tsang was informed of this, he refused to go, he was therefore released at 1.15p.m. 31-10-40.

The process-server was informed that he could not function in the Settlement and allowed to leave the station at 1.15p.m. 31-10-40.

Sen.Det.i/c. 31/10

D.S.I.

D.D.O."C" Div.

Spl. Branch.

Copy for S.I.C. (Special Branch)

8155F
9/10/40

"C"
Misc. No.559/40. Hongkew
October 7th, 40.

1.

Alleged abduction of one named Sing Zang Faung (忻仁方) shop keeper at 136 Broadway.

At 9.30 a.m. 7-10-40, one named Tsang Ming Woo (張明華) female, came to the station and reported that at about 7.45 a.m. even date her husband named Sing Zang Faung (忻仁方) hardware shop-keeper at 136 Broadway, had been abducted and taken to the Nantao District Court by one named Ching Yau Choy (金有才) and five others.

Enquiries were made by C.D.C. 352 and the undersigned when the following particulars were ascertained:

The abducted person is the owner of the hardware shop at 136 Broadway. Formerly he run the shop with one named Ching Yau Choy who had left the business and there was the sum of $400.00 due to Ching as his share.

As Sing could not pay the above sum Ching brought a civil claim against him in the Nantao District Court. Two summonses were delivered to Sing to appear before the above court on 24 and 28 September, but both documents were refused to accept.

At about 7.45 a.m. 7-10-40, Ching accompanied by five civilian Chinese arrived to Sing's shop in a hire m/car and requested him to accompany them to the Nantao District Court. One of the five visitors said that they were from the Nantao District Court. Without any resistance Sing proceeded with them in the m/car.

DECLASSIFIED BY
(S.C.A.P.) SCAP-IPS
DATE 91/10/16

Sing's wife had noticed the licence number of the m/car which was 17703. From further enquiries it was ascertained that the m/car belongs to the Ih Tah Hire Service at 188 Hupeh Road and was driven by the chauffeur Ching Ning Kan, driving Permit No.19747.

Further it was learned that the m/car was ordered from the Far Eastern Hotel at 245 Chekiang Road where five male Chinese boarded same and proceeded to the Jukong Road Market (ChaPei). Here they picked up one more passenger (Ching Yau Choy) and then proceeded to 136 Broadway. At this Place one more Person (Sing Zang Faung) had joined them and then all seven passengers were taken to the Nantao District Court where the m/car was dismissed. The Nantao District Court was visited by Sing's wife and she learned that her husband was ordered to be detained until 8-10-40, as the case will be tried on that date. According to informant no force was used when Sing was requested to proceed to the Nantao District Court.

D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C".

REGISTRY
D. D. 355 F
5- 10 40

Premises 67, Great Western Road

The premises at 67 Great Western Road, O.C.L. were sealed on the morning of November 4, 1940 by the Shanghai District Court (Nantao Court). A Chinese constable of the City Government Police Bureau is posted on guard at the front door of the house. The sealing orders state "Wei Wei Yuin (韋慧雲) v Baumann vacating of premises."

INDEXED
REGISTERED
DATE 5/11 40



NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

67 Great Western Road. The police authorities have confiscated this house for I. Baumann who has the right of disposing of above house. I. Baumann. -6842

SEP 25 194

8155F
26 9 40

SMP Shrugs At Fu's Rule To Try Russians In Nantao Court

As Nicolai A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Society, approached the Consular Body on instructions from Mayor Fu Siao-en with the proposal that all Russian emigres here be tried in the Nantao court of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, Major Kenneth M. Bourne, Commissioner of the S.M.P., told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that Mr. Ivanow has no right to create or agree to such a ruling. As far as the Settlement police are concerned, he declared, Russian emigres arrested in the Settlement will continue to face trial in the First Special District Court.

Mr. Ivanow, the stocky, bald lawyer who was made Chairman of the Emigrants' Society following the murder of Charles E. Metzler, disclaimed any responsibility for the move. Initiative for the action, he said, came from Mayor Fu's administration and not from the Emigrants' Society. He would not comment on the legal aspects of a change that would bring Russian emigres under the power of a court subservient to the Japanese authorities through the City Government.

"We Must Obey"

"I merely received the order from Mayor Fu Siao-en, and I sent a letter to the Consular Body," he told THE CHINA PRESS. "I can't tell you anything more than that. It was not my doing. As you know we must obey the orders of the authorities."

Asked to comment on Major Bourne's declaration that the Settlement police would continue to bring arrested Russian emigres to the First Special District Court, Mr. Ivanow said he did not know how Mayor Fu's ruling would be brought into effect.

Mr. Ivanow, it will be recalled, was made Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee at a closed meeting between him, Colonel Lu Ying, Police Commissioner of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, and Bishop John, clerical head of the Russian community.

Russians Worried

Considerable apprehension swept through the Russian community yesterday when the move to try Russians in the Nantao Court became known. Some saw in the move the first shot in the long expected reforms that, it was feared, would follow Mr. Ivanow's accession to his post.

Russian circles flayed the step. "The move is not legal as far as those Russians living in the foreign areas are concerned," a prominent lawyer told THE CHINA PRESS. "Russians living in the Concession and the Settlement are under the jurisdiction of the First and Second Special District Courts. How can they be forced to go to Nantao if they are under the Council's and not the City Government administration?

"If the plan comes into effect, it would mean that the two Councils are under the laws of the Special Municipality, and would also mean that all foreigners without extra-territorial rights should be tried in the Nantao court.

"It is definitely not legal, and I sincerely hope that the authorities will not allow it. It must also be remembered that a Russian lawyer would in all probability not be allowed into the Nantao Court to protect the interests of his clients."

RELEASED BY
(O.S.) SECRETARY
DATE 26/9/40

SEP 25 1940

New Court Order Affects Russians

Local Community To Come Under Nantao Jurisdiction

White Russian emigres in Shanghai, totaling nearly 26,000 persons, will in future come under the jurisdiction of the Nantao District Court in matters affecting civil and criminal cases, according to an order issued by Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai Special Municipality, the Shanghai Evening Post learned today.

Mr. N. Ivanow, present chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, who succeeded Mr. Chas. S. Metzler after the latter was assassinated last August, revealed this morning that he had received the instructions from Mayor Fu.

Informing Authorities

The Russian emigre head stated that he had already given his assent to Mayor Fu's decision, and added that he is informing the Consular Body, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council in the matter.

Mr. Ivanow explained, however, that the decision is not likely to take effect until a number of details are settled so that normal court procedure can be maintained.

Mayor Fu's Decision

It was revealed that Mayor Fu had indicated that all cases at present pending or in the course of hearing before the District Courts in the French Concession and International Settlement will be permitted to continue and be concluded in these courts.

However, Mayor Fu's instructions, it is understood, stipulated that all new cases which come up this month must be referred to the Nantao District Court which is under the supervision of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Will Affect Courts

It is believed that the new measures launched by the Shanghai Special Municipality will shortly affect the District Courts in the International Settlement and French Concesson, where Russian emigres, and other residents without extrateritorial rights, receive legal authority.

At the same time, the change ordered by the Shanghai Special Municipality recalls previous demands made for the jurisdiction of the Chinese district courts in the Settlement and Concession to be transferred to the present Chinese municipality under Mayor Fu Siao-en.

Jurisdiction Over Russians Changed

Russian Leader Announces Compliance with Order of Mayor Fu Siao-en

What is characterized among certain Russian quarters as a coup d'etat has been achieved by the extra-Settlement authorities through an announcement made yesterday by Mr. N. A. Ivanow, chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, of compliance with an order of Mayor Fu Siao-en placing the 26,000 White Russians in Shanghai under the jurisdiction of the Nantao District Court in all civil and criminal cases. This jurisdiction formerly had been vested in the Chinese courts in the Settlement and French Concession.

Mr. Ivanow, who is a practising Russian lawyer and who was at one time assessor of the former Mixed Court, recently was appointed head of the Russian Emigrants' Committee in succession to Mr. Chas. E. Metzler, Russian leader who was assassinated some time ago.

The new Russian official is reported to be preparing to notify the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Municipal Council and the local Consular Body of his compliance with the order of the mayor. It is understood that the order will not come into force for some time, pending settlement of a number of small details.

No Immediate Interference

It was reported that Mayor Fu will allow all cases involving Russians pending in the Chinese courts in the Settlement and French Concession to be concluded without a transfer of jurisdiction to avoid complications in the future. The Nantao District Court is under the supervision of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Russians in China at one time enjoyed extraterritorial rights. Following the last world war and the Russian revolution they came under Chinese jurisdiction. With the overthrow of the Czarist Government many White Russians in this country renounced their Russian nationality and took Chinese passports, some of them even adopting Chinese names, which caused some confusion to officials of foreign countries who in some instances obdurately refused to recognize an apparent European as a citizen of the Republic of China.

SHANGHAI TIMES
2 - 194

Nantao Court Jurisdiction For Local Russians

New Order Issued By Mayor Fu Hsiao-en Gets Assent Of Russian Emigre Chairman; Measures To Be Enforced Shortly

According to an order, issued yesterday by Mayor Fu Hsiao-en of the Shanghai Special Municipality and agreed to by Mr. M. A. Ivanow chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, White Russian emigres in Shanghai will shortly come under the jurisdiction of the Nan tao District Court with regard to all criminal and civil cases.

Mr. Ivanow, who succeeded to the post of chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee after the assassination of Mr. Charles S. Metzler last August, confirmed that he had received notification of the order yesterday morning.

It was also learnt that the Russian emigre official had informed the Consular Body, the Shanghai Municipal and the French Municipal Council of the new situation.

Settling Details

The final decision, however, it was stated by Mr. Ivanow, would not be likely to be enforced till numerous details in present court procedure can be ironed out.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the new order will not affect those cases involving Russians either in the course of hearing or due to come up shortly in the District Courts both in the Settlement and the Concession. These, it was stated by Mayor Fu, would be allowed to be concluded as in the normal course of events.

On the other hand, Mayor Fu pointed out, all new cases coming up this month must conform to the new order and must be referred to the Nantao District Court, which is under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

It was also learnt that Russians involved in law suits under the new order, either as defendants or complainants, would only be allowed defence by Chinese lawyers.

The new rule, it is thought, may possibly affect the District Courts in the Settlement and French Concession where Russians, as well as those without extraterritoriality rights, are involved in civil and criminal suits.

D. 8155F
28 9 40

Misc. 587/40. Sinza
Sept. 20th. 40.

1.

Illegal Functioning of Nantao Court Judicial Police.

At 7.30a.m. on 20-9-40, Judicial Policeman No. 15 Ts Zung Foo (朱仁甫) attached to the Nantao Court, came to this Station together with a male Chinese named Nyi Yue Tun (嚴有燉), 34, Ningpo, owner of a bamboo shop at 526 Honan Road, and a female named Lee Dah Keu Nyang (李大姑娘), bamboo dealer, residing Nantao, in connection with a dispute which arose when the Judicial Policeman went to the home of Nyi Yue Tuh at No. 24, Lane 939, Sinza Road, and attempted to arrest him.

From enquiries made by C.D.C. 201 and the undersigned it was ascertained that on 4-4-40 the female sold a quantity of bamboo for $5,200.00 to Nyi Yue Tuh, which the latter claims to have paid. On 15-4-40 and 20-4-40 Nyi Yue Tuh issued bank cheques for $1,000.00 and $700.00 respectively for two other lots of bamboo but as the female failed to deliver same, he had payment of the cheques stopped. A dispute then arose between the parties, and both published their respective version in the local Chinese press. Recently the female reported to the Nantao Court that she had been defrauded by Nyi Yue Tuh, and Warrant No. 42 for his arrest was issued by above Court. At 7a.m. on 20-9-40 Judicial

INDEXED BY (●●) REGISTRY
DATE 25/ 9/40

Policeman No. 15, accompanied by the female, attempted to arrest Nyi Yue Tuh, and when he refused to go to Nantao, they came to this Station.

On the instructions of the D.D.O. "B" Division, the Judicial policeman was informed of the irregularity of his action, and warned that should he attempt a repetition he would be charged with illegal functioning.

Sen. Det. A/c. D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B".

/Tsao.

REGISTRY
No. D. 8156 F
Date 31 8 40

"B"

Misc. 573/40. Bubbling Well
August 28 40.

1

8.05a.m. to 12 noon
28-8-40.

59 Seymour Road.
Lukawei.
D. Dezery M.C.
Detective Office.

Illegal functioning by Kantao District Court.

At 8.05a.m. 28-8-40 a telephone message was received reporting that a Chinese was being kidnapped from 59 Seymour Road. The Station alarm was rung and parties under C.I. MacFarlane i/c and D.I. Crighton, Gen. Det., attended immediately. On arrival it was learned that Daung Ching Tah (唐金泰), 48, Wusih, owner of the Kyeou Tah (源泰) Iron Shop, 59 Seymour Road, and his wife Daung Zing Sze (唐秦氏) had been forcibly taken away in a hire car No. 17701. This number was immediately circulated through C.C.R.

According to Daung Mei Dien (唐梅英)(Daughter), at 7.50a.m. 28-8-40 four male Chinese alighted from a taxi No. 17701 and entered 59 Seymour Road. One of the men she recognised as Tsang Kwei Fah (張貴福), a former business associate of Daung Ching Tah.

The four men proceeded to the bedroom of Daung Ching Tah on the first floor, and, while Tsang Kwei Fah stood outside, the others entered and told Daung Ching Tah to come outside and meet a friend to whom he owed money. Daung went to the bedroom door, but when he saw Tsang Kwei Fah he refused to go further. The three men then seized Daung Ching Tah and ordered him to come with them as they had a court summons. Still he refused to go with them and he was dragged to the waiting taxi. Daung Zing Sze (wife) who tried to prevent them, was

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/8/40

threatened with a pair of handcuffs shaken at her by the 2nd. described member of the gang, and then told that she could go along too if she wished. She did so.

At 8.45a.m. 28-8-40 Yao Koh Wo (姚國華, chauffeur S.M.C. driving Lic. No. 15305, employed by the E. Tai (意太) Garage, 188 Hupeh Road, reported the occurrence to Louza Station. He was brought to B'Well Station where he related the following.

At 7.15a.m. 28-8-40 three men (1st, 2nd. & 3rd. described) went to the E.Tai Garage, 188 Hupeh Road and hired taxi S.M.C. No. 17701. They were driven by Yao Koh Wo to No. 15 Mei Tseng (梅村, Lane No. 119, Jessfield Road, where another male Chinese in foreign style clothing entered the car. They then drove to 59 Seymour Road where the four passengers alighted as previously stated. Yao Koh Wo saw Daung Ching Tah forced into the taxi and saw the 2nd. described waving a pair of handcuffs at Daung Zing Sze who voluntarily entered the taxi.

The car was then driven via Weihaiwei Road, Race-course Road, Bld. de Montigny to the Nantao District Court. There, Daung Ching Tah was taken into court by his captors and Daung Zing Sze was told she could go. She then returned to her home and was brought to the Station by C.D.C. 314 who had been posted at the shop.

The statement of Daung Zing Sze closely corroborated the statements of her daughter and the hire-car

chauffeur Yao Koh Wo.

Questioned concerning the reason for the illegal arrest of her husband, Daung Zing Sze stated that about six years ago, whilst occupying premises on Yaka - Road, her husband bought six steel rollers from Tsang Kwei Poh for $900.00. Her husband had paid about $500.00 of this sum up to the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities. During the last event the rollers were looted from the shop and an argument arose over the payment of the balance of $400.00. This dispute was evidently the cause of her husband's arrest.

Daung Zing Sze has been warned to inform this Station when her husband returns. Also, detectives will keep in communication with the family.

The nearest police to the scene of the offence were on duty near Seymour Road Market. They were not informed of what had occurred until after Daung Ching Tah and his wife had been taken away.

Attached are statements taken from Daung Zing Sze, Daung Mei Dien and Yao Koh Wo.

The S.P.Bureau were not informed because after Yao Koh Wo returned with the car to the garage, it was taken out again by another chauffeur with several passengers while Yao went to Louza Station.

"B"

Misc. 573/40. Bubbling Well
August 28 40.

1/4

Those concerned in the illegal arrest are described as follows:-

(1) Tsang Kwei Feh (張貴福, Ningpo, 45/50, medium build, 5' 6/7", sallow face, pointed chin, wearing light grey long gown.

(2) Age 30/2, 5' 6/7", strong build, square dark face, white jacket, pants and straw hat. ? Tsoongming dialect. possessed handcuffs.

(3) age 30/5, 5' 4/5", small build, small pale face, wearing light grey silk long gown.

(4) Age 30/2, 5' 6/7", medium build, long sallow face, foreign style white jacket and pants.

Sen. Det. 1/c

D.S.

D.D.C."B" Div. C.D.C. 207.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
CCH -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIP...

S. 1. Special Branch Shanghai F

REPORT No.

Date July 21, 1940

Subject (in full) Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas in Shanghai.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The court in Pootung, the Western District Court in the Great China University Building, Chungshan Road, and the branch office of the Western District Court at 92 Jessfield Road completed their liquidation at the end of June and were amalgamated with the Nantao Court on the former site of the Si Cheng (西成) Primary School, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, on July 1, 1940.

The court in Nantao has now been named the Shanghai District Court with Nyi Lun Kwei (嚴綸魁) (President of Nantao Court) as President.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
I...
R. D. Forbes
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Copies to
E. Z.
B. M.
U.S. N.I.C.
Sent 6/7. R.D.F.
S.C.C.

SHANGHAI 24 JULY 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

F. 207A
G. 1M-10-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

July 4, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8155F

Subject :- Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas in Shanghai.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

F. 207A
G. 1000-10-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date 20 6 40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 19, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

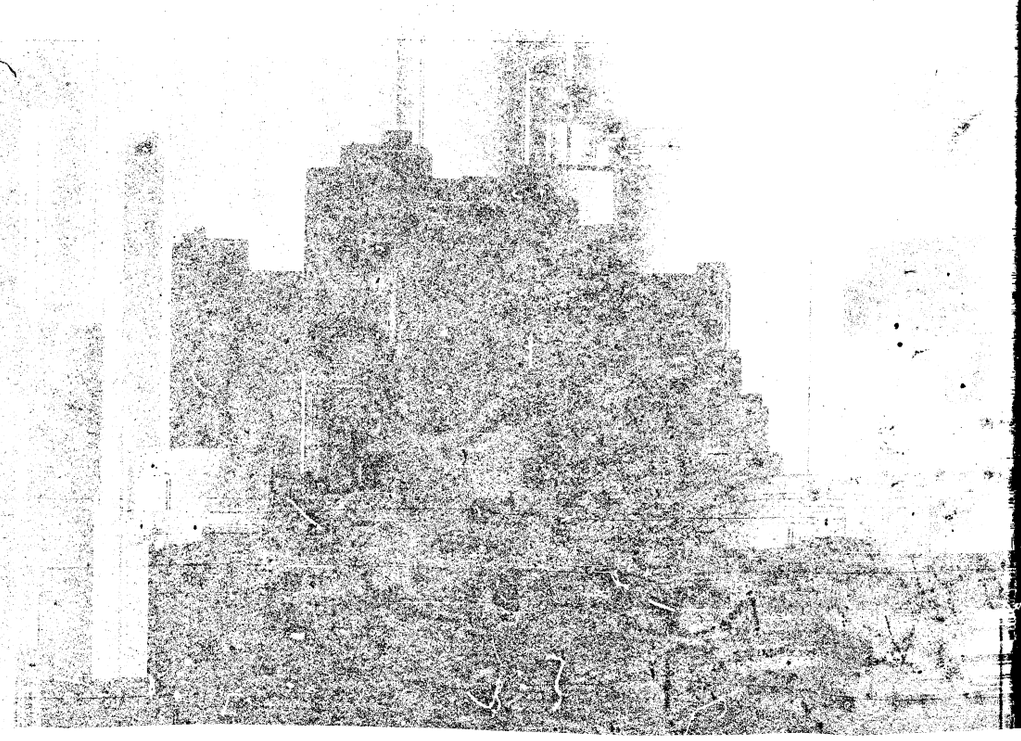
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8155F

Subject .. Amalgamation of Chinese courts in the Japanese occupied area at Shanghai.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

F I L E



FM 2
G. 40M 6 40
CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 6155
Date

Date June 18 1940

Subject. Amalgamation of Chinese courts in the Japanese occupied area at Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Dan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

(Vide Special Branch Reports - 31/5/40 5/6/40 & 8/6/40).

Commr. of Police
Sir,
Information.
R. J. Forbes
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

At the direction of the Asia Development Board, the supreme Japanese official organ administrating China Affairs, Mr. HASHIMOTO (橋本), Officer i/c of the Southern Pootung District Section of the Japanese Special Service Department, has withdrawn his opposition to the amalgamation of the courts in Pootung and Western District with the Nantao Court at the former site of the Si Cheng (西城) Primary School, Boong Lai Road, Nantao. On June 13, 1940 ~~BANG~~ PING YEN (彭炳炎), president of the Pootung Court, proceeded to Taitsang to take up his new post as president of the Taitsang District Court.

The Chinese court at Pootung is now busily engaged in winding up its affairs and it is expected that the liquidation will be finished by the end of the current month.

On June 16, the court discharged four clerks and four judicial policemen. The clerks were each paid a retiring gratuity of one month's wages while the judicial policemen were each paid a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' wages.

Dan Lien-pih
D. I.

Copies to
E - Z.
R.J.F.
Sent. 18/6.
S - C G

SHAN... 19 JUNE 1940 COMMIS...

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 18/6/40

D. C. (Special Branch)

F. 207A
G. IM-10 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 11, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8155F

Subject :- Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas in Shanghai.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

7 6/40

KWC

F.M.
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 8155F

No. S. B. D.

Date

Date June 8, 1940.

Subject Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas in Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

(Vide Special Branch report dated 31/5/40).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/6.

In connection with the amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai, NYI LUN KWEI (嚴 綸 規), President of the Nantao Court and President designate of the new Shanghai District Court, despatched on June 4, 1940, members of the Judicial Police to Pootung to request the handing over of prisoners detained in the Pootung Court. His request, however, was refused by HASHIMOTO (橋 本), in charge of the Southern Pootung District Section of the Japanese Special Service Department. A second request was likewise rejected on June 6.

On June 6, 1940, HASHIMOTO successfully persuaded BANK PING YEN (彭 炳 炎), President of the Pootung Court, to return to his post, and wrote an official letter to NYI LUN KWEI, requesting the official seal of the Pootung Court be returned to him forthwith.

It is stated by persons connected with the Japanese Special Service Department in Shanghai, that the Japanese authorities originally intended to take over the Chinese Courts in the Foreign Settlements. As this measure would possibly give rise to issues of an international character, the Japanese Asia Development Board later proposed the establishment of a new Court in the area North of

S & C G
E. Z. Secy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
11 JUN 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

F.M.
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the Soochow Creek to be known as the 3rd Shanghai Special District Court.

It is the contention of the Japanese Special Service Department in Shanghai that the Pootung Court should be amalgamated with the 3rd Shanghai Special District Court and not with the Nantao Court.

The outcome of the scheme for the amalgamation of Chinese Courts in the Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai is therefore undecided, pending a final decision of the Asia Development Board.

Pan Lien-pik

D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

F. 207A
G. 1000-10-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 8155F
Date 8 JUN 40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 7, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8155F

Subject :- Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

8 6 Jun 40 D 8155/7

TYh

FM. G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Re Document
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date 5th Station 40

REPORT

Date June 5, 1940

Subject Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Fih *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Comm'r. of Police
Sir:
Information
R. W. Yorke
D. C. (Sp. Br.)
5/6.

Further to Special Branch Report dated May 31, on the subject of the amalgamation of the Chinese Courts at Tung Chong Road, Pootung, the Great China University Building, Chungshan Road (Western Chapei) and the Court in Nantao (located at the former site of the Si Cheng (西城) Primary School, Boong Lai Road, Nantao) which was scheduled to take place on June 1, 1940, date being given in an advertisement in the Central China Daily News dated May 31, the amalgamation did not materialize.

At about 10 a.m., June 3, Nyi Lun Kwei (毅倫魁), President of the Nantao Court instructed one named Sung (沈), Officer in charge of the Detention House, to accompany 10 Judicial Policemen (4 armed with pistols and the remaining 6 with rifles) to proceed to the Pootung Court to take over some 140 prisoners and transfer them to the Court in Nantao. Sung proceeded to carry out the instructions accordingly but upon leaving the Pootung Court with the prisoners, he encountered Mr. Hashimoto (橋本), Chief of the Pootung Section of the Japanese Military Special Service Department who disagreed with the removal and took the Officer in charge of the Detention House with the Judicial Policemen to the offices of the Pootung Section of the Japanese Military Special Service Department where they were detained, the prisoners in their custody being returned to their cells. The Officer in charge of the Detention

SHANGHAI 5 JUNE 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

DATE 6/6/40

FM.
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

House and the Judicial Policemen were however released at about 4 p.m. the same day after negotiations by Nyi Lun Kwei with the authorities concerned.

On June 3, Bang Ping Yen (彭炳元), President of the Pootung Court returned the seal of the Court which was in his possession to the custody of Nyi Lun Kwei at Nantao and he has since that time failed to attend the Pootung Court.

In this connection, it is learned that the presidency of the Taitsang District Court to which Bang Ping Yen has been appointed is a much better position than the one vacated and he, therefore, is satisfied. He is scheduled to take up the new post on June 4.

Since June 3, the Chinese Court in Pootung has been in the charge of one Wong Jang(王)), a judge attached to the Criminal Division of the Court and the personal chop of Zao Tsung Fang (曹宗仁), Chief procurator, is being used as the official seal.

C5/6.

Pan Lien-pit
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

F. 207A
G. 1M-10-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 3, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

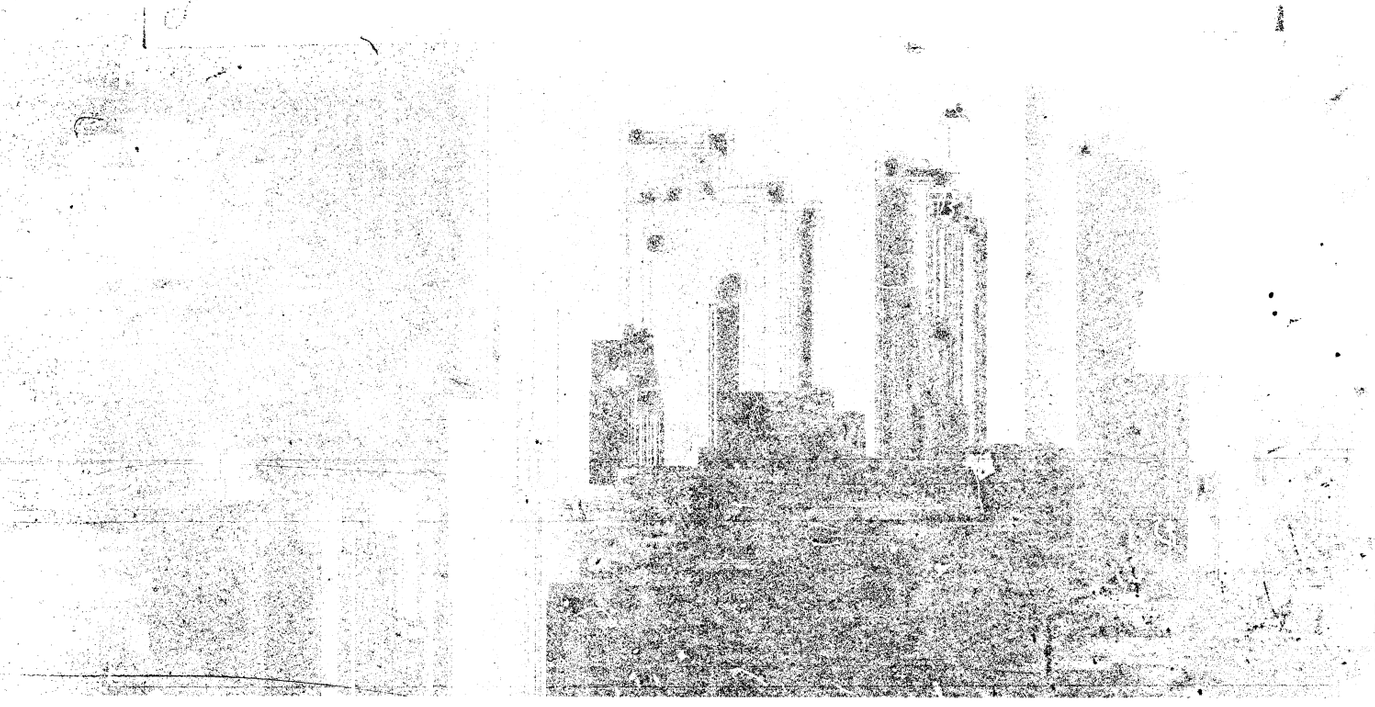
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B.D.8155F.

Subject :- Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.



KWC

FM. G. 40M-1/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. 1, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date 7 7 40

REPORT

Date May 31, 19 40.

Subject Amalgamation of Chinese Courts in Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information.
R. W. Sparke
D.C. (Sp. Br.)
1/6.

S & C G

SHANGHAI 3 - JUN 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Chinese court in Tung Chong Road, Pootung, and another in the Great China University Building, Chungshan Road (Western Chapei), will be amalgamated with the Court in Nantao (located at the former site of the Si Cheng (西城) Primary School, Bong Lai Road, Nantao) on June 1, 1940. An advertisement to this effect was published in the Central China Daily News on May 31, by the President of the Nantao Court.

Following the amalgamation, Nyi Lun Kwei (倪倫魁), President of the Nantao Court, will be president of the new court; Loh Chi (陸起), President of the Western District Court, will be presiding judge of the Criminal Division of the new court; while Bang Ping Yen (彭炳炎), President of the Pootung Court, will be transferred to the Taitsang District Court as President.

The amalgamation has been ordered by the Ministry of Justice of the Nanking Government in consequence of an appeal made by Nyi Lun Kwei, President of the Nantao Court. Nyi was an appointee of the defunct Reformed Government and he joined the Wang Ching Wei clique during March, 1940.

Bang Ping Yen, President of the Pootung Court, was supported by the Shanghai City Government, and Loh Chi, President of the Western District

FM. G. 40M-1.40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Court, was supported by the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board. Both men opposed the amalgamation, but yielded on being offered the new positions, and as a result of negotiations conducted by the Nanking Office of the Asia Development Board with the Ministry of Justice of the Nanking Government, the majority of the employees of the Pootung and Western District Courts will be employed by the new court.

However, information has been obtained that the Japanese Naval and Military authorities in Pootung are opposed to the amalgamation. ~~and~~ They have dispatched telegrams to the Nanking Office of the Asia Development Board and the Ministry of Justice in Nanking, requesting the cancellation of the order of amalgamation and give the reason that the two courts, the one in Nantao and the other in the Western District, should be amalgamated with the Pootung Court which is the senior court and was in existence prior to the establishment of the other two.

Pan Lien-pit

D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

May 29, 1940. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

AMALGAMATION OF CHINESE COURTS

It is reported that, subject to instructions from the Ministry of Justice at Nanking, the Shanghai District Courts at Pootung and Western District will be amalgamated on June 1. The new Court will officiate on Boon Lai Road, Nantao, and will deal with civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Nyien Lun-kwei has been appointed President of the new Court. The President of the Western District Court has been nominated presiding judge of the new Court, while the President of the Pootung Court has been appointed President of the Taitsang District Court.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

Branches of the Shanghai District Court will be merged into a single unit on June 1 to be located on Penglai Road, Nantao, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday. The Court will handle both civil and criminal cases, it was stated, under the laws of the old National Government as they existed prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. The branch courts which will disappear as a result of the merger are those in Pootung and the Western District Mr. Yen Lun-kwei will serve as the First President of the District Court, the paper said.

22 F
110"-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8155-F
4 S 46

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. 155/40. Hongkew Police Station.

May 1st. 1940

Diary Number: 1		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Copy for McElfresh DB. Special Branch

Illegal functioning of the member of Pootung District Court in Hongkew Area.

At 9.25 a.m. 1/5/40, a telephone message was received at Hongkew Police Station reporting functioning of one of the members of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, at 25 Tuteh Road.

S.I. Self attended and witnessed that the policeman(in uniform) attached to the Police Bureau of the S.C.C. attempted to arrest one named Ching Kwei Sung residing 25 Tuteh Road and later had resisted the apprehension.

It is happened that at the same time the J.M.L.P. patrol was in the vicinity they attended and took the both parties to the J.M.L.P. Sub-Station on Chapoo Road and Yenkong Road corner. Eventually the case was handed over to Hongkew Station for enquiries.

Mr. Morimoto attached to the Special Section of the Japanese Army and Mr. Aito of the Japanese Consular Police Special Branch also attended the station and joint enquiries were made.

The member of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government gave his name as follow:-

Woo Sze Teh (吳士德), constable attached to the Pootung District Court and made the following statement.

On 1/5/40, he was detailed to locate and to bring before the Pootung District Court one named Ching Kwei

22 F
G. 1(OM-...) D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number: 1/2 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

...ung (張桂生) residing 25 Rutch ... and also was given authorizin... paper to that effect, but he w... not aw...re whether it was sum...nons or order of arrest.

Believin... that he was in ...ossession of a warrant of Arrest the const...ble went to the above ad...ress and attempted to a...rest Ching Kwei ...ung, nd to convey him to Pootung, but together with the "cul...rit" was taken to the Hongkew Police Station.

...t the station it was ascert...ined that the constable was in ...ossession of only summonse No.938 (偵字) against Ching issued by the ...ootung District Court.

...he constable admitted his mistake.

Ching Kwei Sung on being questioned stated that he is the ...artner and manager of the company dealing in fire wood. There are seven more Chinese ...artners in this company and that they all are the residents of the Settlement. ecently Ching have received $1,000.00 being the shares from two ...artners ...eang Tseng ...oh (蔣振国) and Tsu ...s Koo (朱士科) and gave them receipt to that effect. Later the above two ...ersons decided to withdraw from the company and demanded returning of their shares.

...s the money already was invested in the business Ching refused such demand and the two ...artners lodged a civil claim against him in the ...ootung ...istrict Court.

22 F
G. HOM-5-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .... *Division.*
.... *Police Station.*
..... *19*

Diary Number: 1/3 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further Ching stated that the company was established and business operated only in the Settlement and he is surprised that the case was lodged against him in the Pootung Court.

To avoid any complications Ching excepted the summonse but stated that he does not like to appear before the court in Pootung and will wait for the case to be brought against him in the S.S.D. Court.

Ching is the resident at 25 Tuteh Road for the last six months.

The representative of Pootung District court was satisfied with serving of the summonse and both parties were allowed to go.

Sen. Det. i/c. D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C".

FM. 2
G 90M-1939

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stadtoh/

REPORT

Date February 16, 1940.

Subject. Anonymous pamphlets in Russian attacking Russian Emigrants Committee - enquiries regarding source of.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by.* D.I. Crawford.

Enquiries have failed to ascertain the source of the two anonymous pamphlets in Russian which appeared recently in connection with the case of M.A.Krutikoff. Various rumours have been circulating on this subject. According to some of them, this is the work of a pro-Soviet group connected with the "Novosti Dnia", which started the controversy over this matter. Other rumours attribute the pamphlets to this or that group in the Russian community, known by their hostile attitude towards the Russian Emigrants Committee, as constituted at present, or towards Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Committee. All this, of course, is nothing but guess work.

Apart from press articles, translations of which have already been submitted, only one article dealing with the case of Krutikoff appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "RODINA" on 27-1-40. Entitled "Hands off, comrades", the article points out the doubtful part played by the "Novosti Dnia" in the agitation over this case and advises that Soviet newspaper to leave alone Russian emigrants and their affairs.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Rd. 17/2

FILED

16/2.

19 2 40

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date 2 19 2 40

Subject (in full) Anonymous pamphlet in Russian attacking Russian Emigrants Committee and newspaper "Rus".

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

×Ducato D.9748

Forwarded herewith together with a translation is a specimen of another anonymous pamphlet in Russian bearing on the case of F.A. Krutikoff. Apparently, it comes from the same source as that forwarded on 31-1-40, but this time it contains a reply to the statement, which appeared in the weekly newspaper "Rus" on 27-1-40, as well a general criticism of the local emigrant press and the Russian Emigrants Committee for their alleged unwillingness or inability to defend the interests of Russian emigrants.

This pamphlet is also reported to have been distributed by post.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

R.W. Sokes
A.C. 1/2.

D.S.I. Prokofiev.
C. 5/2.

C.P.
Sir,
At the end of January, recrimination having reached the limit, I requested the Editors of all Russian newspapers to cease printing any more comment or argument on the Krutikoff case. These pamphlets are now being used instead of the Press. Enqs. re. source are proceeding.

×Ducato D.4665
C. 2/2.

SHANGHAI 3 - FEB. 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Translation from Russian.

WHAT WE HAVE COME TO!

At last an explanation of the sad and known to all Shanghai case of Krutikoff appeared in the newspaper "Rus" of January 27. But, apart from impudent lies, it contains nothing of importance.

In the first place the newspaper has failed to explain why the Russian community was informed of this unlawful and criminal affair by a bolshevist newspaper and not by the emigrant press? Because all our so-called national and independent newspapers are such only in theory. In reality they all are controlled by somebody, and it was for fear of that somebody that they did not publish any timely information on the subject in question.

So, this somebody Chiltern

Secondly, nothing has been said in order to explain why a resident of Wayside was arrested by the Pootung police, and not by the Municipal Police, and why he was taken not to the Ward Road Gaol, but to a gaol in Pootung? Finally, why Krutikoff, who contracted a contagious disease after his arrest, was not sent to a prison hospital, but was kept in a cell together with other prisoners for over one week? Generally speaking, it will be seen from all explanations offered that a newspaper bearing a high-sounding national name "Rus" defends not the Russian interests, but those of somebody else.

With regard to the Emigrants Committee and our leaders, their activities in de[illegible]nce of rights and interests of Russian emigrants have been known to us for a long time.

We remember how you have saved from execution D.I.Gustoff, a Russian patriot, and 9 unfortunate refugees who escaped from the Soviet paradise. Only you, yes, you alone are responsible for the death of those people! And how many more revolting acts are being perpetrated in respect of Russian emigrants, acts of which you alone pretend to be

ignorant?

The bolshevist newspaper "Novosti Dnia",which you blame so much,is your own creature and a result of your dastard non-political and opportunist attitude.

Yes, Messrs Russian emigrants,as long as our leaders and press are under a foreign influence and hold their personal interests above national interests; as long as we have no truly national and independent press - cases such as this will happen again, as indeed we have nobody to defend us.

[illegible]ЛИЯ!

Наконецъ то въ газ."Русь" отъ 27 января появилось объясненіе,уже давно извѣстнаго всему Харбину,печальнаго случая съ казакомъ Крутиковымъ,но въ которомъ кромѣ наглаго вранья ничего существеннаго нѣтъ.

Во первыхъ,газета ничего не говоритъ почему именно въ большевитской газетѣ информировали русскую колонію объ этомъ незаконно преступномъ случаѣ,а не въ эмигрантскихъ газетахъ? да потому,что всѣ наши,такъ называемыя національныя независимыя газеты существуютъ только на бумагѣ,а на дѣлѣ - всѣ они отъ кого либо да въ зависимости и всѣ только поэтому, ради страха Іудейскаго,они отказались своевременно что либо сообщить объ этомъ.

Во вторыхъ,нѣтъ никакого указанія,почему мясель Бейсайда могъ быть арестованъ полиціей Пуцзяна,а не муниципальной и препровожденъ не на Харьковскую,а въ Пуцзянскую тюрьму? Почему,наконецъ,арестованный Крутиковъ и въ послѣдствіи заболѣвшій заразной болѣзнью,не былъ отправленъ въ тюремный госпиталь,а продолжалъ оставаться въ общей камерѣ,среди другихъ арестованныхъ,болѣе недѣли? Въ общемъ изъ всѣхъ этихъ разъясненій видно,что газета носящая громкое національное названіе "Русь" защищаетъ чьи то интересы,но только далеко не русскіе.

Что касается эмигрантскаго комитета и нашихъ лидеровъ, то ихъ дѣятельность въ отношеніи защиты правъ и интересовъ русскихъ эмигрантовъ,намъ давно хорошо извѣстна.

Помнимъ мы какъ вы спасли отъ разстрѣла русскаго патріота г.г.Густова и тѣхъ несчастныхъ 9 человѣкъ,вырвавшихся изъ совѣтскаго ада.Въ смерти этихъ людей исключительно виновны вы,да,только вы! а сколько творится еще гнусныхъ дѣлъ въ отношеніи русскихъ эмигрантовъ,но намъ лишь однимъ умышленно не извѣстнымъ?....

Относительно же большевитской газеты "Новости дня" на которую вы такъ обѣгуете,то это ваше порожденіе въ слѣдствіи вашей гнусной аполитичности и соглашательства.

Нѣтъ,господа русскіе эмигранты,пока наши лидеры и пресса находятся подъ иностраннымъ вліяніемъ и свои личные интересы ставятъ выше національныхъ и пока мы не сможемъ имѣть настоящую русскую національную и независимую прессу не на бумагѣ только какъ въ данное время,а на дѣлѣ - у насъ будутъ повторяться подобнаго рода случаи,либо дѣйствительно не кому [illegible]

8155 F
1 7 40

" B "
B'Well
January 29th., 40.

Misc.No.64/40.

1.

False Alarm: Kidnapping.

At 10.50a.m. 29/1/40 a telephone message was received from C.C.R. to the effect that a Kidnapping was being perpetrated at No. 27 Lane 608 Yu Yuen Road.

The station alarm was rung and all available men turned out and attended however on arrival found that members of the S.C.C.P. Bureau were on the above premises.

From enquiries made by D.I. Tabrum the undersigned and C.D.S. 142 it was learnt that at about 10.40a.m. 29/1/40 a party of 4 male Chinese in plain clothes entered the above address and asked an amah if Dai Tsah Ching (戴則均) was at home and were told "yes" on receiving this reply the 4 men proceeded to the upstairs rooms and the inmates, not knowing who these men were, became afraid, and thought that the men were kidnappers therefore one of the inmates telephoned C.C.R. whilst Dai Tsah Ching's son one Dai Ah Kyeu (戴阿九) ran out of the house to the entrance to Lane 608 Yu Yuen Road where he encountered 3 members of the S.C.C.P. Bureau and reported to them that he suspected kidnappers were on his father's premises, these 3 S.C.C.P.B. members accompanied him to the premises and were enquiring when the B'Well Police Party arrived.

INDEXED (S.B.) RECORDED 1/2/40

It transpired however that the 4 plain clothes men who had entered the house consisted of 3 members of the Western Branch Shanghai Native District Court of Kiangsu situated on Chungshan Road, Chapei namely:- (1) Tseu Ying Au (周应鳌), (2) Tseu Zien Kong (奚锡庸), (3) Zien Ping (徐斌) and one Koo Pau Yue (顾葆羽) residing No. 451 Yu Ya Ching Road in the capacity of complainant. This complainant had made allegations to the aforementioned Court that the tenant of No. 27 Lane 608 Yu Yuen Road one Dai Tsah Ching (戴则均) age 32, M/Factory Manager, had during 1932 when in charge of a Cigarette Tax Bureau Branch Office at Soochow, failed to hand over to the said complainant Koo Pau Yue the sum of $21,700.00 which he had collected as taxes on cigarettes Koo Pau Yue at this period was the Director of the Cigarette Tax Bureau at Chinkiang and Dai Tsah Ching was one of his assistants. Koo Pau Yue had arranged with the Nationalist Government to pay a certain sum of money in Taxes each month and had accordingly paid over sums on behalf of Dai Tsah Ching which money he had not received, therefore after repeated attempts to obtain this money from Dai and not receiving any, he had laid a complaint before the aforementioned Court who had issued a warrant for Dai's arrests and the object of this Native Court officials being on the

premises this morning 29/1/40 was to execute the warrant and take Dai to the Native Court on Chungshan Road. After necessary particulars were obtained by the Settlement Police the party withdrew in the meantime however the S.C.G.P.B. members had been reinforced by about 20 men including members of the Japanese Military Police.

The premises entered are in territory controlled by the S.C.G.P.B. although Special Municipal Taxes are paid.

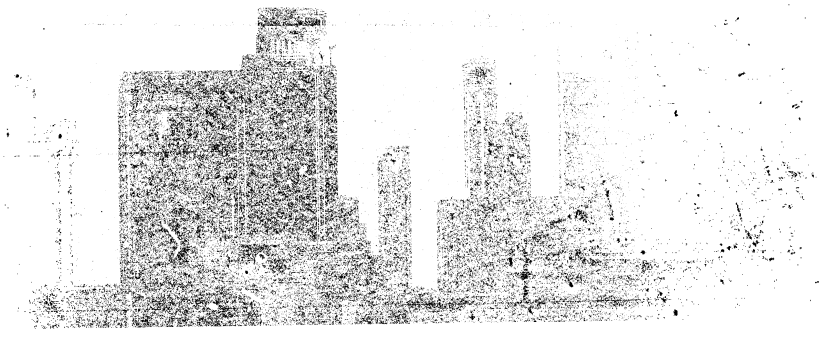
Forwarded for information.

Copy for Special Branch.
D.C. (Divisions).
British Military.

S. S. I.

Sen. D[illegible]

D.D.O. "B".



FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

Misc. *File No.* 461/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside *Station*

Further REPORT

Date Jan. 18, 19 40.

Subject (in full) Illegal Functioning by Officials of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by D.I. Cumming. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the attached, the time and date of death was 11.30 p.m. 12.1.40. Deceased was buried on the afternoon of 13.1.40.

Dr. Squires has been communicated with and confirmed that death was due to natural causes.

D.I.

D.D.O."D"

D.C. Special Branch. Forwarded direct.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 19/1/40



D.C. Sp. Br.

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 461/39.

Wayside Station,

Date Jan., 13th, 19 40.

FURTHER REPORT

Subject Illegal Functioning by Officials of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by D.I. Cumming, Forwarded by

Sir,

Further to previous report dated 30-12-39, on the above subject, it has now been ascertained that Phillip Kutikoff was admitted to the General Hospital on 4-1-40. He died at 11.30 p.m., 13-1-40, the cause of death being enteritis and perforated intestine. He was attended to by Dr. Squires who issued a certificate to the above effect. The deceased was buried at Hungjao Cementery on the afternoon of 13-1-40.

The wife of deceased was interviewed by the undersigned and stated that her husband was released from Pootung on 2-1-40 when a sum of $200.00 was paid into the Court there. According to the female, her husband developed a stomach complaint during his incarceration in Pootung. He, however, made no complaint of ill-treatment during this period.

Dr. Squires will be communicated with, so that further details regarding the cause of death may be obtained.

D.I.

D.D.O. "D" Division.

D.C. Special Branch.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 15/2/40

Translation of letter received from Colonel Loo Ying.

December 27,1939.

Dear Shao Liang,

I have received the report from Wayside Station and made inquiries at the Pootung Branch of the Shanghai District Court. According to the reply from the Court, the Indian Ram Singh is in possession of a promissory note for the sum of $400 signed by Koutikoff, but the latter, at the hearing in the Court, admitted that he actually borrowed $200 and was unable to liquidate this debt. As he could not produce a guarantor, he was detained in the Detention Room. The Court is an independent organ and the fact that Koutikoff is being detained is because he is a non-treaty national. I wish I could help in the matter but it is not within my power to do so, so please inform those concerned.

Loo Ying.

D.C. (Ad. Br.).
Sir,
Forwarded.
Jan 27/12.
D.C. Crime
Information

D D C D

SHANGHAI DEC 27 1939 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIAL

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 28 DEC 1939 CRIME BRANCH

FM. G. 90 - 7-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. (D) 8753/39

S. 4, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Dec. 21, 1939.

Subject Re the attached.

Made by xx and Forwarded by D.S. Kharazyn.

In connection with the attached, the money-lender Ram Singh was interviewed at Headquarters on 21.12.39 and stated that he went to the Civil Branch of the District Court on Weihaiwei Road seven or eight months ago, where he was told by a foreign inspector that it was difficult for that Court to handle cases north of the Creek. Ram Singh admitted that he went to Pootung on his own initiative, this being in contradiction to his statement made to D.I. Cumming.

D.S.I. Golder, who was attached to the said Court at the time mentioned, states that he told Ram Singh that it was almost impossible to serve summonses north of the Creek at that time but also denies having told the man to go to the Pootung Court. Ram Singh when confronted by D.S.I. Golder admitted this to be correct.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 90M-8-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 461/39.

S. D. Records Office
Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date Dec. 30, 1939.

Subject Illegal functioning by officials of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by D.I. Cumming. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 2.15 p.m. 19.12.39, a Russian female named [illegible] Kutikoff reported at Wayside Station that her husband Phillip Kutikoff (40), Shopmaster, 144 Baikal Road, had been forcibly taken from the latter premises by two Indians and two Chinese at 8 a.m. 19.12.39. The female went on to state that she knew one of the Indians to be a money lender residing somewhere on Gordon Road and that her husband was indebted to him for a sum of money the amount of which she did not know.

S.D.C. 662 and the undersigned accompanied the female to Gordon Road and after enquiries, located the Indian in question at Lane 598/5 Gordon Road. He was identified by the female and gave his name as:-

Ram Singh, (35), son of Nanda Singh, Village of Pandoga, Post Office of Sirkali, District of Amritsar, Punjabi.

In connection with the incident the Indian supplied the following information:-

In May 1936, he loaned Phillip Kutikoff the sum of $400.00 against a promissary note.

Since then he has made repeated efforts to recover the money but without success. He then visited the S.S.D.C. on several occasions with the intention of suing for the return of his money but was told that the Court could not function North of the Creek in civil cases. According to the Indian he was advised by an S.S.D.C. official to take action in the Shanghai City Government Court located on Tongshan Road, Pootung. He

FM 2
G. 90M-4-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

accordingly acted on this advice four months ago and four summonses issued by the Pootung Court have since been served on Kutikoff, all of which he ignored. On about 13.12.39, the Judge issued a Warrant for his arrest.

At about 7 a.m. 19.12.39, two Chinese officials from the Pootung Court called at his (the Indians) home and at their request he accompanied them to 144 Baikal Road where they arrested Kutikoff as previously mentioned. It might be noted that Kutikoff was hustled from the premises minus coat and hat and his entreaties to return for same were ignored. He was escorted by foot to one of the Jetties in the Eastern District and ferried over to Pootung. He was brought before a Judge there at 11 a.m. on the same morning and, according to the Indian, he admitted the claim but said he was not in a position to pay. He was forthwith ordered to be detained in custody and has not yet been released.

Questioned as to the identity of the other Indian Ram Singh denied that he was accompanied by such and maintained that the female had drawn this conclusion by the presence of an unidentified Indian passer-by who was attracted to the scene but had no connection with the affair.

D.I.

D.E.O."D"

D.C. Special Branch.

F. 207A
G. 1M-10-39

CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

December 21, 1939

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B.D.8155F.

Subject :- Wei Chuen Law Office at No.1,Kyi San Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

8155F
11 3 39

Sin Wan Pao:- 15.12.39(PM)

WESTERN DISTRICT COURT POLICE OFFICER HELD UP

At about 9 a.m. yesterday a policeman of attached to the District Court, who was escorting two handcuffed middle aged men to the District Court located in the premises of the former site of the Great China University in the Western District, was held up by the British Defence Force at the railway bridge on Jessfield Road in the British Defence Sector, as the British military authorities had not been informed beforehand of the passage of this escort through the area. The party was later handed over to Bubbling Well Police Station for interrogation. It is said that the Court policeman was released yesterday afternoon.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D.8155F.

S.1, Special Branch. xxxxx Station,

REPORT

Date December 19, 1939.

Subject. Wei Chuen Law Office at No.1, Kyi San Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

With reference to the attached report from Bubbling Well Station on the formation of the "Wei Chuen Law Office" (維權法律事務所) at No.1, Kyi San Tsung (枝山村), Yu Yuen Road, enquiries ascertain that the law office was organized by ten local Chinese lawyers, including:-

1. Chiu Han Ping (邱漢平), an authority in Jurisprudence.
2. Wong Yien Kuo (王咸穀), who participated in the formation of a "Miss Zau Tragedy Support Committee" in connection with a case in which it was alleged that a foreign Sergeant of the S.M.P. had caused the death of Zau, a female hawker, on Ichang Road, on March 5, 1935.
3. Ziau Kwang (巢堃), a member of the Legislative Yuan of the "Reformed Government". On 8-12-38 he visited Louza Station and requested assistance to arrest one Yang Sih Kwei (楊錫桂) on Amoy Road on a charge of fraud on the authority of a warrant of arrest issued by the Japanese sponsored Nantao District Court, request being refused. On 1-1-39 he attended the inauguration of "Shanghai City District Court" in Nantao as a representative of "Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government". On 27-10-39, he attended a dinner party given by

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

T.G. Lee or C. Akino, a Korean connected with the local Japanese Special Service, in Lido Restaurant, 308 Medhurst Road.

4. Wei Vee Ching (韋維清), an ex-Judge of the Kiangsu High Court.

5. Tsang Tsoh (張竹) antecedents unknown.

6. Zao Ching fu (趙敬甫) - do -

It is learned that this law office has concluded an agreement with the Western Branch of the "Shanghai District Court" by which the latter has agreed to grant to lawyers attached to the law office all possible privileges in connection with civil and criminal cases heard in the court. The routine affairs of the law office are handled by the last mentioned lawyer, Zao Ching Yu, who resides at House 28 Kyi San Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No. S.21.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT

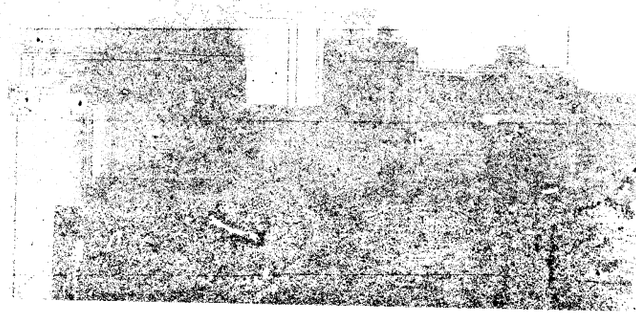
Date 13th December 39.

Subject Information - Wei Chuen Law Office at No.1 Kyi San Taung, Yu Yuen Road.

Made by *Forwarded by*

It is reported that five or six Chinese lawyers have opened an office designated as the ""ei Chuen Law Office" at No. 1 Kyi San Taung, Yu Yuen Road, for the purpose of practising law in the Shanghai City District Court situated on Chung San Road (中山路).

It is said that the senior partner of the firm is one named "Chang" (張), who has been debarred from practising by the Shanghai Bar Association.



GTH

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3155 F

Section I, Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date December 19, 1939.

Subject. Wei Chuen Law Office at No.1, Kyi San Tsung (歧山村), Yu Yuen Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Q 078 E S.C.G

SHAN 21 DEC. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
Yho Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

With reference to the attached report from Bubbling Well Station on the formation of the "Wei Chuen Law Office" at No.1, Kyi San Tsung, Yu Yuen Road, enquiries ascertain that the law office was organized by ten local Chinese lawyers, including :-

1. Chiu Han Ping (邱漢平), an authority in Jurisprudence.
2. Wong Yien Kuo (王咸彀), who participated in the formation of a "Miss Zau Tragedy Support Committee" in connection with a case in which it was alleged that a foreign sergeant of the S.M.P. had caused the death of Zau, a female hawker, on Ichang Road, on March 5, 1935.
3. Ziau Kwang (粱 堃), a member of the Legislative Yuan of the "Reformed Government". On 8/12/38 he visited Louza Station and requested assistance to arrest one Yang Sin Kwei (楊錫桂) on Amoy Road on a charge of fraud on the authority of a warrant of arrest issued by the Japanese sponsored Nantao District Court, request being refused. On 1/1/39 he attended the inauguration of "Shanghai City District Court" in Nantao as a representative of "Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government" On 27/10/39, he attended a dinner party given by

Vide Louza Misc. report 933/38.

Vide Special Branch report dated 5/1/39.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject. .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

T.G. Lee or G. Akino, a Korean connected with the local Japanese Special Service, in Lido Restaurant, 306 Medhurst Road.

4. Wei Vee Ching (韋維清), an ex-Judge of the Kiangsu High Court.

5. Tsang Tsoh (張竹) antecedents unknown.

6. Zao Ching Yu (趙敬廣) - do -.

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C. 19/12.

Liao Chungchia.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-39

File No. S.21.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubbling Well Station

REPORT

Date 10th December, 19 29.

Subject (in full) Information - Wei Chuen Law Office at No.1 Kyi San Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.

Made by Det. Inspector Tabrum Forwarded by J. McFarlane, O/Inspector i/c.

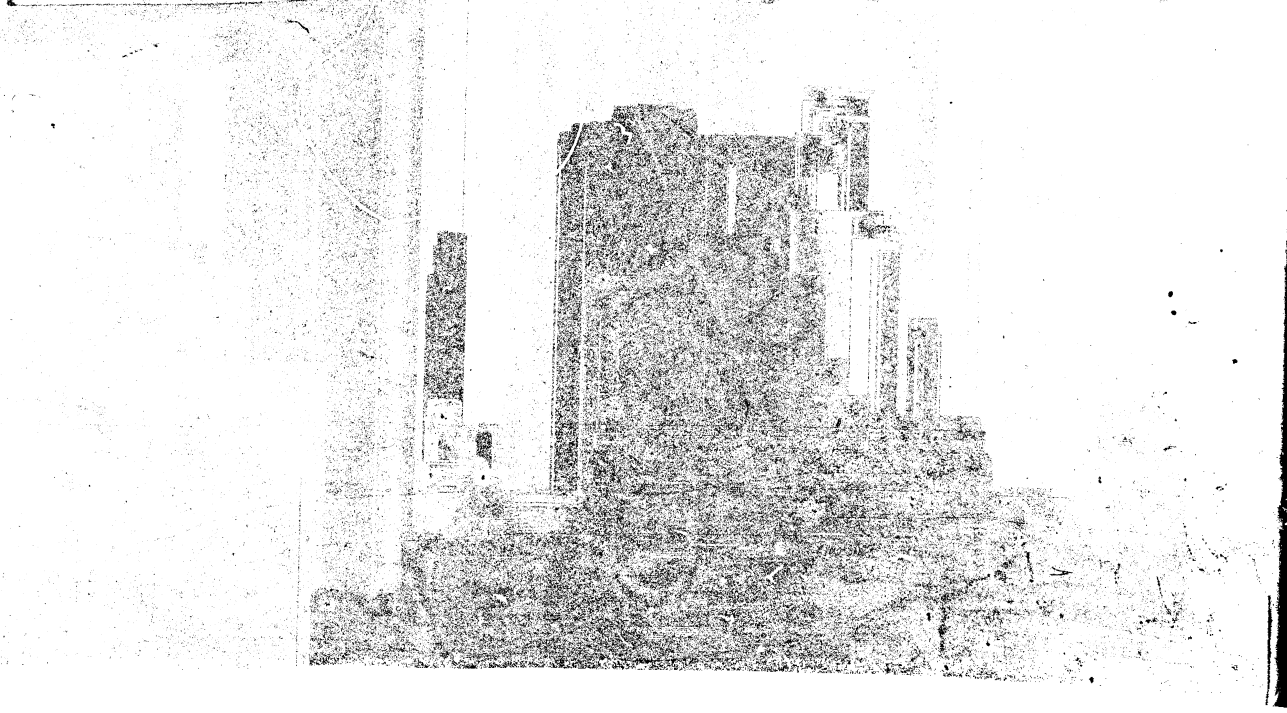
Sir;

It is reported that five or six Chinese lawyers have opened an office designated as the "Wei Chuen Law Office 維權法律事務所" at No.1 Kyi San Tsung 一支弄, Yu Yuen Road, for the purpose of practising law in the Shanghai City District Court situated on Chung San Road (中山路).

It is said that the senior partner of the firm is one named "Chang"(張), who has been debarred from practising by the Shanghai Bar Association.

R. L. Tabrum
Det. Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch)



FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

Misc. File No. 297/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 28, 19 39.

Subject (in full) Proclamation posted on Japanese owned mill, O.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Tilton. Forwarded by Officer i/c.

Sir,

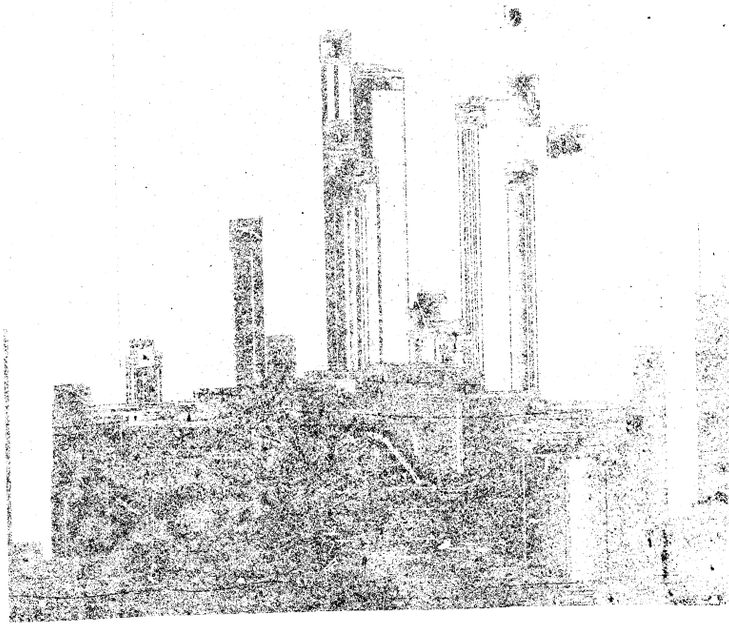
The attached is a copy of a proclamation issued by the Procurators Bureau of the Shanghai City District Court, which was found posted on the wall of the Toa Jute Factory, (Japanese), No.64 Robison Road, O.O.L. , under the jurisdiction of the S.C.G.P.B.

It generally relates to a warning given to the citizens that they are not supposed to give any extra money to the Court employees whilst the latter perform their duties, other than the necessary fees which are imposed upon them in connection with lawsuits. Any compaint made by citizens of extortion will be taken into consideration and those officers who receive bribery or squeeze will be severely punished.

The copy was taken down by C.D.C. 350 at 3.30 p.m. Nov. 28, 1939, on instructions of the Officer i/c District, and forwarded for information

D.S.I.

D.D.O."B" Division.



FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
HSM.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 28, 1939.

Subject (in full) Sub-office of the Western Branch Court at 92 Jessfield Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

(Vide Special Branch report dated 22/11/39)

The Sub-Office of the Western Branch Court at House 5, No.92 Jessfield Road, commenced to function on November 27, 1939. The Sub-Office is in charge of one Liu ( ), who, in accordance with the custom of Chinese officialdom, paid courtesy calls on the "gentry" in the Western District on November 26 and 27, 1939.

FILE

Liao Chung Chien.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

November 26, 1939. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News of Nov.25:

BRANCH OFFICE OF WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH COURT ESTABLISHED

On October 10, the Shanghai District Court, in an endeavour to meet the convenience of local residents, established a Branch Court on the premises of the Great China University, Chungshan Road. As this Branch Court is located in the extra-Settlement roads area, people who want to get in touch with the Court must hold a pass which will enable them to pass the barriers.

To facilitate persons who hold no passes to have access to the Court, the Branch Court established a Branch Office at premises House 6 Lane 92 Kinnear Road off Jessfield Road on November 20.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155 F

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 22, 1939.

Subject. Sub-Office of the Western Branch Court at 92 Jessfield Road, C.C.L..

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C Chapman S.S

T.C.P.
E

Vide Sp. Br. report dated 17/10/39

With reference to the attached translation of an extract from Sin Shun Pao dated 17/11/39 on the formation of a Sub-office by the Western Branch Court in Jessfield Road, enquiries ascertain that the new organ (sub-office) will be located in House 5 in No.92 Jessfield Road and will commence functioning in the near future. It will handle the preliminary hearing of all cases, civil and criminal, which take place in the enclaves and is authorized to pass judgment in connection with cases of a trivial nature. Cases of an important nature, however, will be referred by the sub-office to the Western Branch Court situated in the former site of the Great China University, Chung San Road, Chapei. Persons involved in law-suits who are required to attend the Western Branch Court in Chung San Road may enter Chapei via San Kwan Dang Bridge which spans the Soochow Creek in the Jessfield Area or by the various railway crossings in the Western District on production of the summonees or special "passes" issued to them by the new sub-office of the Court.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

17.11.29 (AM)

NEW BRANCH COURT TO OPEN ON JESSFIELD ROAD

Since its formal inauguration, the Western District Branch of the Shanghai District Court has been kept very busy. However, owing to the fact that it is located on Chungshan Road, much inconvenience is being felt by the litigants due to lack of adequate means of transportation. This on many occasions has served as a good pretext for the defendants in their failure to attend hearings of the cases against them, with the result that the Court has found it difficult to conclude some of the cases within a specified time.

It is learned that with a view to removing this difficulty, President Loh (陸) of the Western District Court has planned to establish a branch office of the Court at the former site of the Western District Branch of the Police Bureau at the corner of Jessfield Road and Kinnear Road, so that all cases taking place within the area can first be handled by this office before being submitted to the Western District Court. Moreover, in future the litigants will be able to gain entrance to the Court on production of the summonses issued to them by this office.

It is said that all necessary preparations for the establishment of this office are nearing completion and it is expected that the office will start functioning on or about November 20.

F. 207A
500-9-39

8155 F
18/10/39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

October 17, 1939.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.8155F.

Subject :- Circular announcing the inauguration of the "Western Branch Court of the Shanghai District Court."

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE



FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Station

REPORT

Date October 17, 19 39.

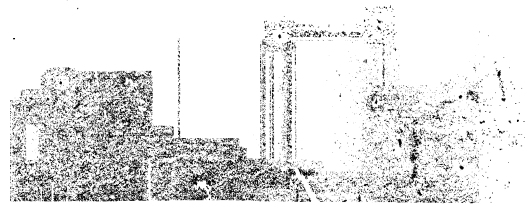
Subject. Circular announcing the inauguration of the "Western Branch Court of the Shanghai District Court."

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

On October 11, 1939, copies of a circular announcing that the Western Branch Court of the Shanghai District Court would begin functioning from date were issued by Loh Chi (陸起) and Chiu Tsung (邱準), President and Chief Procurator respectively of the new judicial organ, and posted in the various parts of the Western District. A summary of the circular reads as follows :-

" It is notified for general information that in accordance with instructions from the higher authority, this branch court of the Shanghai District Court has been formally established to deal with cases, civil or criminal, in the area under its jurisdiction, and that this tribunal will begin functioning on October 11, 1939, to champion the cause of justice for the protection of the people."

It will be recalled that during the preparatory stage for the formation of the Western Branch of the Shanghai District Court in August of this year, the premises at No. 623 Jessfield Road, which is the property of the Bank of China and is being used as living quarters for the bank employees, was originally chosen as a suitable site for the western branch court. About one month later, however, the premises of the Tseng Tse Middle School (正始中學) in the Fah dwa Village were considered by those interested as a site



preferable to that on Jessfield Road. Preparations were made for the occupation of these premises and it was also decided to formally inaugurate the court on October 1, but these preparations were subsequently rendered null and void as the result of the sudden occupation of these premises by the Police Reserve Unit of the Shanghai City Government.

The premises at the former site of the Great China University, on Chunshan Road have now been chosen to house the new judicial organ, but it is not expected that the organ will commence functioning until after the end of this month as most of the premises are being used at present by the Military Academy founded sometime ago by the Wang Ching Wei clique. This military school has some 200 cadets undergoing training who are expected to be proficient in their duties by the end of this month.

TKC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE B. REGISTRY 8155 F

S.1, Special Branch B. Motion, 10

REPORT

Date October 17. 1939.

Subject. Circular announcing the inauguration of the "Western Branch Court of the Shanghai District Court."

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih. *Forwarded by* C. Gaskell. S.I.

On October 11, 1939, copies of a circular announcing that the Western Branch Court of the Shanghai District Court would begin functioning from date were issued by Loh Chi (陸起) and Chiu Tsung (邱 準), President and Chief Procurator respectively of the new judicial organ, and posted in the various parts of the Western District. A summary of the circular reads as follows :-

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Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S. & C.G.

17 OCT 1939 SHA. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Vide Special Branch Report of 16/8/39.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

preferable to that on Jessfield Road. Preparations were made for the occupation of these premises and it was also decided to formally inaugurate the court on October 1, but these preparations were subsequently rendered null and void as the result of the sudden occupation of these premises by the Police Reserve Unit of the Shanghai City Government.

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E
M.A.
G. 17/10.

Pan Lien-pi
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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E
M.A.
C. 17/10.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

TAIRIKU SHIMPO
10.10.39

INAUGURATION OF BRANCH COURT IN WESTERN DISTRICT

A branch Court of the Kiangsu District Court was established at the former site of the Great China University on Chungsan Road. The Court will begin functioning on October 11.

8755F
10 0 39

"B"

Misc.No.559/39. B'Wall
Oct. 8, 39.

1.

ARREST OF A C.C.C. Co.'s CONDUCTOR BY S.C.C.P.'s BUREAU

At 11.35 a.m. 8-10-39, a telephone message was received from the Jessfield Park station of C.C.C.Co. to the effect that one of their conductors No.183 had been arrested by the S.C.C.P.Bureau following a dispute with an Indian money lender.

The undersigned accompanied by D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong, visited S.C.C.P.Bureau offices at 92 Jessfield Road, and ascertained that the conductor Sung Ching Kyen (沈景元) had been arrested by an official of the Shanghai District Court in Pootung with assistance of S.C.C.P.Bureau and the complainant Amar Singh (?), address unknown, on authority of a warrant issued by the above Court, in connection with a civil case No.12.

The conductor Sung Ching Kyen was taken to Pootung to appear before the above Court, whilst a metal box containing tickets etc., belonging to the C.C.C.Co. was detained by S.C.C.P.Bureau, 92 Jessfield Road, pending claim by a representative of the C.C.C.Company.

C.C.C.Co. informed.

Secn. Det. i/c

D. D.

D. S. I.

8155 F
4 10 39

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated Oct.2: 3.10.39 (PM)

NEW COURT APPEARS IN WESTERN DISTRICT

In January this year the Shanghai District Court in Nantao was formed with one Ni Lun-kwei (倪綸魁) as President, and in March a Pootung Branch Court was inaugurated with one Pang Ping-hsien (彭炳賢) as President.

On October 1, a Western District Branch Court, which had been long reported amongst the public, made its appearance in the former site of the Great China University premises on Chung San Road (中山路) in the Western District. It has two court rooms, with a detention house located in a rear building.

Yesterday three proclamations were posted up respectively by Loh Chi (陸熙), the President, Chow Cheng (鄒錚), the Chief Procurator, and King Tao (金濤), the Chief of the Detention House of the Western District Branch Court.

FILE

The Western District Branch Court will commence functioning on October 11 and the area under its jurisdiction will include the entire Western District, namely, Chapei and Kiangwan on the north, Woosung and Yinghong on the east, and Nanziang and Chenju on the west, as well as the sector from Zau Ka Tu to Bubbling Well Road, Avenue Haig, Hungjao Road and Zi Ka Wei. The area under its control is far greater than that in Pootung and Nantao.

The "Central China Daily News" reports that the Western District Branch Court will start functioning on October 10, the Double Tenth Festival.

F.M. 2
G. 90M. 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date September 7, 1939.

Subject Western Branch of the "Shanghai District Court".

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien *Forwarded by* R. W. M. Cable D.S.I.

The Western Branch of the "Shanghai District Court" which, it is reported, was scheduled to be inaugurated on September 1, 1939 at 623 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., failed to come into existence on the above date. The Judicial Authorities of the Reformed Government, it is said, wish to select a better locality for the branch court which will control the Shanghai Western District within and without the perimeter. It is now suggested that the branch court be established either at the former site of Great China University, Chung Shan Road (beyond the perimeter) or in Fah Wah Village (within the perimeter) but so far no definite decision has been arrived at although Loh Chi (陸鈺) and Chiu Teung (邱墱) were nominated some time ago as President and Procurator respectively of the new branch court.

On September 6, the Sin Shun Pao published a report to the effect that the Western Branch Court was inaugurated on September 1 in Fah Wah Village (translation of the report attached). Enquiries, however, reveal that the information is groundless.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

Vide Special Branch report dated 16/8/39.

FILE

6-9-39

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

13 DISTRICT COURT BRANCHES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SHAI.

Shanghai has been demarcated into 13 districts by the Shanghai City Government. With a view to the smooth handling of judicial administrative affairs, the Shanghai District Court will establish a branch Court in each district, with the head office at the Civic Centre District. The plans have been approved by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" and will be put into force as soon as the measures governing the organization of these branches have been passed by the judicial administrative meeting to be held at Nanking on October 1.

It is learned that on September 1, the Shanghai District Court, in view of the repeated occurrence of cases of robbery and other crimes in the Western District, inaugurated a Western District Branch Court in Fah Hwa Village (珐华镇), with Loh Chi (陆迟) as President and Chow Cheng (周澄) as Chief Procurator.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubbling Well Station, 8155 F

REPORT

Date Sept. 11. 1939. 12 9 39

Subject (in full) Property taken over by Japanese Military Police.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 10.30a.m. 10-9-39, the Japanese Military Police took over premises No.1760 Bubbling Well Road.

The premises are situayed on the north side of Bubbling Well Road about 100 yards west of Avenue Haig and are the property of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank formerly used as staff quarters.

These premises will be used as offices for the issuing of permits for the removal goods and a type of summary court.

There is a notice affixed outside the premises written in Chinese and Japanese character informing the public of this.

D. S. I.

D. D. O. "B" Div.

815 F
7 7 39

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

6.9.39 (AM) 13 DISTRICT COURT BRANCHES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SHAI.

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It is learned that on September 1, the Shanghai District Court, in view of the repeated occurrence of cases of robbery and other crimes in the Western District, inaugurated a Western District Branch Court in Fah Hwa Village (), with Loh Chi () as President and Chow Cheng () as Chief Procurator.

F. 207a
K. 500-6-39.

Form A

Ref. No. S.B. D.8155F

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 18, 1939.

SUBJECT

"Shanghai District Court" of the Reformed Government to establish Western Branch Court in Jessfield Road.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary & Commissioner General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE (98)

S.1, Special Branch,
August 16, 1939.

"Shanghai District Court" of the Reformed Government to establish Western Branch Court in Jessfield Road.

It is reported that the "Shanghai District Court" of the Reformed Government will inaugurate a Western Branch on September 1, 1939 at House 623 (Chinese territory number plate), Jessfield Road. Loh Chi (陸起), who formerly practised law in Shanghai, and Chiu Tsung (邱崇), a judge of the Pootung Branch of the Shanghai District Court, have been appointed President and Chief Procurator of the new judicial organ. A total of $2,400.00 is reported to have been issued by the "Shanghai District Court" to Loh Chi to defray expenses in connection with the inauguration of the new branch, which will in future govern the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District.

House 623, Jessfield Road, O.O.L., which has been chosen as the site of the Western Branch Court, is the property of the Bank of China and is used as living quarters for the bank employees. It is reported that the bank in question has received a notice from the Japanese Military Police at 94 Jessfield Road, demanding that the premises be vacated forthwith.

Certified true copy

J. F. Lovell

JHS.

23737

8155 F
14 8 39

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 19 1939

Western District Court Planned

"Reformed Government" to Establish New Tribunal in Jessfield Road

Efforts are now being made by the "Reformed Government" at Nanking to establish a court in the western district of Shanghai and it is expected that it will come into existence on September 1.

A villa formerly belonging to a Chinese bank located at 623 Jessfield Road is stated to have been chosen as the site for the new tribunal and the people who occupy the building have been advised by Japanese gendarmes to leave the place. The Ministry of Justice of the new regime is reported to have given only $2,400 as "opening expenses."

A Chinese lawyer named Lu Chi has tentatively been appointed chief judge while the chief procurator will be a Mr. Chiu Tsun, also a lawyer. The areas under the jurisdiction of the new court have been clearly marked out to include the "badlands" from Robison Road in the north to the railway line at Siccawei in the south. From east to the west the court will control areas near Connaugh, Yengping and Bubbling Well Roads up to the Shanghai Woosung Railway in the west.

So far, the new regime has established a district court in Nantao but it has tried only a few cases. The income is very little, so little that it can hardly support itself, it is stated. Since the local court can not expect Nanking to provide running expenses always the officials are said to have hit upon the bright idea of starting another court in the western district in order to increase its income.

The new court in the making therefore will more or less be a subordinate organization and may be known as a branch court of the "puppet" Nantao District Court. Apart from the Nantao court and the new court being established in the western district, a judicial organization is also operating in Pootung.

The courts in Pootung and Nantao have not dealt with many cases and it is interesting to recall that before he could perform his duties the chief judge of the Nantao court, Tu Fu was assassinated. Since his assassination another judge was appointed but practically no case of any importance has so far been tried probably owing to the fact that only a few poor people are living out there.

The establishment of the new court in the western district will also be an important test of the ability of the new regime to stamp out the opium evil of which that district is at present considered a distributing centre.

File
C.C.
L

FM. 2
G. 90.1-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Secret REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date Station 16 8 39

Date August 16, 1939.

Subject "Shanghai District Court" of the Reformed Government to establish Western Branch Court in Jessfield Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C Cranford

Comm'r of Police.
Sir:
I have the honour to report that
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

It is reported that the "Shanghai District Court" of the Reformed Government will inaugurate a Western Branch on September 1, 1939 at House 623 (Chinese territory number plate), Jessfield Road. Loh Chi (陸鈺), who formerly practised law in Shanghai, and Chiu Tsung (邱淙), a judge of the Pootung Branch of the Shanghai District Court, have been appointed President and Chief Procurator of the new judicial organ. A total of $2400.00 is reported to have been issued by the "Shanghai District Court" to Loh Chi to defray expenses in connection with the inauguration of the new branch, which will in future govern the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District.

D.O.B'
E.
M.A.
A
C G
Secd

House 625, Jessfield Road, C.C.L., which has been chosen as the site of the Western Branch Court, is the property of the Bank of China and is used as living quarters for the bank employees. It is reported that the bank in question has received a notice from the Japanese Military Police at 94 Jessfield Road, demanding that the premises be vacated forthwith.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 AUG. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

16/8

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

893.55 F
11/7/39

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following correspondence from Nanking:

11-7-39 (AM)

NEW COURT PRESIDENT FOR SHANGHAI

FILE

The Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" has appointed Loh Chao (陸超) as President of the Western District Branch of the Shanghai District Court, with Chow Cheng (邵錚) as Chief Procurator.

F. 207a
K 500-5-39.

S. B. [illegible]
No. A D 8155
15 6 39

Ref. No. A.8155F

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
June 14, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT

New Organization in the Western District.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S. M. C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

S E C R E T

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

NEW ORGANIZATION IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

A new organization to be known as the "Shanghai District Court, Western Branch" will soon be established in the house of Mr. Wang Pah Chung, ex-Commissioner of Communications, House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, according to reliable information from pro-Japanese elements.

The Court will have seven judges, with one Koo Kung Ping, (顧公秉), (a lawyer), as the presiding Judge. The formation of the tribunal was recommended by the Japanese Military in the Western District. It will try cases occurring on outside roads as well as cases wherein the prisoners arrested in the Settlement had been handed over. It will be independent of the Court under the Shanghai City Government.

---oOo---

IW/.

Certified true copy:
M. C. Hardley.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] S. B. REGISTRY 8855 F

Section 2, Special Branch Station, 14 6 39

REPORT

Date June 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) New Organization in the Western District.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Superintendent Tan Shao-liang

A new organization to be known as the "Shanghai District Court, Western Branch" will soon be established in the house of Mr. Wang Pah Chung, ex-Commissioner of Communications, House 31, Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road, according to reliable information from pro-Japanese elements.

Commr. of Police.
Sir,
Information
[signature]
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

The Court will have seven judges with one Koo Kung Ping (顧公秉) (a lawyer) as the Presiding Judge. The formation of the tribunal was recommended by the Japanese Military in the western district. It will try cases occurring on outside roads as well as cases wherein the prisoners arrested in the Settlement had been handed over. It will be independent of the Court under the Shanghai City Government.

E.
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U.S.C.G.
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B.M.
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M.A.
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U.S.M.C.
—
J.B.R.
P.A. to D.C (Sp. Br.) 13/6

Sent 14/6 JJR

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 JUNE 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE



YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 6MM 1 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. SECRETARY 8158

Date June 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Pootung Branch of the "Shanghai District Court (Nantao)" - Inauguration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

The Pootung Branch Court of the "Shanghai District Court (in Nantao)", Tung Chong Road, Pootung, which was reorganized from the Bureau of Justice of the "Shanghai City Government", was inaugurated on June 1, 1939. The President of the Branch Court is Pang Ping Yen (彭丙炎) and the Procurator is Zau Tsung Fang (曹素舫); they have issued proclamations announcing that they have been appointed by the "Reformed Government".

Police cases in Japanese controlled areas around Shanghai are to be dealt with by the Pootung Branch Court, but the persons convicted will be sent to the Court in Nantao for imprisonment. The latter will, as before, handle cases of a civil nature only.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

M.A FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) 3/6

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M 1 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. SECRETARY 5153

S.1, Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

Date June 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Pootung Branch of the "Shanghai District Court (Nantao)" - Inauguration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih. *Forwarded by* C. Grantham S.I.

The Pootung Branch Court of the "Shanghai District Court (in Nantao)", Tung Chong Road, Pootung, which was reorganized from the Bureau of Justice of the "Shanghai City Government", was inaugurated on June 1, 1939. The President of the Branch Court is Bang Ping Yen (彭丙炎) and the Procurator is Zau Tsung Fang (曹素舫); they have issued proclamations announcing that they have been appointed by the "Reformed Government".

Police cases in Japanese controlled areas around Shanghai are to be dealt with by the Pootung Branch Court, but the persons convicted will be sent to the Court in Nantao for imprisonment. The latter will, as before, handle cases of a civil nature only.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

M.A FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

THH

FM 2
G. 90N 19

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date May 4, 39.

Subject: Shanghai District Court and the proposed reorganization of the Bureau of Justice in Pootung

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. Clausen D.I.

Comm's Sir Information Thro Robertson DC(CB)

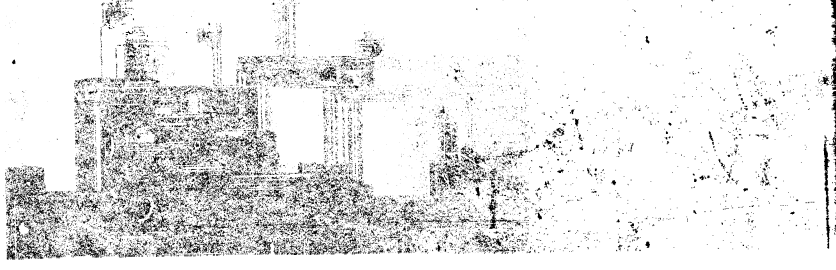
On May 1, 1939, Mr. Woo Wen-tsoong (吳文中), Commissioner of the Bureau of Justice of the Shanghai City Government in Pootung, received instructions from Mayor Fu Siao-en of the City Government ordering the closure of the Bureau before the end of May, 1939. In the meantime, however, civil and criminal cases continue to be dealt with by the Bureau pending a definite change in its future status.

It is learned that some progress has been made in the negotiations between the Mayor of the Shanghai City Government and the Reformed Government authorities for cooperation between the Bureau of Justice in Pootung and the Shanghai District Court. It has been agreed that the Bureau of Justice in Pootung which has hitherto been functioning under the Shanghai City Government, will from June 1, 1939, be reorganized and continue to function as the Pootung Branch of the Shanghai District Court, and that no changes in the personnel of the Bureau will be effected in consequence of the proposed reorganization.

It will be remembered that since its establishment at the end of 1938, the Shanghai District Court has been virtually unable to deal with cases against the law owing to the non-cooperation of the Bureau of Justice in Pootung which functions independently under the Shanghai City Government (vide Special

FILE

SHANGHAI M. 5 MAY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S O. F. S.



FM 2
G. 90M—4-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Branch report dated April 14, 1939). With the reaching of some sort of a compromise between the parties concerned as reported in the foregoing, the Shanghai District Court is expected to function more effectively as from sometime in June, 1939.

Continued negotiations are under way between the parties concerned for the establishment of two more judicial administrations in the Western District of Shanghai and the Paoshan Hsien respectively. In this connection, however, the question of the appointment of the personnel has resulted in a deadlock.

E.

FILE

Mun. Advocate

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

4/5

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

THH

FM
G. 90M-

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. S.1/1515

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. (S. M. P.)

S.1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date April 14, 1939.

Subject. Shanghai District Court - new President appointed by the Reformed Government

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. Cantora D.I.

In the middle of March 1939, the Reformed Government appointed Mr. Nyi Lun Kwei (嚴倫魁) as President of the Shanghai District Court to succeed the late Doo Foo (屠 復), who was assassinated in the French Concession on February 16, 1939. Mr. Nyi assumed office at the beginning of April in the Court's premises in the City, but owing to the non-cooperation of the Bureau of Justice which is still functioning independently under the Shanghai City Government, there is little for him to do in his official capacity.

Comms
for
Information
Mrs Robertson
D.C.(Sp)

On April 11, 1939, Nyi Lun Kwei posted copies of a notice in the various localities in Nantao, calling upon local legal practitioners to effect registration with his Court before the end of the current month, failing which they will be refused registration and consequently barred from functioning in his Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 14 APR. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Nyi Lun Kwei, alias Nyi Ching Woo (嚴經五), aged 50, a native of Tai Shing, Kiangsu Province, has been a member of the Shanghai Bar Association since the summer of 1931. Formerly he maintained a law office in his residence at No. 8 Zeu Kong Li, Rue de l'Ouest, French Concession, but is now residing in the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew.

FILE

Copy to Hon. Advocate.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Action by D.C. (Sp. Br.) 14/4

8155 F
30 3 39

Ta Hwa Wan Pao (大華晚報 dated Mar.8:

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT IN NANTAO

It is learned that the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" has appointed one named Kiang (江) to the post of President of the Shanghai District Court in Nantao.

In view of the assassination of Tu Foh (屠復), his predecessor, the new President was afraid to assume the post.

FILE

In addition, the negotiations over the amalgamation of the Shanghai District Court and the Judicial Office of the Shanghai City Government have reached a deadlock.

FM G. 90f 19

LWR/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date March 2, 1939.

Subject Memorial Service in honour of the late President of the "Shanghai District Court"

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

Following the assassination of Doo Foh (屠縠) alias Doo Tseng-kao (屠曾鵠), the late President of the "Shanghai District Court," which took place in the French Concession on February 16, 1939, both the "Reformed Government" and the "Shanghai City Government" are endeavouring to have their own appointed man placed in the position as new president of the Court. Because of this dispute, the presidency remains vacant at present, and the Court is not functioning.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

During the forenoon of March 1, 1939, a memorial service in honour of the late President Doo Foh was held on the premises of the Court in the Si Cheng Primary School, Boon Lai Road, Nantao. Fee Kuo-hsi (費國禧), Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the "Shanghai District Court" officiated at the service. Members of the family of the deceased and about fifty others mostly staff members of the Court and representatives from the "Reformed Government" and the "Shanghai City Government" attended.

Throughout the proceedings, Japanese Military Police were posted in the vicinity of the Court for the purpose of protection.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

8155 F
21 2 37

Standard (Evening Edition) A REFUTATION P.M. 24/2/37

The following notice inserted by Chen Kuo-zay (陳國才) appears in the advertisement columns of the "Standard" and other local newspapers :-

"As the newspaper reports that I am serving as Presiding Judge of the Civil Division of the Nantao District Court is unfounded, I hereby publish this notice lest my relatives and friends should be misled by the report."

S. E. No. 893.F
No. D. R. 24 2 39

NOTICE

The following notice, published by one Kong Huei-tung (龔煥棟), appears in the "News Digest" to-day:-

I work as a professor in the Shanghai Law College and other schools; at the same time I practice as a lawyer in Shanghai. I was appointed by the "News Digest" last year as its legal advisor. I am living an honest life and this is known to all my friends.

FILE

Recently a report appeared in the "Standard" to the effect that following the murder of Tu Fu (傅復), the President of the Shanghai District Court, the post of the President of this Court would be filled by one Kong Huei-tung, the puppet Chief Procurator of the Court. The "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" and the "Chinese-American Daily News" likewise published reports in which the name of one Kong Han-tung (龔澣棟) was mentioned. This is an indirect allegation against me. It is clear that some dishonest and unscrupulous persons are planning to defame my reputation. Letters have already been sent to these papers asking for a correction of these false reports and efforts are being made to find out the source of these reports with a view to the institution of legal proceedings. Lest the public should be misled by these false allegations, this notice is published for the information of the public.

February 18, 1939. Morning Translation.

Standard and other local newspapers :-

THE MURDER OF THE NANTAO DISTRICT COURT PRESIDENT

Tu Foh (屠俌) alias Tu Tseng-koh (屠曾鴻), President of the Nantao District Court of the "Reformed Government," was murdered near his home on Rue Amiral Bayle on the morning of February 16.

It is learned that in order to avoid danger Tu used to reside in Nantao, but owing to the approach of the China New Year and as there was little business at the Court, he returned to his home in the French Concession the other day and was shot dead. At present Kong Hoon-tung (龔寿彤), the Chief Procurator, is acting as President of the Court.

Tu held the post of President of the Nantao Court for one month and half, during which period he made a squeeze of $2,000.

Officials of the Judicial Office of the "Reformed Government" are pleased at the news of Tu's death because they will make another attempt to effect a merger of the Judicial Office and the Nantao Court.

FILE

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 16 1939

No. D. 838
Date 17 2 39

Nantao Court President Slain

Tu Foh Shot In Second Murder In Frenchtown; River Policeman Killed

Killings Follow Chinese Decree To All Puppets

Gunmen Shoot Judicial Chief Between Eyes In Alleyway

TWO TA TAO MEN DEAD IN MORNING

Detective Meets Death Four Hours Earlier On Hennequin

Striking with speed and precision, gunmen in the French Concession this morning "executed" two employees of the local Ta Tao "puppet" regimes, They killed Tu Foh, president of the Nantao District Court at 11.35 a.m. They killed Kao Hung-chao, detective of the Ta Tao Water Police, at 7.50 a.m.

A warning has been served, by the Military Affairs Commission in Chungking, on the "puppet" regimes of Nanking and Peiping, says a Hongkong report to a local Chinese newspaper: all Chinese who have joined the bogus organs have been given a last chance to repent. If they do not repent but continue to act as the tools of the enemy, they will be punished according to the Law Governing the Punishment of Traitors. Today's slayings fit in with this report.

FILE

Court Official

Tu Foh had been President of the Nantao District Court, run by the Ta Tao "government" for two months. It has not started to function yet, and is to be opened officially on Chinese New Year day. This morning he was slain swiftly and neatly, and so far no witness of the deed has been found. Walking alone down the Tienziangli, about 150 yards from its intersection with Route Pere Dugout, gunmen halted him.

How many were in the party is not known. But two neat holes between Tu's eyes show that the executioner or executioners wasted no time. The two reports brought a policeman to the scene, and an ambulance was summoned to take the man to the Ste. Marie Hospital...but he was very dead.

Early Shooting

Four hours before this affair, another Ta Tao employee met his fate. He was Kao Hung-chao, 36 years old detective of the Ta Tao Water Police. And he lived at 25 Tangzangli, off Rue Hennequin, only a short distance from the spot where Tu Foh was to die later in the day.

Kao left his home this morning at 7.35. As he walked out of his front door he saw two men, who closed in on him. Suddenly one of the pair drew a pistol. He fired four shots into Kao's head, killing him instantly, and then the pair made their escape. A ricochet bullet caused a scratch to the leg of a passing housewife. And the Ta Tao authorities lost the first of the two they were to lose today.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

FEB 17 1939

01793

Two Chinese Officials Shot Dead in French Concession Yesterday

President Of Nantao Court And Detective Of River Police Latest Victims Of Gunmen's Bullets; Assassins Not Apprehended

THEORY ADVANCED THAT COURT CHIEF MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED IN REVENGE

The suspicion that the assassination in the French Concession yesterday morning of Mr. Dou Tsang-kao, alias Dou Foh, 52-year-old President of the Nantao District Court, may have been carried out by employees of the tribunal, was held in certain quarters when it was brought to light that Mr. Dou had been assaulted by employees of the court on Tuesday, for allegedy withholding $6 from their respective salaries.

Mr. Dou, who was shot and killed instantly, at about 11.40 a.m. whilst walking in Tien Ziang Li, about 100 yards from Rue Pere Dugout, was the second official to be murdered in the Concession yesterday morning. The other assassination was staged at about eight o'clock in the morning outside 145, Rue Hennequin, the victim being Kao Hong-tsao, detective of the new City Government City Police. He fell dead with four bullet wounds in the head.

Although the theory was being advanced in certain quarters that the killing of the President of the Nantao District Court, which institution is scheduled to open on Lunar New Year's Day, was an act of revenge, it is more generally believed that both the well-planned and perfectly-carried-out murders were political in nature and were probably the work of the same group of political terrorists who have created a reign of terror in the Western outside areas and in the International Settlement recently.

No one was arrested following the two assassinations yesterday and, despite the fact that both killings were carried out in broad daylight, French Police could only locate eyewitnesses of the murder of the River Police detective. A Chinese woman was wounded in the leg in this case, by a ricochet bullet.

Court Employees' Complaint

It was reported that on Tuesday Mr. Dou instructed that all the Nantao District Court employees, including gaolers and coolies, be paid in view of the approaching Lunar New Year Holidays. Some were given one month's pay others received 20 days' wages and still others half-a-month's pay. However, six dollars was deducted from the pay envelope of each man, for food supplied to them. The employees protested, stating that for the last 45 days the only food they ate whilst on duty was that which they brought from their homes or bought themselves.

A minor riot ensued and the enraged employees attacked and beat Mr. Dou, the report stated. Mr. Dou managed to escape from the clutches of the enraged employees with the help of several other officials. Finally, the whole matter was smoothed over by Mr. Hsen Ching-tsu, secretary of the tribunal.

01794

Walking Alone

It is on these grounds that the theory was advanced that Mr. Dou may have been murdered by his own subordinates, out of revenge. The 52-year-old lawyer, was walking in Tien Ziang Li, near Rue Pere Dugout, at about 11.40 a.m., when he was apparently accosted by one or more gunmen and shot twice between the eyes. There were no eyewitnesses to the brutal killing. Police were attracted to the scene by the scund of the shots and when they arrived Mr. Dou was already dead. Nevertheless, he was conveyed in an ambulance to St. Marie's Hcspital, where life was pronoumced extinct.

Kao, the River Police detective, was earlier attacked not far from the spot where Mr. Dou was killed. Kao, who lived at 25 Teng Zeng Li, was walking along Rue Hennequin, when cutside No. 145, he was suddenly stopped by two men, one of whom drew out a pistol, stepped a few yards away from Kao and then fired four shots at the victim. The detective collapsed dead, passers-by fled for cover, while a young Chinese woman received, a flesh wound in the leg from one of the bullets, wnich went straight through the detective's head and riccocheted off a wall.

Rumour Denied

Rumours were current in Shanghai yesterday to the effect that two Japanese soldiers had been shot, presumably fatally, in the Yangtzepoo district in the morning. Asked about this at the afternoon press conference, the spokesmen said:—

"No that is not true. The report is entirely unfounded."

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

FEB 17 1939

01774

No. E. B. D.

Date

Nantao Court Chief, Policeman Killed in French Concession

Both Weapons Identified as Having Been Used On July 7, 1938 in Separate Shooting Affrays

ASSASSINS in the French Concession, struck quickly and effectively on two occasions within four hours yesterday morning, killing Dou Tseng-kao, recently appointed president of the Nantao District Court, and Kao Hing-tsao, constable of the "Ta Tao" river police. In both cases, death was instantaneous.

When Dou Tseng-kao, alias Douh Foh, 52 year-old native of Soochow, one-time lawyer and for the last two months the president of the Nantao District Court, was proceeding along Tien Siang alleyway off Rue Pere Dugout at 11.40 a.m., an undetermined number of men stopped him and fired two shots—both fatal—hitting him square between the eyes. The victim sank to the ground and a policeman who was on duty near by, arrived on the scene a few seconds later only to find that the assassins had decamped. There was no actual witness to the shooting, the only person so far questioned by the police having been a male-servant working in a near by kitchen, who said that he heard two shots fired.

As far as could be ascertained last night, however, the French police have a clue, inasmuch as that from the cartridge cases picked up at the scene of the assassination, it was established that the pistol used was the same as that which ended the life of Mr. Kozaburo Kano, a Japanese engineer employed by the N. K. W. No. 1 Cotton Mill, who was killed on the morning of July 7, 1938, as he was riding to work on his bicycle along Robison Road.

Dou, upon his appointment to his present position, decided to house the court in the premises of a primary school in Nantao, as the actual court buildings had been destroyed during hostilities. The court was actually supposed to commence functioning at the beginning of this year but, as will be remembered, the opening had to be postponed because no suitable president could be found. An insignificant number of cases were reported to have been tried in the Nantao court since it commenced functioning.

Dou's residence at house 24 Hong Tching Alleywey off Rue Amiral Baille, was searched by French detectives yesterday, and persons who had been in close contact with the deceased, were questioned but investigations so far have revealed little and are still being continued.

Policeman Killed

The other shooting occurred shortly after 8 a.m., when Kao Hing-tsao, 36 year-old constable of the "Ta Tao" river police, was shot and fatally injured opposite 145 Rue Hennequin, near the West Gate to Nantao.

The victim had just left his home at house number 25 Teng Zeng Lane, off Rue Hennequin, when two men approached him and one of them brandished a pistol, firing four shots, all of which were mortal, hitting the victim in the head. The two terrorists then made their escape through the throng which filled the street at the time.

Woman Injured

One of the bullets, after having struck a wall, ricocheted and slightly injured a Chinese woman, named Wang Li-ze, in the right leg. She was treated in hospital and was permitted to go to her home, however.

Kao, investigations revealed, was a constable in the "Tao Tao" river police, operating outside the city limits of Shanghai and had been in the employ of that organization for quite some time. Nothing, according to investigating police officials, revealed that the murder was of a political nature, inasmuch as that the only document found on Kao's body was a private letter and a subsequent search of his home revealed no evidence to the effect that he had ever been threatened. His wife, closely questioned at the police station, also denied that her husband had ever been threatened and it is for this reason that the French police are inclined to believe that the man was murdered for personal vengeance rather than on a political count.

The attack was made so suddenly that constables on duty near by were unable to take up the chase.

Subsequent examination by ballistic experts of the cartridge cases found at the scene, revealed however that this weapon too, had been used in one of the many shooting affrays that kept Shanghai under terror on July 7, 1938, first anniversary of the Loukouchiao incident, when bombs were thrown and many persons killed and injured in the worst day of terrorism to which Shanghai had been exposed in history.

The last political murder, in the French Concession, was committed on September 30, when Mr. Tong Shao-yi, the first Prime Minister of the Republic of China in 1912, was brutally axed to death in his home at 18 Route Ferguson, by a band of men who had entered the Tong residence under the pretext of bringing wedding presents for the former statesman's daughter. They left the house calmly, once their crime was perpetrated, and it was only later discovered that Mr. Tong had been the victim of assassins. Although not an active member of the "Reformed Government," it was hinted at the time that the veteran politician had been approached to take up an important position with the new régime.

S. B. I. D. 8165 F
3 2 39

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (31/1) :-

THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT AT NANTAO

The sum of $3,000 issued for the establishment of the Shanghai District Court at Nantao has already been spent. No further funds have been received from the Nanking regime, therefore, the employees of the Court are asking Tu (杜), the President, for their wages.

It is probable that the Court will be dissolved next month owing to financial difficulties and lack of cases.

FILE

THH

FM. 2
G. 55M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SPECIAL POLICE S. C. REGISTRY 5/55 S.A.D.

S.1, Special Branch (Political),

REPORT

Date January 18, 19 39

Subject Shanghai City District Court - Present situation

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Fih *Forwarded by* C Bramley S.I.

Ever since the assumption of office by Mr. Doo Tseng-kao (屠 振鵠), alias Doo Fu (屠 復), as President of the Shanghai City District Court, City, on January 1, 1939 when the court was formally inaugurated, practically no cases have thus far been brought to this institution. All cases in the hands of the Police Bureau being still taken to and arraigned before the Bureau of Justice, a judicial organ responsible to the Shanghai City Government, in Pootung.

On several occasions, meetings have been held between Mr. Doo Tseng-kao and Mr. Woo Wen-tsoong (吳 文中), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government and discussions have taken place with a view to cooperation between the two departments and possible amalgamation, but due to the obdurate stand taken by Mr. Fu Siao-an (傅筱菴), Mayor of the Shanghai City Government, no tangible results have so far been achieved.

It is learned that the firm refusal of Mayor Fu Siao-an to entertain any idea of cooperation with the newly-established law court, is based on the fact that Doo Tseng-kao in obtaining the post as President of the Shanghai City District Court agreed to pay a sum of $10,000 monthly to the Reformed Government in Nanking. Apart from the foregoing financial obligation, Doo Tseng-kao has also to bear the expenses incurred in his administration. It is feared that in order to meet his many obligations, Doo Tseng-kao might endeavour to make capital out of justice, and in consequence, Mayor Fu Siao-an resolutely refuses to extend

FORM NO. 3
C. 10M-10-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

(2)

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

any cooperation to this department, thereby placing Doo Tseng-kao in his present awkward position.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Hon. Advocate.

FILE

DBP
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
8/1.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JAN 1 1 1939

Nantao Court Created: Cannot Function

Control Dispute Between Japanese and Nanking

The Nantao District Court, a tribunal which aims at dealing with all Chinese criminal and civil cases in the occupied areas in Shanghai has already come into existence in Nantao under the supervision of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking but it cannot function well on account of an alleged dispute between the Japanese Special Service Section claiming its control and the new Nanking regime, state Chinese reports.

It is stated that the Judicial Department of the new Greater Shanghai City Government wanted to establish the court long ago but it failed to do so. The Ministry of Justice in Nanking therefore appointed Mr. Tu Fu, a Shanghai lawyer, to be the chief judge of the Nantao District Court. A former school site in Pong Lai Road, Nantao was chosen for the court which was recently inaugurated.

On the ground that the Nanking officials had not obtained permission beforehand, officials of the Special Service Section stopped the operations of the new court allowing it, however, to open its doors pending new arrangements. Mr. Hu Chi-tai, Minister of Justice at Nanking, has referred the dispute to Mayor Fu Hsiao-en of the Shanghai City Government, and the latter is said to be making overtures.

So far, no official petition papers usually brought by parties to a legal dispute have been issued by the new court, and consequently no hearings have been held.

F. 287a.
K. 500-11-28.

4

Ref. No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

.....January.....7,....193..9.

SUBJECT

Shanghai City District Court - Formal Inauguration

The Commissioner presents his compliments to...Secretary for Secretary-General, S. M. C.... and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

CLK/.

FILE

S. 1. Special Branch,

January 5, 1939.

Shanghai City District Court - Formal inauguration.

On the morning of January 1, 1939, the Shanghai City District Court was formally inaugurated in the premises of the former site of the Si Cheng Primary School on Bong Lai Road, City. Approximately 50 persons attended the function including the following:-

Doo Tseng-kao (唐振鵠) alias Doo Kai-kung (唐介公) alias Doo Fu (唐傅)		President of the Court;
Tsao Quin (巢堃)		Representative of the Ministry of Justice, the "Reformed Government";
Zung Pah-yan (陳百藩)		Counsellor of the Shanghai City Government;
Yue Ching-woo (丁行武)		Representative of the Director of Administrative affairs for the Pootao Area;
Bei Kuo-hsi (費國禧)		Chief of the Criminal Division of the Court;
Zung Kuo-zai (陳國端)		Chief of the Civil Division of the Court;
Fu Lien-sung (傅連崧) alias Dou Fu Lien-sung (竇傅連崧)		Notorious loafer; ex-member of the Judicial Police of the Pootao District Court Some 15 years ago.

On the termination of the inaugural ceremony, the guests and the personnel were entertained to tea.

It is reported that the Bureau of Justice of the Shanghai City Government which succeeded the former Suppression and Prosecution Bureau in Pootung will still continue to function as a judicial organ in Pootung.

Certified true copy

H. C. Eardley

TKL/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

MEMO. 6-1-39

Comm.
Li
Information

Cpy Sec for Sec Council sent 9/yth.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 JAN 1939
D

Hhs Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

cfp

FM. 2
G. 15000

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. MUNICIPAL PO... S. REGISTRY

S.I. Special Branch/ Station

REPORT

Date January 5, 19 39.

Subject. Shanghai City District Court - Formal inauguration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* C. Crawford, D.I.

On the morning of January 1, 1939, the Shanghai City District Court was formally inaugurated in the premises of the former site of the Si Cheng Primary School on Bong Lai Road, City. Approximately 50 persons attended the function including the following:-

Doo Tseng-kao (屠振鵠) alias Doo Kai-kung (屠介公) alias Doo Fu (屠復)		President of the Court;
Tsao Quin	(曹璮)	Representative of the Ministry of Justice, the "Reformed Government";
Zung Pah-van	(陳百藩)	Counsellor of the Shanghai City Government;
Yue Ching-woo	(于經武)	Representative of the Director of Administrative affairs for the Nantao Area;
Bei Kuo-hsi	(費國禧)	Chief of the Criminal Division of the Court;
Zung Kuo-zai	(陳國瑞)	Chief of the Civil Division of the Court;
Fu Lien-sung (傅連生) alias Dou Fu Lien Sung (萱腐連生)		Notorious loafer; ex-member of the Judicial Police of the Nantao District Court some 15 years ago.

On the termination of the inaugural ceremony, the guests and the personnel were entertained to tea.

It is reported that the Bureau of Justice of the Shanghai City Government which succeeded the former Suppression and Prosecution Bureau in Pootung (Vide Special Branch report dated November 21, 1938), will still continue to function as a judicial organ in Pootung.

Copy to M.A.

D.C. (Special Branch) (Sp. Br.)

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

FM. 2
G. 5000-9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8155 F
Date 31 12 38

Date Dec. 30 1938.

Subject Chen Kuo Chai appointed Chief of the Judicial Department of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries confirm that Chen Kuo Chai(陳國才) has been appointed Chief of the Judicial Department of the Shanghai City Government.

Chen Kuo Chai alias Chen Kan Kung(陳幹公) is a native of Nanhai Hsien, Kwangtung Province, age about 40. He has resided at 58 Tungchow Road since 1931.

He was registered as a member of the Bar Association of Shanghai in August 1931 and has practised as a lawyer ever since.

The appointment was made by Mayor Fu Siao-en as a counter measure to the proposed formation of a Chinese Court at Nantao by Chen Fu Ming(陳福民), brother of the Kiangsu Civil Governor Chen Cheh Ming and new President of the Kiangsu High Court. Chen Fu Ming has already appointed many judges in districts under Japanese control.

It will be seen that the above Judicial Department will be independent of the Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government and its functioning may lead to internal strife amongst the puppet officials.

Yol

Supt Mann

for information pl.

Return FILE

Noted Dec 31, 1938

for D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

22 f.
G. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI ... S. ... MISTRY
No. S. B. 13. Misc. F
Date ... 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CONFIDENTIAL
CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 100/38

"C" Division.
Kashing Road Police Station.
December 29, 19 38.

Diary Number:— 1 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF THE TA TAO CITY GOVERNMENT COURT PRESIDENT

Sir,

It is reported that Mr. ZUNG KUO TAI (陳國才) has been appointed President or Chief Judge of the Shanghai City Government Court recently reported to have been organized by the Mayor, Mr. FU HSIOH EN (傅筱菴).

Mr. Zung is a local lawyer and is at present residing at 58 Tungchow Road.

Although confirmation of this information has not been obtained it is believed to be true.

There is no indication of any special precautions having been taken at 58 Tungchow Road.

S.2.
30/12

R. Lewis.
D. S. I.

D.D.O."C" Division.

Copy to S. I.

Shun Pao :-

THE NEW N.NT.O DISTRICT COURT

The signboard of the Shanghai District Court was displayed early this month in front of the Si Chen Primary School (西成小学), Boon Lai Road, Nantao. Tu Tseng-kuo (屠曾国), the President of the Court, two Judges and some 20 coolies are living on the premises. The Court lacks funds. The food and other expenses of the Court are advanced by Tu. The Judges and coolies receive no wages. No funds have been issued by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government".

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- 2-12-38 (AM)

COURT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN NANTAO

Yesterday the Judicial Office in Pootung was busily engaged sorting out documents preparatory to removing to Nantao where a Court will be established.

It is learned that the inauguration of the Court, which was originally fixed to take place on January 1 next year, will be postponed to a later date because the premises are not yet ready.

Tu Foh (杜福), the President of the Court, has already decided to appoint a number of his favourite followers to positions with the Court. Thus the old staff of the Judicial Office may be discharged.

Standard (Evening Edition) dated December 21 and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI SPECIAL MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES A COURT

According to information from judicial circles, the Shanghai Special Municipal Government has established a Court to deal with civil and criminal cases. This Court has nothing to do with the judicial organs of the "Reformed Government." It is an independent body, because there are no Courts to hear appeals from this Court. Mention is made that if a party is dissatisfied with a judgment, he may, within ten days of receipt of same, file an appeal. Judgments will bear the chops of the President, the Sectional Chief and the Judge. The name of the Judge is Chen Kuo-zai (陳國才).

FILE

Chinese-American Daily News :- 7-12-38 (PM)

MAYOR FU TO ESTABLISH A DISTRICT COUNCIL

Wang Zung-tsung (王長春), a councillor of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, has suggested to Mayor Fu Siao-en (傅筱庵) that the administration be conducted along the lines of the former Shanghai City Government. Fu Siao-en has approved the idea.

A District Council, a zoo, a Peoples' Educational Institute, a Library, etc., will be established. It is learned that a sum of $500,000 has been earmarked for the expenses. Sheng Siao-yu (盛小愚) will be the Chairman of the District Council.

The Japanese Special Service Section is insisting that the two Vice-Chairmen of the Council be filled by Japanese, but Mayor Fu is strongly opposed to it.

F.M. 2
G. 5000-9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Misc. File No. 935/38.
C.I.D. 9-12-38.
No. Louza Station, 8155 F

REPORT

Date Dec. 9th. 1938.

Subject Request for service of warrant issued by Nantao Court (Japanese sponsored).

Made by Det.Insp. Bennett. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 2.30 p.m. 8-12-38, Mr. James Tsao (棗堃) lawyer, living No.11 Dao Dah Lee (道達里) Avenue Road, telephone 34631, representing a Japanese named Mr. Hamada, living at 431 Boone Road, came to the Station (Louza) with a warrant of arrest, issued by the Nantao Court (Japanese sponsored) on 26-11-38 for the arrest of one Yang Sih Kwei (楊習珪) on a charge of fraud by issuing a false cheque to the value of $1,926.00.

Warrant not endorsed by First Area Special District Court, sent to Mr. Tsao by post from Nantao Court.

Yang Sih Kwei (楊習珪) stated to be living at Amoy Road, the assistance of a friend of Mr. Hamada being required to locate this man.

Mr. Tsao informed that this warrant of arrest, not having any endorsement by S.S.D. Court, S. M. Police were not able to assist in the execution of said warrant.

This warrant of arrest, receipt of which is attached, practically similar to warrant is forwarded for information (Mr. Tsao requests that this should be returned to him).

The man, Yang Sih Kwei (楊習珪) named on this warrant of arrest is believed to be the same man, who is at present released on $5,000.00 security, charged from Louza Station on 19-8-38 with receiving stolen property, consisting of piece goods the property of the Wing On Textile Manufacturing Co. (永安紡織公司) for which he was convicted and sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment and fined $1,000.00 or six months labour for buying stolen property, this judgment being confirmed on Appeal by Yang Sih Kwei (楊習珪) on 28-10-38.(F.I.R.2787/38 Louza).

F.M. 2
G. 5000-9 '37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc: *File No.* 933/38.

Louza *Station,*

REPORT

Date Dec. 9th. *19* 38.

(Sheet 2).

Subject

Made by *Forwarded by*

Mr. Tsao gave no further information other than that the cheque for $1926.00 was issued by Yang Sin Kwei (楊馨珪) in Nantao.

Mr. Tsao, office, 33 Szechuen Road, Telephone 18826.

Det. Inspector

D.D.O. "A" Division.

Copy to Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38
SM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY
No. 8155-F
Date 10-12-38

Date December 9, 1938.

Subject (in full) Shanghai District Court - to be established in Nantao.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C Crawford. D.I.

With the completion of the work of renovation of its premises in the former Si Cheng (西成小学) Primary School, Peng Lai (蓬莱路) Road, City, the Shanghai District Court is expected to be established in the near future. On December 2, 1938, a signboard bearing the characters "Shanghai District Court" was displayed outside the main entrance but up to date the Court has not commenced functioning. Mr. Doo Tseng-kao (屠振鹤), alias Doo Foo (屠復), President of the Court, recently appointed by the Reformed Government in Nanking, and his staff of about 20 persons, have been residing in the premises since December 7, 1938.

Sec for Sec Gnl.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 10 DEC. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

9/12.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comm.
for
Information
This Probation
DC(SB)

Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers :-

NEW SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT TO BE INAUGURATED JANUARY 1

As the buildings of the Shanghai District Court have been destroyed by fire, Tu Foh (屠俌) alias Tu Tseng-hao (屠正豪), who has been nominated President of the Court by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic," has removed to the premises of the Sih Chen (四成小学) Primary School on Boon Lai Road, Nantao. It will be formally inaugurated on New Year Day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8152
Date

MEMO.

S1

Arbitration Case
Alien Enemy

C.S.I. 5th
E.24/11
85-414

D.C. Special Branch.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.B. MINISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

N.S.B. Station,

Date

REPORT

Date Nov. 22, 1938.

Subject Judicial administration in area outside the foreign Settlements.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford

Enquiries show that the information contained in the attached extract from the French Police Daily Report dated November 18, 1938, regarding the creation of a new local court consisting of four sections is a bit erroneous.

No court has yet been created for the area outside the foreign Settlements although the Nanking Reformed Government appointed in October, 1938, a Chinese lawyer Doo Tseng-kao (屠振鵠), native of Hangchow, age 51, as President of the Shanghai District Court but owing to opposition by Mr. Fu Siao-an (傅筱庵), the present Mayor of the Shanghai City Government, Doo has not succeeded in achieving much progress in the arrangements for the setting up of his judicial department. On November 20, Doo sent a letter to Zia Kia (謝楷), Chief of Nantao Branch Police Bureau to the effect that the premises of the Si Cheng Primary School, situated in Peng Lai Road, City, would be used by the preparatory office of the Shanghai District Court, and also asked that protection be afforded this place. Up to the present, this preparatory office has not yet commenced functioning and the premises are being renovated.

Sp Br.

I should like a further summary of the situation when things solidify a bit more. Jos. Gml

SHANGHAI 23 NOV 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

With reference to the paragraph in the French Police Report on the establishment of four sections, namely, general, civil, criminal and disputed claims bureaux, there is no doubt that this information refers to the reorganization of the Suppression and Prosecution Bureau of the Shanghai City Government which has been changed to the Bureau of Justice and is composed of four sections (Vide Special Branch Report dated

FM. 2
6. 5000-9-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

November 21, 1938). This Bureau started functioning on November 17 and in the absence of a proper Court is now dealing with cases against the law.

There is another difference between the court mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this report, and the Bureau of Justice mentioned in the third paragraph; the former is to be under the control of the Reformed Government while the latter is under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government; and they are at present independent of each other.

It is learned that on November 20, the Japanese authorities at Nanking detailed a special representative to Shanghai for the purpose of studying the activities of the former Suppression and Prosecution Bureau, and the present Bureau of Justice is a preliminary step for the unification of all judicial administrations in the area under the control of the Shanghai City Government.

Sih Tsu-liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comms
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

22.11.35

MEMO.

QQ

S.I. say no information of creation of any such Unit. Can you get verification & more detail from Irish Police

D. C. Special Branch.

Sir,
For attention
DR. 22/11.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FRENCH POLICE DAILY REPORT
November 18, 1938.

A new local Court is reported to have been created to investigate cases in the administrative zone controlled by the Greater Shanghai Municipality.

At present it is said to consist of four sections; general, civil, criminal and disputed claims bureaux.

It commenced functioning on November 17 under Japanese control.

Judges - including Mr. CHANG PING NIEN, member of the Shanghai Bar - will be appointed by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government.

D.S.B. S/ Further
DSB
19/11

R.A. to D. C. (Sh. Br.)

P.C.
Is there anything on this?
JSR

C.J.D. Sh
19/11
Pur 19/11

FM. 2
6. 5000-9

HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. [illegible]

Section 1, Special Branch, Shanghai,

REPORT

Date November 21, 19 38.

Subject. Suppression and Prosecution Bureau of the Shanghai City Government - reorganized into the Bureau of Justice.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

In accordance with instructions from Mayor Fu Siao-an (傅筱庵) of the Shanghai City Government, the Suppression and Prosecution Bureau in Pootung was reorganized and renamed the Bureau of Justice on November 17, 1938. Mr. Woo Wen-tsoong (吳文中) is the Chief of the Bureau of Justice.

The former General Affairs, Suppression and Prosecution Sections were ordered to cease functioning and the Chiefs of those sections have been relieved of their duties. The following four Sections have been established in place of those sections above:-

1. General Affairs Section, with Mr. Sih Ching-tsung (薛錦春) as Chief.
2. Prosecution Section, with Mr. Chao Tsung-fang (曹春芳) as Chief.
3. Criminal Section, with Mr. Fee Kuo-hsi (費國禧) as Chief.
4. Civil Section, with Mr. Bang Ping-yen (彭賓彥) as Chief.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

FILE D.C. (Special Branch)

DB2

3/11.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Comms
Sir
Information
Yrs Robertson
DC (S.B.)

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 18 1938

EXTRA-AREA COURT TO OPEN TO-DAY

First Case To Be Heard By Judge Appointed By Reformed Government

The Judicial Department of the newly formed Greater Shanghai Municipal Government in Kiangwan, the status of which is somewhat similar to the former Nantao District Court, which tried criminals arrested in Chinese territory, will hear its first case to-day, it was reliably learnt last night from Chinese sources.

The chief judge of the new Chinese tribunal is Mr. Chang Pang-nien, a local Chinese lawyer, who was recently appointed to his present post by Mayor Fu Siao-en of the city regime.

Mr. Chang yesterday issued summons on a man named Yih Yen-chuan, who lives in the extra-Settlement road area near Robison Road, requiring his presence to-day in the new court, as he has been sued by a relative, Yih Chang-fu, for his alleged monopoly of use of a common property belonging to the whole family. It is alleged in the petition sent by the plaintiff that the defendant even planned to commit a murder in order to have things go his way.

The creation of a judical system by the new local Chinese regime established under the supervision of the Japanese is an important development since the withdrawal of Chinese troops and Kuomintang officials from Shanghai. The former Pootung city regime never tried to revive the Nantao District Court, while efforts made by the "Reformed Government" to take over Chinese courts in the Settlement have been futile. Numerous criminals in Chinese territory here have gone unpunished.

POLICE
ISTRY
No. S. B. 5158
Date 25 11 35

Ta Ying Yoh Pao (23/11) and other local newspapers :-

THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT

The Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" has appointed Tu Cheng-kuo (屠下鈞) as President of the Shanghai District Court. Before he could assume his post, the Court premises were set on fire by guerrillas.

A Preparatory Office of the Shanghai District Court has now been established in Thorne Road. It is reported that the Si Chen Primary School (西成小学) on Boon Lai Road (達美路), Nantao, may be used by the Court. This school is now occupied by the Japanese Pacification Section. Owing to the fact that he has received several letters of warning, Tu Cheng-kuo is reported to have resigned.

Another report states that the Shanghai District Court will be inaugurated next month.

D-8156

FLASH NO. 1

D-8/56

FORM NO. 3
1OM-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 27 1937.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross

With reference to the instructions of the D.C.(Sp.Br.) on the attached extract from the Intelligence Report dated October 25, 1937, Mr. Pan Tung Jui(潘東如), a representative of the Preparatory Office of the Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association, No. 10 Sing Ping Li(信平里), Lungmen Road, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on October 26. He was warned that propaganda in the form of distribution of handbills, pasting of posters, shouting of slogans and delivery of lectures would not be tolerated in the Settlement, although collection of voluntary contributions and comforts for refugees and wounded soldiers is permitted. He was also warned to register his association in accordance with an order issued by the Municipal Council.

Mr. Pan was advised to submit any programme for propaganda purposes to the Municipal Police one week in advance for investigation and approval.

Noted

27 OCT 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.I.

For attention

DBR

27/10

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association - formation

At a meeting of nine representatives of local young men's national salvation organizations held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 2.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. October 24, it was decided to form a "Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association 上海市青年界救亡協会) for the purpose of unifying the national salvation activities of local young men's organizations. The temporary address of the new organization will be at No.10 Sing Ping Li (信平里), Lungmen Road, where registration of organizations willing to join the new body will be held between October 26 and 29.

It was also decided to post 10,000 posters every day in furtherence of the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement.

Trade Associations - receive circular notification from Chinese Chamber of Commerce

On October 23, the various trade associations in Shanghai received a circular notification from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce temporarily situated at 480 Yu Ya Ching Road. The notification contains a suggestion from the Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation that shop keepers be advised to print on paper wrappers words to the effect that their shops do not deal in Japanese goods and asks their co-operation in carrying out the above propaganda scheme.

PM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch. Station

REPORT Date October 26, 1937.

Subject The Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association - Formation.

Made by D.I. Fan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Cantlie 2-11

At a meeting of nine representatives of local young men's national salvation organizations held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny (French Concession), between 2.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., October 24, it was decided to form a "Shanghai Municipality Youth Circles' National Salvation Association" (上海市青年界救亡協会) for the purpose of unifying the national salvation activities of local young men's organizations. The temporary address of the new organization will be at No.10 Sing Ping Li (信平里), Lungmen Road, where a registration of organizations willing to join the body will be held between October 26 and 29.

The following were elected to serve on the preparatory committee of the new body:-

Chang Yu Liang (張裕良), representative of the Youths National Salvation Service Group, 870 Avenue Edward VII. Mr. Chang is the general secretary of the China Aviation Construction Society, 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

Tsang Shu Shing (曾樹欽), representative of the Chinese Youths' Conference (中國青年座談会).

Zung Ts Liang (鄭子良), representative of the People's Lecture Party to Save the Country, No.10 Sing Ping Li, Lungmen Road. This individual is a prominent leader of the "Red Pang" an organization of the loafer classes, and Chairman of Yah Nyi Zoe (俠義社) Society, at the above address.

Zung Kuh Wen (鄭克文), representative of the Shanghai Municipality National Crisis Youths Service Group (上海市国难青年服務團), No.1422 Avenue Edward VII. Mr. Zung is the headmaster of the Zung Kwang Foreign Language School, situated at Lane 1292, No. 7 Avenue Edward VII.

27 OCT 1937

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G. 20M-1-37

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Liang Tung Fang (梁桐芳), representative of Chung Hwa 中華 青年抗敵救亡團 Youths' Enemy Resistance and National Salvation Group. This individual participated in the National Salvation Volunteer Army in 1932. On 19/10/34 he was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police in the Yoeh Lai Dried Goods Shop, 354 Canton Road, for anti-Japanese terrorist movement and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on November 17 the same year, sentence suspended for two years.

Sung Yuen (陳原), representative of the Youths National 青年救亡同盟会 Salvation League.

Yoh Feng (郁風), Female Youths' War Time Service Group. 青年婦女战时服務團

Under this Committee, there will be four sections:-

Section	Responsible member
General Affairs Section	Chang Yu Liang (張祕良)
Liaison Section	Tsang Shu Shing (章樹猩)
	Zung Ts Liang (鄭子良)
Organization Section	Liang Doong Fang (梁桐芳)
	Sung Yuen (陳原)
Propaganda Section	Sung Kuh Jen (鄭克文)
	Yoh Feng (郁風).

The meeting also decided to undertake the following activities advocating the severance of all relations with Japan:

1. That the local young men's national salvation organizations issued a joint manifesto advocating the severance of all relations with Japan.
2. That the National Government be requested to adopt this measure.
3. That local young men's national salvation organizations

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be urged to each post 500 posters per day on the streets. The posters will bear the following slogans:-

A) Demand that the Government to take steps to enforce the severance of all relations with Japan.

B) If we want to fight to the bitter end, we must sever all relations with Japan.

C) Foreign countries will sympathize with us, if we sever relations with Japan.

D) People should voluntarily sever economic relations with the Japanese.

E) Only by severing all relations with Japan can we obtain the final victory.

F) The Nine-Power Pact Conference must condemn Japan.

G) Oppose all mediations that will be detrimental to the interests of China.

4. That the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance be requested to lead the public in taking oaths in the streets at noon of October 29 swearing to sever all relations with Japan.

5. That the Cultural Circles Race Salvation Association be requested to undertake a movement requesting persons willing to sever relations with Japan to sign their names on a specified form.

6. That the Chinese Chamber of Commerce be requested to instruct various traders association to strictly prohibit their members from purchasing Japanese goods or selling commodities to Japan.

7. That periodicals or other publications issued by the various local organizations be devoted chiefly to the promotion of

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the severance of all relations with Japan.

8. That the Cultural Circles Race Salvation Association be requested to assist in this movement.

9. That a membership fee of $1.00 each be collected from the members to defray expenses for the maintenance of the new body.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D-8157-C

G. 40M-1-40
OTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D8157C/20
17.7.40

Section 1, Special Branch, C.I.D.,

REPORT

Date July 17, 40 19

Subject: Yoeh Sung Dramatic Society - Application for registration and permission to hold charity performances on July 20, 1940.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Registration Approved.

No objection to play being staged on 20/7.

R.M.F.
17/7.

With reference to the attached application of the Yoeh Sung Dramatic Society (越聲樂社), 330 Elgin Road, for registration, enquiries show that this dramatic society was formed in 1934 by some 20 natives of Shaoshing for the purpose of studying old style Shaoshing plays. It was formerly situated in the Louza Theatre, 574 Fokien Road, and removed to the present address in June, 1940. The following are the responsible committee members of the society :-

Sung Mei Ching (孫梅卿),
Compradore of the Siemssem & Krohn, 66 Museum Road.

Woo Yung Chang (吳永長),
Manager of the Zung Tai Silk Cocoon Store, Lane 7, 10 Kin Wo Ka.

Sung Ling Tsiao (沈吟樵),
Sales Manager of the Yung Chong Foong (榮昌望) Coke Factory, 156 Peking Road.

Dien Yung Yuan (田永源),
A staff employee of the Chung I Trust Company, 270 Peking Road.

Wong Sing Jing (王信近),
A gold broker residing at 5 Chun Woo Li, Alabaster Road.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

There is nothing in Special Branch records to the detriment of any of these individuals, nor is anything known against them.

This society does not provide club facilities. Forwarded herewith is another application of the same society for permission to stage charity performances in the Louza Theatre (licensed), 574 Fokien Road, between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and between 8 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on July 20. The programme will consist of six old style Shaoshing plays, which have been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. For each performance, 500 admission tickets will be distributed. They are free of charge, but will be distributed only to those who contributed towards a fund for the purchase of rice and offer of cheap sale to people in Shaoshing. The members of the society are now collecting from their friends and relatives contributions, which, when collected, will be handed by the society to the Shaoshing Seven Hsiens Fellow Countrymen's Association, 330 Elgin Road.

In connection with the programme, Sung Mei Ching (孫梅卿), a committee members of the society, was interviewed at Headquarters at 4 p.m.

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July 16 and warned that nothing of a political or objectionable nature would be allowed.

C. 17/4

Kao Jen-Ken

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. 6122

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Yoeh Sung Dramatic Society.
2. Address 330 Elgin Road.
3. Object To promote mutual friendship and amusement during leisure hours.
4. (a) Date of formation June,1934 (b) Date of Inauguration August, 1934.
5. Promoters: Name Sung Mei-ching Occupation Compradore of the Siemssen & Krohn, 66 Museum Road.
6. Chairman: Name Sung Mei-ching Occupation Compradore.
   Home address Lane 733, 11 Haining Road.
   Bussiness address 66 Museum Road.
7. Committee: Name Woo Yung-chang Occupation
   Sung Ling-tsiao
   Dien Yung-yuan
   Vong Sing-jing.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 28
   Profession of members in general
   Membership fee $2 a month.
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities To stage charity performances.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued on 23.7.40

Signed Sung Mei-ching.
Promoters.

Date Sung Mei-ching.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. D. Foster
D.C. (Special Branch).

25/7.

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date July 11, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Yoeh Sung Amateur Players (Peiping Style) Club

Address : In the Shaoshing Seven Hsiens Fellow Countrymen's Association, Elgin Road.

requesting permission to ~~XXX~~ stage Peiping style performances by members

in (venue) Louza theatre (?) Address not given.

at (time and date) July 20, 1940, for the purpose of raising funds for famine relief at Shaoshing.

Programme, ~~etc. attached~~ and an application for the registration of the Club, etc. attached.

S. I.

Attention.

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號 一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 越聲棄社
2. 地　　址 愛而近路弘興北巷同鄉會
3. 宗　　旨 公餘消遣藉可聯絡情感
4. (甲) 組織日期 念叁年六月
   (乙) 成立日期 念叁年八月
5. 發起人姓名 孫梅卿　職業 典業洋行
6. 主　席姓名 孫梅卿　職業 、、、、
   住　址 海寧路393弄11號
   辦公處 博物院路66號
7. 委員或理事姓名　職業
   吳承長 沈吟樵 田承源 王信近
8. 分　會地址
   負責人 孫梅卿 吳承長 沈吟樵
9. 會員人數 念捌人
   會員之普通職業
   會　　費 按月出之
   補助金
10. 擬舉辦之事業 以茲善業為崇旨
11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否
    登記證號碼及日期

發起人 簽名蓋章 孫梅卿

日期　　主　席 簽名蓋章 孫梅卿

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S.B. D/5754/22
date 22.7.40

Date July 22, 1940.

Subject (in full) Yoeh Sung Dramatic Society - charity performances staged on July 20.

Mad. by D.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

Under the auspices of the Yoeh Sung Dramatic Society, 330 Elgin Road, charity performances were staged in the Louza Theatre, 574 Fokien Road, between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. July 20. Some 600 persons attended each performance.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 22/7/40

Registration No. 6.133

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society
2. Address 395 Moji Road
3. Object To study Peiping style drama
4. (a) Date of formation 2/7/40 (b) Date of Inauguration
5. Promoters: Name Tang Sze Yee Occupation employee of dispensary.
   Pah Soh An stage manager.
   Wong Keng Hung company employee.
6. Chairman: Name Pah Soh An Occupation
   Home address 16 Pah Sien Fang, Rue Kraetzer
   Business address Great World Amusement Resort, Av.Ed.VII.
7. Committee: Name Zao Tseng Piao Occupation drug hong manager.
   Chiang Ying Tsiao Butterfield & Swire employee.
   Woo Tsing Ming merchant.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected 26
   Profession of members in general businessmen.
   Membership fee $2.00 per mensem.
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Certificate issued on 16.7.40

Signed Pah Soh An
Tang Sze Yee
Wong Keng Hung
Promoters.

Date

Pah Soh An
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date July 11, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : "Yung Club" (The Yung Zoe Amateur Players' Association)

Address : 395 Moji Road (Settlement)

requesting permission to ~~hold~~ stage Peiping style performances

by members

in (venue) Kung Sing Theatre, Newchwang Road

at (time and date) July 20, 1940

(Money raised from the sale of admission tickets will be used as sinking fund of the association)

Programme, etc. attached.

S. I.

Attention.

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 永社票房
2. 地　　址 馬崎路395號
3. 宗　　旨 研究平劇與業餘消遣
4. (甲) 組織日期 七月二日
   (乙) 成立日期
5. 發起人姓名 多附名單　職業
6. 主　席姓名 白叔安　職業 商
   住　址 法租界八仙橋八仙坊十六弄
   辦公處 大世界平劇部
7. 委員或理事姓名 多附名單　職業
8. 分　會地　址
   負責人
9. 會員人數 念陸人（多附名單）
   會員之普通職業
   會　　費 按月弍元
   補助金 房租等費均由部負擔若補助免收
10. 擬舉辦之事業
11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否
    登記證號碼及日期

發起人簽名蓋章 白叔安 唐世頤 王耕弘

日期 民國念九年七月十日　主　席簽名蓋章 白叔安

cfp.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D8S-2613
Date 7/7/40

REPORT

Date July 15, 1940.

Subject Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong. *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application for registration from the Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society (永社票房), enquiries show that this society came into existence on July 2, 1940 with the object of studying Peiping style drama. It is established in the home of one ZAO TSENG PIAO (邹贞標), manager of the Lien Hwa Drug Hong and a committee member, 395 Moji Road, the rent being free.

This society consists of twenty-six members who are all business men and employees of local firms. Each is to pay a membership fee of $2.00 per mensem. It is in charge of the following persons :

Pah Soh An (白叔安), manager of the rear stage of the Great World Amusement Resort, Avenue Edward VII.

Tang Sze Yee (唐世頤), assistant to the Purchasing Department of the International Dispensary, 221 Foochow Road.

Wong Keng Hung (王耕弘), employee of the Perfume Department of the China Export, Import & Bank Co., 138 Kiangse Road.

Zao Tseng Piao (邹贞標), manager of the Lien Hwa Drug Hong, 395 Moji Road.

Chiang Ying Tsiao (姜英樵), employee of the Butterfield & Swire, 21 The French Bund.

Woo Tsing Ming (吴俊明), manager of the Tsing Ming Shipping Hong, 59 Kiangse Road.

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There is nothing in Special Branch records to the detriment of the promoters. The society has no club facilities.

The Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society proposes to stage Peiping style drama which is not objectionable in the Keng Sing Theatre, 704 Newchwang Road, between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., July 20. Admission would be granted by tickets which are to be sold at $1.50, $2.00, and $3.00 each. A total of 600 tickets have been prepared. The proceeds would be turned over to the treasury of the association as a sinking fund.

C. 15/7

Koh Wei Kang
D. S. I.

F. 15/7

D.C. (Special Branch).

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
File No. 13815/C.123
23 7 40

Date July 22 1940

Subject (in full) Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society - theatrical performance held on July 20.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Between 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., July 20, Peiping style drama was staged by members of the Yoong Dzo Dramatic Society, 395 Moji Road, in the Keng Sing Theatre, 704 Newchwang Road. About 700 persons were present, nothing objectionable was noticed.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.B) REGISTRY DATED 23/7/40

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch Shadow/

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D87-126
Date 22.7.40

Date July 20 1940

Subject. Shanghai Municipality Bicycle Repair and Hire Trade Association - Application for registration.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application of the Shanghai Municipality Bicycle Repair and Hire Trade Association, 372 Ningpo Road, for registration, enquiries show that the association was formed in February, 1933, by owners of local bicycle repair and hire hongs with the object of promoting mutual friendship in the business. There are some 500 bicycle repair and hire hongs in Shanghai, and up to the present some 140 have joined the association. The association has no office, but only a communication address at 372 Ningpo Road.

The following are the responsible committee members of the association :-

LEE VOONG DING (李鳳亭), owner of the Lee Shing Kao (李興亭) Bicycle Hong, 8 Rue Amiral Bayle.

LEE SHAO SZ (李孝時), owner of the Wong Shing Yih (王興業) Bicycle Hong, 372 Ningpo Road.

WONG TSOONG YIH (王重業), owner of the Wong Shing Yih (王興業) Bicycle Hong, 601 Route Pere Robert.

ZEE CHUNG LIANG (徐忠良), owner of the Sing Doong Shing (新同興) Bicycle Hong, 328 Burkill Road.

YUE MING SING (寓鳴陞), owner of the Hoong Tai (鴻泰) Bicycle Hong, 872 Sinza Road.

Approved.
R.W.
25/7.

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There is nothing in Special Branch records to their detriment nor is anything known against them.

This association is in possession of two certificates, one with No."Tsuh" 126 issued on 10-2-33 by the local Tangpu and the other with No."Saung" 189 issued on 18-1-34 by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the now defunct Shanghai City Government.

This association does not provide club facilities.

D.O "A" 22/4

Kao Jen-lan
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Registration No. 2126

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Bicycle Repair & Hire Trade Association.
2. Address 372 Ningpo Road.
3. Object To promote welfare among members.
4. (a) Date of formation December, 1932 (b) Date of Inauguration Febr ary, 1933.
5. Promoters: Name Lee Feng-ding Occupation owner of the Lee Shing Chong Bicycle Repair & Hire Hong, 808 Rue Amiral Bayle.
6. Chairman: Name Lee Shao-dzu Occupation Owner of the Yong Shing Nyih Bicycle Repair & Hire Hong, 372 Ningpo Road.
   Home address -
   Bussiness address 372 Ningpo Road (Tel. 92581).
7. Committee: Name Wong Tsoong-nyih Occupation Owner of Wong Shing Nyih Hong, 601 Route Pere Robert
   Zee Chung-liang Owner of Sing Doong Shing Hong, 328 Burkill Road.
   Yu Hung-sung Owner of Hung Tai Hong, 872 Sinza Road.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 140
   Profession of members in general owners of bicycle repair and hire hongs.
   Membership fee $0.50 a month.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities -
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or Cit, Government Yes.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued Tangpu "Tseh 126 issued on 10/2/1933. Bureau "Saung" 189 issued on 18/1/1934.

Certificate renewed on 26.7.40

Signed Lee Feng-ding.
Promoters.

Date June 13, 1940.

Lee Shao-dzu.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed T Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Gracie
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Rud Clarke
D.C. (Special Branch). 24/7.

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 上海市修租脚踏車業同業公會
2. 地　　址 英租界甯波路三七二號
3. 宗　　旨 維護同業公共福利
4. (甲) 組織日期 民國廿一年十二月
   (乙) 成立日期 民國廿二年二月
5. 發起人姓名 李鳳亭　職業 李興昌車行　貝勒路四〇八號
6. 主席姓名 李孝時　職業 王興業車行　寧波路三七二號
   住址
   辦公處 英租界寧波路三七二號　電話 92581號
7. 委員或理事姓名 王重華　職業 王興業車行　住金神父路六〇一號
   徐忠良　新同興車行　住白克路小菜場前面
   賈鳴陞　鴻泰車行　住新閘路八七二號
8. 分會地址
   負責人
9. 會員人數 一四〇戶
   會員之普通職業 修租車行
   會　　費 每月半元
   補助金
10. 擬舉辦之事業 習力過貧民及同業識字學校

11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否 市黨部 社會局登記
    登記證號碼及日期 市黨部於民國廿二年二月十日黨執字一二號發許可証
    社會局於民國廿三年一月十八日黨商字一八九號証書

發起人 簽名蓋章 李鳳亭

日期 民國廿九年六月十日　主席 簽名蓋章 李孝時 李孝時印

FM. 2
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CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 867 C. 127
Date

Date July 22 19 40

Subject. Shanghai Municipality Monks Adjustment Committee - application for registration

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application for registration from the Shanghai Municipality Monks Adjustment Committee (上海特別市僧衆聯合整理委員會), 577 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road, enquiries show that this committee came into existence on June 5, 1940 with a communication address at the Kwang Ling An (廣靈菴), a temple located at 577 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road. It is promoted by the following monks :

LIH DING	(立 定),	residing at 395 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
SIAO FENG	(筱 峰),	residing at 417 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
YUNG LIANG	(榮 量),	residing at 95 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
TSI HANG	(濟 航),	residing at 422 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
ZUNG TUNG	(潤 通),	residing at 179 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
ZANG SAN	(常 山),	residing at 179 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
TSO LING	(竹 嶺),	residing at 303 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
TEH WEI	(德 慧),	residing at 532 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
Zung DAO	(仁 濤),	residing in the Tai Ping Sz (太平寺), a temple at 863 Chengtu Road.

The committee claims to have a membership

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 9/6/7660

D.C. 122
17 7 40

Registration No. 6.127

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4578 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Monks Adjustment Committee.
2. Address Kwang Ling An, 577 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
3. Object To uphold good discipline among monks
4. (a) Date of formation 5/6/40 (b) Date of Inauguration 1/7/40
5. Promoters: Name Siao Feng Occupation monk
   Zung Tung "
   Yung Liang "
   Tsi Hang "
6. Chairman: Name Lih Ding Occupation "
   Home address 95 East Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
   Business address 577 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road.
7. Committee: Name Tso Ling Occupation
   Teh Wei
   Zang San
   Zung Dao
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected 60
   Profession of members in general monks
   Membership fee $0.50 per mensem
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities To give free medical treatment to members.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Certificate issued on 9.7.40

Signed Siao Feng Yung Liang
Zung Tung Tsi Hang
Promoters.

Date

Lih Ding
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S.I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

R.W. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date June 6,1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Shanghai Municipality Buddhist Monks Reorganization Committee.

Address : 577 Sz Vung Li, Sinza and Tatung Roads.

requesting permission ~~to~~ for registration.

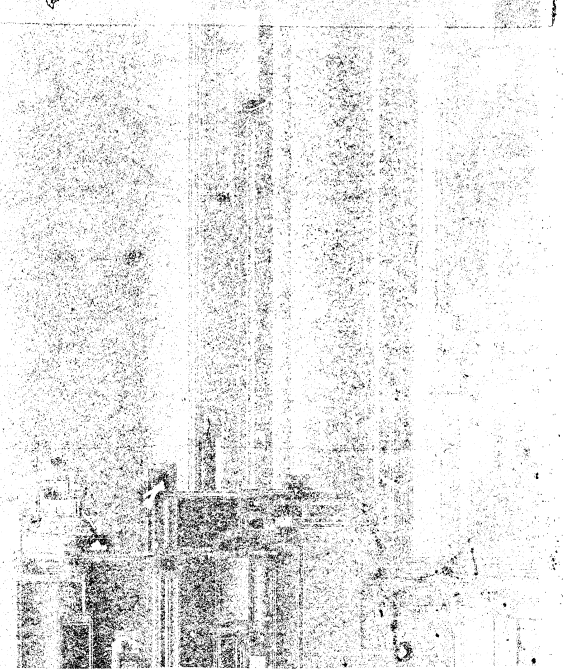
in (venue)

at (time and date)

Programme, etc. attached,

B. I.

Attention.



登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 上海特別市僧衆聯合整理委員會
2. 地址 新閘大通路斯文里五七七號廣慧庵內
3. 宗旨 聯合僧衆整理教規
4. (甲) 組織日期 六月五日
   (乙) 成立日期 七月一日
5. 發起人 姓名 筱峰 證通 榮量 職業 佛教
6. 主席 姓名 僧立定 職業 佛教
   住址 東斯文里九十五号
   辦公處 斯文里五七七号
7. 委員或理事 姓名 竹菊 德慧 岸山 仁濤 職業 佛教
8. 分會地址
   負責人
9. 會員人數 六拾人
   會員之普通職業 各寺院念佛拜懺
   會費 發會員大洋五角
   補助金 弍百伍拾元
10. 擬舉辦之事業 施診施藥施材
11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否
    登記證號碼及日期

發起人 簽名蓋章 筱峰 證通 榮量 岸山 仁濤

日期 主席 簽名蓋章 立定

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1. Special Branch, Section "A"

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
File No. D.875 C.129

Date July 26 1940

Subject Nanyang Model Middle School Alumni Association - application for registration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Reference the attached application for registration from the Nanyang Model Middle School Alumni Association, (南洋模範中學校友會) enquiries show that the association was formed in July, 1933, by the ex-students of the Nanyang Model Middle School for the purpose of promoting mutual friendship. It has no official office but maintains a communication office on the School premises, 200 Route Prosper Paris which was recently removed to Room 324, Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road, the business office of the Chairman of the Association. The removal, according to letter addressed to the Municipal Police on July 25 (attached), is for the convenience of its members, the majority of them being residents of the International Settlement.

The association has a total of approximately 400 members, about half of whom are at present in Shanghai. No membership subscriptions are collected, but each member is required to pay $2 on joining.

The affairs of the association are managed by an executive committee, consisting of the following persons :-

WOO SZ DONG (武書榮) (Chairman), age 29, native of Tinghai, employee of Lien Mei Tobacco Leaf Company, Room 324 Hardoon Building, Nanking Road.

SUNG CHI YIEN (沈企賢), age 28, native of Huchow, employee of Yangtszepoo Office of Liddel Brothers.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/7/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

DONG YIEN WU (唐 賢武), age 28, native of Kwangtung, principal of Chiao Tung Model Middle School, Nanyang Road.

LI MING TSI (李 明濟), age 29, native of Chinkiang, employee of Avenue Joffre Branch of the Bank of Communications, residing at 135 Route Prosper Paris.

CHOW YU TSENG (周 宇震), age 25, native of Tsungming, employee of Nyi Tai Shing Coal Briquette Factory, 353 Markham Road.

PAN SHIUNG TS (潘 勳之), age 25, native of Hangchow, student, Chiao Tung University, residing at Lane 820, 7 Rue Ratard.

DONG KENG (唐 庚), age 22, native of Huchow, student, Chiao Tung University, residing at 199/8 Ziao Jao Road, Nantao.

There is nothing in Special Branch records detrimental to any of the above mentioned persons.

The association provides no club facilities for the recreation of its members.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Registration No. 6.129

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Nanyang Model Middle School Alumni Association
2. Address Room 324, Nardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road.
3. Object Promotion of friendship among ex-students of the school.
4. (a) Date of formation July, 1933 (b) Date of Inauguration Sept. 1, 1933
5. Promoters: Name Woo Sz Dong Occupation Merchant
   Pan Shiung Ts Student
6. Chairman: Name Woo Sz Dong Occupation Merchant
   Home address Lane 510, 20 Rue tenant de la Tour.
   Bussiness address Lien Mei Tobacco Co., Room 324, 233 Nanking Road
7. Committee: Name Sung Chi Yien Occupation Merchant
   Dong Yien Woo "
   Li Ming Tsi "
   Pan Shiung Ts Student
   Dong Keng "
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address Nil
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected 430 (200 of whom are at present in Shanghai)
   Profession of members in general merchants and students
   Membership fee $2 entrance fee.
   Subsidies Nil
10. Proposed activities
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government No.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Certificate issued on 30.7.40

Signed Woo Sz Dong Pang Shiung Ts
Promoters.

Date July 8, 1940. Woo Sz Dong
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. B.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

R. W. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 南洋模範中學校校友會
2. 地　　址 姚主教路200號南洋模範中學校
3. 宗　　旨 聯絡校友感情
4. (甲) 組織日期 民國二十二年七月
   (乙) 成立日期 民國二十二年九月一日
5. 發起人姓名 武書棠　職業 商　潘勤之　求學
6. 主　席姓名 武書棠　職業 商
   住　址 拉都路510弄20號
   辦公處 南京路233號聯美煙草公司電話18283
7. 委員或理事姓名 沈企賢　職業 商　唐賢武　職業學
   李明濟　職業商　周宇宸　職業商
   潘勤之　求學　唐庚　求學
8. 分　會地址 無
   負責人 無
9. 會員人數 438人 尚須招200餘人
   會員之普通職業 多數尚在求學
   會　費 每會員入會時納會券弐元 現存會券共百餘元
   補助金 無
10. 擬舉辦之事業

11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否 未曾
    登記證號碼及日期

潘勤之

發起人 簽名蓋章 武書棠

日期 念玖年七月八日　主　席 簽名蓋章 武書棠

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date received: July 25, 1940.

Attached is a letter received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Alumni Association of Nanyang Model Middle School

Address : Route Prosper Paris, French Concession

reporting change of communication addresses which are now as follows:-

(A) Lien Mei Tobacco Co., Room 324, No. 233 Nanking Road, or

(B) P.O. Box No. 1666.

S. I.

Attention.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

Section I, Special Branch.

REGISTRY

REPORT

Date August 23, 1940.

Subject (in full) Chun Ying Lien Kwan Association - theatrical performances held in Carlton Theatre on August 21 and 22.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong. *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

Under the auspices of the Chun Ying Lien Kwan Association, Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch, Peiping style drama was held in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 1.45 p.m. and 5.40 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 12 m.n. August 21, and between 7 p.m. and 11.40 p.m. August 22. Approximately 700 persons were present on each occasion. Nothing objectionable was noticed during the performance.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

RECEIVED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 23/8/40

cfp.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
D. 8157-C131
Quarters 40

Date August 17, 1940

Subject Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association - application for permission to hold Peiping Style Drama in Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong, *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan.

The Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association, Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch, requests Police permission to hold Peiping style drama in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 7.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., August 22, in addition to the theatrical performance to be held on August 21. The programme has been examined and found to contain nothing objectionable.

This association is in possession of Registration Certificate C-131 issued by the Municipal Police.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

HL 17/8

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Sent, 18/8 am.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/8/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 6/4/6h1

REPORT

Date August 9 1940

Subject Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association - application for permission to hold Peiping Style Drama in Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crowford

Registered, no objection.
Copy to "D.C. B"
marked approved
Rudy
9/8.

Sent 9/8

The Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association, Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch, is applying to hold Peiping style drama in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and from 7.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. August 21. The synopses have been examined and found to contain nothing objectionable.

According to Mr. HWA TSENG YAR (華震亞), one of the promoters, the Association has prepared 827 tickets, of which 127 are to be sold at $5.00 each, 267 at $3.00 each and 433 at $1.00 each. These tickets will be sold by members of the society among their relatives and friends. After deducting the necessary expenses for the performance, the proceeds will be contributed to the Sz Sze An Primary School (時思庵小學校) at Taichong. He gave an assurance that no undesirable matter would be introduced into the performance.

The Association is in possession of registration certificate C.131 issued by the Police.

FILE C 9/8.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date August 8,1940.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Chung Ying Lien Hwa Club

Address: 540/10 Avenue Foch.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances

in (venue) the Carlton Theatre, Park Road.

at (time and date) August 21, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 7613
No. S. B. D. 815
Date 2. 8. 40

Date July 31 1940

Subject Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association - application for registration

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application for registration from the Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association (群英聯歡社), enquiries show that this association came into existence on January 10, 1940. It is established in the home of Mr. TSEU CHIH SUNG (周 吉 蓀), one of the promoters, at Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch, the rent being free. It has twenty-three members consisting for the most part of business men whose object is to study Peiping style drama for the purpose of amusement.

The association is in charge of the following promoters :

MR. TSEU CHIH SUNG	(周 吉 蓀), broker of the Business Department of the Cumming K. M. & Co., 16 Central Road.
MR. WONG CHING ZIANG	(王 慶 祥), son of the manager of the Tuck Loong Cigarette Factory, 590 Range Road.
MR. TSANG TAI TSENG	(張 載 春), manager of the Yung Liang Electric Bulb Factory, Lane 577, 161 Connaught Road.
MR. HWA TSENG YAR	(華 震 亜), in charge Business Department of the Yung Liang Electric Bulb Factory, Lane 577, 161 Connaught Road.

There is nothing in Special Branch records to the detriment of the promoters. The association has no ping-pong table or other club facilities.

Loh Wei Kong.

D. C. (Special Branch) D. S. I.

Approved, copy to E.O. "A"

R.M.P. 1/8.

Sent

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY 2/8/40

C.I.8. 1/8.

Registration No. 6131

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Chun Ying Lien Hwan Association
2. Address Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch
3. Object To study Peiping style drama.
4. (a) Date of formation ..... (b) Date of Inauguration 10/1/40
5. Promoters: Name Wong Ching Ziang Occupation businessman
   Tseu Chih Sung Company employee.
   Tsang Tai Tseng Electric bulb factory manager.
6. Chairman: Name Tse Chih Sung Occupation .....
   Home address Lane 540, 10 Avenue Foch
   Business address 16 Central Road.
7. Committee: Name Tsang Tai Tseng Occupation .....
   Hwa Tseng Yar Businessman.
   Wong Ching Ziang
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 23
   Profession of members in general business men.
   Membership fee $3.00
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities .....
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government .....
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued .....

Certificate issued on 3.8.40

Signed Wong Ching Ziang
Promoters.

Date .....

Tseu Chih Sung
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed T Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended~~

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. 1.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

R. W. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 摩美聯歡社
2. 地址 福煦路五四〇弄十號
3. 宗旨 增進友誼聯絡感情研究平劇作業餘之消遣
4. (甲) 組織日期 民國二十八年十二月初
   (乙) 成立日期 民國二十九年一月十日
5. 發起人姓名 王慶祥 職業 德隆烟廠 靶子路五九〇號
6. 主席姓名 周吉孫 職業 開明洋行 中央路十六號
   住址 福煦路五四〇弄十號
   辦公處 同上
7. 委員或理事姓名 張載春 職業 永亮電燈泡廠 康脫脫先路五七弄一六一號
   上午辦公時電話 三六三三六 住宅電話 九三七五四
   並任 樂文集票房經濟委員 辦公電話 九三九九〇
8. 分會地址 暫無
   負責人 同上
9. 會員人數 額定五十人 現有會員二十人 又三人
   會員之普通職業 銀錢業 地產 棉紗 醬園 律務等
   會費 每個月分拾元五元貳元三種 夏季免徵
   補助金 暫無
10. 擬舉辦之事業 利用業餘時間為社會公益團體或慈善團體作力能之效力

11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否 未曾
    登記證號碼及日期 同上

發起人簽名蓋章 王慶祥

日期 七月廿六日 主席簽名蓋章 周吉孫

FORM No. 5
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3

S. 1. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date September 17, 1940.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society - a social meeting held on September 14.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

Theatrical performances were staged on the premises of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramati Society, 119 Jinkee Road, between 8 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. September 14. Some 100 persons who are members and families of the society, attended.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

FILE
17/9

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 18/ 9/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-8-40
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 9, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society - to hold a social meeting on September 14.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

Copy to D.O. "A"
Sent, 10/9.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society is arranging to stage performances in its office, 4th floor, 119 Jinkee Road, between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., September 14. It is expected that some 100 members and their families will be present. Admission will be free of charge. The main purpose is the organising of a reunion of members and their families.

The programme will consist of dramas entitled "A cup of milk" (一杯牛奶), "After Twilight" (黄昏以後), and "Departure" (走). The scripts of these dramas have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. Yeu Pah-chun (游伯群), a committee member, when interviewed on September 8, was, however, warned that no political or other objectionable matter would be allowed.

The society holds Registration Certificate No. C130.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

10/9

(...) REGISTRY
DATE 10/9/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D.S.I. 7C/130
29 7 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date July 29, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society - Application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Approved.
RWY
29/7

Reference Special Branch report dated July 17th, 1940, on the above subject, D.S.I. Logan and D.I. Kao Yen Ken visited the premises occupied by the Society at Rooms 73-76, 4th floor, 119 Jinkee Road at 6 p.m., July 27th, 1940, and found same to consist of three small rooms. One room is fitted with a small stage and some chairs, another contains two sofas, two desks and a few chairs and the third which is small, is used as a store room for stage property, etc. Only four members of the Society were present, two of whom were rehearsing Peiping Drama while the remaining two were looking on. The rooms were devoid of any club facilities.

29/7

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 29/7/40

FM. 2
G. AGM-1-40
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D.815-C130
29.7.40

S. B. Section I, Special French Station

REPORT

Date July 17, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society - Application for registration.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society, Rooms 73-76, 4th floor, 119 Jinkee Road, for registration, enquiries show that it is an organization sponsored by the Personnel Department of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, 50 Ningpo Road, for the entertainment of its employees. There are 100 members all of whom are employees of the Bank. They pay $1.00 each per mensem, the bank management being responsible for the defraying of the balance of the expenses of the society. This society consists of three sections, namely, (1) Peiping Drama Section, (2) Quinsan Drama Section and (3) Modern Drama Section. The four rooms occupied by the society have sliding partitions and comprise of a stage platform and auditorium. There are no club facilities.

Yeu Pah Chun (游伯群), Assistant Manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, is in charge of the society. Under him there are sectional executives as follows :-

Peiping Drama Section :

Chwang Meng Wen (莊孟文), a senior employee in the Trust Department of the bank, residing at 189 Mandalay Road.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 29/7/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Zung Tsoong Zai (盛宗才),
a senior employee of the Personnel Department, residing at 124 Rue Frelupt.

Eu Hung Ziang (區鴻翔),
Chief of the General Affairs Department, residing at 19 Lai Teh Fang, Avenue Joffre.

Quinsan Drama Section :

Zung Tsoong Zai (盛宗才),
a senior employee of the Personnel Department, residing at 124 Rue Frelupt.

Chang Yah Foo (張亞夫),
a senior employee of the General Affairs Department, residing at 13 Lai Teh Fang, Avenue Joffre.

Chen Pao Teh (陳寶德),
an employee of the Trust Department, residing in Room 7, 5th floor, 50 Ningpo Road.

Modern Drama Section :

Ju Ming Chu (瞿民初),
an employee of the General Affairs Department of the China Travel Service sponsored by the bank, residing at 49 Kong Ka Jao, off Jessfield Road, O.O.I.



FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chao Yeu Dong （邵友棠）,
an employee of the Foreign Affairs Department, residing at 84 Rue Frelupt.

Hsu Dah Hwei （徐達奥）,
an employee of the Accounting Department, residing in the bank dormitory at 87 Kiaochow Road.

There is nothing in Special Branch records against any of these individuals.

C 18/7

Kao Jen-Ken
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM No. 3
G. 9[illegible]10

N.H.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I. Special Br. No. S. B. Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 457-C/35

REPORT

Date September 9, 1940.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Experimental & Drama Society - stages performance in Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

The Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society, Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour, staged, as arranged, the play entitled "The Three Stages at a Village on a River, Woodcutting, Fishing and Farming" in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. September 8. Some 800 persons attended.

Observation was kept during the performance but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

9/9

CHECKED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 9/9/40

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. D. 857-C 135

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 7, 40

Subject Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society - performance in Carlton Theatre postposed from September 1 to September 8

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan

The Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society, Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour, originally arranged to stage a drama entitled "Three Stages at a Village on a River, Woodcutting, Fishing and Farming" (江村三拍) in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. September 1, 1940. The performance failed to materialize at the scheduled time, because of the Carlton Theatre requiring its hall for its own use on that date. The performance has therefore been postponed to September 8th between 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon, at the original venue.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

B

Sents, 7/9.

FILE

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 7/9/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1.40 GTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY File 8957-C13S- 28. 8. 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 27, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society - Application for registration - proposed performance on September 1, 1940.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih. *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

With reference to the attached application from the Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society (上海實驗歌劇團) for registration, enquiries show that this organization was inaugurated on May 14, 1940, and has for its object the study of the art of singing and the drama. It has an office at Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour and maintains a communication address in the Settlement, c/o Lawyer Woo Tsoo Liang (吳楚梁), Yien Yieh Bank Building, 280 Peking Road.

The society is an amateur organization, having some twenty members at present. The membership fee is $1.00 per month. The following are the responsible persons of the body :-

Wei Paung Han (魏邦翰) (Chairman), age 23, native of Tientsin, residing at Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour.

Lu Jao Chung (呂喬鍾), age 24, native of Ningpo, residing 5 Sz An Li, Brenier de Montmorand. Formerly employed at the Crystal Skating Rink, corner of Weihaiwei Road and Avenue Foch.

Tsai Ping Pah (蔡冰白), age 28, playwright, native of Hupeh, residing at Lane 440, 8 Rue Prelupt.

Copies sent to D.O.'s 'A' + 'B' and Officers i/c Central + Linga, 27/8.

RECEIVED BY (S.) REGISTRY DATE 28/8/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mao Tih Ming (毛鉄民), age 18, native of Hangchow, residing at 161 Lloyd Road. Employee of Voh Shing (復興) Building Contractors, Rue Tenant de la Tour.

Woo Ih Ping (胡一萍), age 20, native of Shanghai, residing at 16 Avenue Joffre. Graduate of Ecole Municipale Franco-Chinoise. Employee of Zay Kee (瑞記) Bicycle Co., Avenue Edward VII.

There is nothing in Special Branch records to their detriment.

The society has been registered with the French Police and is in possession of Registration Certificate No.A.2234 dated June 27, 1940.

The Shanghai Chorus & Drama Society is arranging to stage a drama entitled "Three Stages at a Village on a River, Woodcutting, Fishing and Farming" (江村三拍) in the Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, between 9 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. September 1, 1940. The scripts of the play have been examined and found to contain nothing objectionable. A total of 850 tickets have been prepared

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

of which 400 are priced at $2.00 each, 250 at $1.50 each and 200 at $0.80 each. The proceeds thus obtained will be donated towards the funds of the society.

Mr. Lu Jao Chung, responsible member of the society, was interviewed at Special Branch Headquarters, on August 25, when he gave an assurance that nothing of a political or objectionable nature would be introduced into the functions.

Dan Lien-pih
D. I.

27/8

D. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. C 135

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Experimental Chorus & Drama Society.
2. Address Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour, F.C.
3. Object To study the art of singing and drama.
4. (a) Date of formation 5/4/40 (b) Date of Inauguration 14/5/40
5. Promoters: Name Wei Paung Han Occupation Merchant
6. Chairman: Name Wei Paung Han Occupation "
   Home address Lane 444, 53 Rue Tenant de la Tour.
   Bussiness address Foh Sing Bldg. Contractor, 110 " "
7. Committee: Name Wei Paung Han Occupation Merchant
   Mao Tih Ming "
   Tsai Ping Pah playwright.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address Communication address c/o Lawyer Woo Tsoo Liang, Yien Yieh Bank Building, 280 Peking Road. Tel. 19890.
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected 20.
   Profession of members in general Cinema, building construction, etc.
   Membership fee $1 per month.
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities Staging of dramas and singing.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government No
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Certificate issued on 28.8.40

Signed Wei Paung Han
Promoters.

Date August 14, 1940

Wei Paung Han
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed T Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

W Logan
Officer i/c S. 1.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

R W Locke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

27/5/40

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 上海實驗歌劇團
2. 地址 拉都路444弄53号(法租界)
3. 宗旨 以研究歌劇研究歌劇為宗旨
4. (甲) 組織日期 四月三日
   (乙) 成立日期 五月十四日
5. 發起人姓名 魏邦翰 職業 商
6. 主席姓名 魏邦翰 職業 〃
   住址 拉都路如榮坊(444弄)53号
   辦公處 拉都路110号 復兴营造廠
7. 委員或理事姓名 魏邦翰 職業 商
   毛铁民 〃
   张永良 著作人
   吕奇群 〃
8. 分會地址 北京路盐業大楼3楼
   負責人 吳蓮梁律師 14、(通訊處)
9. 會員人數 二十人
   會員之普通職業 音樂電影戲劇畢業法律商
   會費 每月一元
   補助金 或自己、每年貳拾元
10. 擬舉辦之事業 公演歌劇

11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否 否
    登記證號碼及日期

發起人簽名蓋章 魏邦翰

日期 八月十四日 主席簽名蓋章 魏邦翰

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date August 17,1940.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Shanghai Practical Dramatic Group

Address: Lane 444, House 53, Rue de la Tour (Tenant)

requesting permission to hold theatrical performance

in (venue) Carlton Theatre

at (time and date) August 23,1940.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

FM. 2
G. 40M-7-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1. Special Branch, Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 152-C 186
Date 29 8 40

REPORT

Date August 28 19 40

Subject Shanghai Municipality Books and Stationery Dealers' Association - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

The Shanghai Municipality Books and Stationery Dealers' Association (上海市書籍文具雜貨業同業公會), was formerly situated in the premises of the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society, Small West Gate, Nantao. It came into existence in March, 1935 and was registered with the defunct local Tangpu (Registration Certificate No. 413).

Following the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, the association ceased functioning until July, 1940, when a communication office was established in the Bong Lai (逢萊) Books and Stationery Shop, 620 Weihaiwei Road. It claims to have seventy-six members, all being proprietors of local books and stationery shops. Of this number, about 50 shops are situated in the Settlement while the remainder are in the French Concession. The members are required to pay a monthly fee ranging from $1.00 to $3.00 to the association in accordance with the extent of business done. The object is to promote mutual friendship and protect the common interests of members against irregularities. This association is now in charge of an executive committee of nine persons:

1. WAUNG LOONG TSAO (汪龍超) - Chairman, proprietor of the Chien Suh (建設) Books and Stationery Shop, 102 Rue Eugene Bard. Tel.No.83342.

2. ZUNG SAN TSEU (陳三泗) - proprietor of the Poh Lai (博萊) Books and Stationery Shop, 599 Avenue Joffre. Tel. No. 86217.

Issue certificate.
Rudy
28/8

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/8/40

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

5. HSU ZUNG CHEU (許仁就) - proprietor of the Bong Lai (蓬萊) Books and Stationery Shop, 620 Weihaiwei Road. Tel. No. 37280.

4. CHIANG MOO YIEN (姜慕成) - proprietor of the Hung Vung (宏文) Books and Stationery Shop, 514 Avenue Road. Tel. No. 30568.

5. KING YOONG ZIANG (金永祥) - proprietor of the Soo Sing (蘇新) Books and Stationery Shop, 1998 Avenue Haig. Tel. No. 75983.

6. TSEU VONG KWEI (徐文瓊) - Proprietor of the Vung Wei (文惠) Books and Stationery Shop, 291 Foochow Road. Tel. No. 95547.

7. YIEN KAN ZUNG (袁欽成) - proprietor of the Yuan Tung (遠東) Books and Stationery Shop, 1036 Avenue Road. Tel. No. 35918 also owner of the Hung Vung Zung Kee (宏文成記) Books and Stationery Shop, 614 Avenue Road. Tel. No.62231.

8. TSEU KUO TSING (鄒國清) - proprietor of the Tung Nan (東南) Books and Stationery Shop, 269 Route Tenant de la Tour. Tel. No.70957.

9. SOONG TSE SHIEN (宋志軒) - proprietor of the Hwa Zung (華成) Books and Stationery Shop, 400 Foochow Road. Tel. No. 97312.

There is nothing in Special Branch records to the detriment of the committee members. The association has no club facilities.

Rob Wei Kong
D. S. -.

D. C. (Special Branch).

WK 28/8/[illegible]

Registration No. C 136

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization: Shanghai Municipality Books and Stationery Dealers' Association
2. Address: 620 Weihaiwei Road
3. Object: To promote friendship and safeguard common interests of members.
4. (a) Date of formation: March, 1935 (b) Date of Inauguration: March, 1936.
5. Promoters: Name: Zung San Tseu — Occupation: Owner of books and stationery shop
   Hsu Zung Cheu — "
   Waung Loong Tsao — "
   Chiang Moo Yien — "
6. Chairman: Name: Waung Loong Tsao — Occupation:
   Home address: 102 Rue Eugene Bard
   Bussiness address: -do-
7. Committee: Name: King Yoong Ziang — Occupation:
   Tseu Vung Kwei
   Yien Kan Zung
   Tseu Kuo Tsing
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address: -
   Officer-in-charge: -
9. Total membership expected: 76
   Profession of members in general: proprietors of books and stationery shops
   Membership fee: $3.00; $2.00; $1.00
   Subsidies: -
10. Proposed activities:
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government: Registered with Tangpu
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued: No.413 issued on 20/3/35.

Certificate issued 30.8.40

Signed Zung San Tseu, Hsu Zung Cheu, Waung Loong Tsao, Chiang Moo Yien
Promoters.

Date 14. 8. 40.

Waung Loong Tsao
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Officer i/c S. 1.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch). 28/8/40

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date August 15,1940.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Shanghai Municipality Book and Stationery Dealers Association

Address: 620 Weihaiwei Road.

requesting permission for registration with S. M. P.

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

KWC
FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8157-C137
Date 29. 8. 40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28, 19 40.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Sauce and Wine Shop Owners' Association - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

*See also N 100

Issue certificate.
R.W.Y.
29/8.

The Shanghai Municipality Sauce and Wine Shop Owners' Association (上海市醬油烟酒業同業公會), came into existence in August, 1930, with an address at Yue Yuan Road, Nantao. It was registered with the former local Kuomintang Headquarters and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the defunct Shanghai City Government. The certificates issued by the authorities were lost during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

The association in question ceased functioning shortly after the outbreak of the hostilities. In May, 1940, an office was established at 36 Yah Woo Li, Park Road, and 355 out of some 500 proprietors of the local sauce and wine shops registered with the association. They pay a monthly fee of $0.60 to $2.00 according to the extent of their business done. It is the object of the association to safeguard the common interests of members against irregularities in the trade.

The association is now in charge of an executive committee of the following persons :

Li Kwang Tseng (李廣珍)	Chairman, proprietor of the Yuan Yue Sauce and Wine Shop, 871 Sinza Road.
Van Tung Sung (苑東生)	standing committee member, proprietor of the Dah Loong Sing (大隆新) Sauce and Wine Shop, 596 North Kiangse Road.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/8/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Han Sing Wei (魏星濱)	standing committee member, proprietor of the Chung Shing (中興) Sauce and Wine Shop, 866 Tiendong Road.
Sung Woo (徐武)	proprietor of the Foh Shing (復興) Sauce and Wine Shop, 213 Route Magy.
Ning Kwang Ching (寧光卿)	proprietor of the Heng Kong Ziang (恒康象) Sauce and Wine Shop, 625 Honan Road.
Sung Vee Yar (沈維亞)	proprietor of the Yan Tseng Yuan (鴛香源) Sauce and Wine Shop, 44 Rue Lemaire.
Fang Kuh Ling (方克齡)	proprietor of the Yuan Shing Ziang (源興祥) Sauce and Wine Shop, 2 Route des Soeurs.

There is nothing in Special Branch records concerning members of the executive committee. This association has no club facilities.

29/8

Loh Wei Kang.
D. S. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

Registration No. C 137

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Sauce and Wine Shop Owners' Association
2. Address 36 Yah Woo Li, Park Road
3. Object To safeguard common interests of members against irregularities
4. (a) Date of formation August, 1930 (b) Date of Inauguration August, 1930.
5. Promoters: Name Li Kwang Tseng Occupation Sauce & Wine Shop owner.
   Van Tung Sung "
   Han Sing Wei "
6. Chairman: Name Li Kwang Tseng Occupation "
   Home address 871 Sinza Road
   Bussiness address "
7. Committee: Name Han Sing Wei Occupation
   Van Tung Sung
   Li Kwang Tseng, etc.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 355
   Profession of members in general owners of sauce & wine shops.
   Membership fee $2.00; $1.50; $1.00; $0.60
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government yes
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued lost during local hostilities in 1937.

Certificate issued 30.8.40

Signed .....
Promoters.

Date .....

Li Kwang Tseng
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended~~

W. Logan A.S.I.
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

R. W. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

29/8/40

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date July 29, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Shanghai Sausage and Wine Shop Owners' Association

Address : 36 Yah Woo Li, Park Road.

~~requesting permission to hold~~ :

Applying for registration with S.M. Police.

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Application ~~Programme, etc.~~ attached,

S. I.

Attention.

30/7

D.I.Col

30/7

D 8157-C/38

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40
CTH

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. 19 [illegible] D 8157-C/38

REPORT

Date October 8, 1940. c/o

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild - attack by labour union elements.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the query of D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached report on the subject of an attack made by a number of loafers on the Food Contractors' Guild, Lane 155, 40 Kaifeng Road, enquiries show that since that attack made on September 28, nothing further has been seen or heard of the attackers. The Guild is functioning as usual.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED
(C.C.) REGISTRY
DATE 9/10/40

FM. 23
6.3000.5.40.

Divisional Office " C "

October 4th 1940.

D.C. (Divisions).

Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild--attack made upon.

With reference to the letter of September 30, from the above guild, addressed to the Special Branch, complaining of an attack being made upon their premises by a number of loafers, this incident forms the subject of West Hongkew F.I.R. 1843/40 which is attached herewith.

In consequence of the lack of information coupled with the non-cooperative attitude of the complainant the report was forwarded for classification pending developments.

The report was duly submitted to Headquarters with an endorsement by me that it be passed to D.C. (Special Branch) for information.

Divisional Officer "C" Division.

FM. 12
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 8157-C/37

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 1. 19 40.

Subject. Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild - attacked by members of defunct union.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The attached letter was received through the post at Headquarters on Sept. 30th., 1940, from the Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild and contains the following information :

"At 7 p.m. Sept. 28, some ten Chinese of the loafertype visited the Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild, Lane 155, 40 Kaifeng Road, and destroyed the desks and chairs of the guild with axes. On departing those people intimated that the committee members of the guild should be careful in regard to the function of the "union". Enquiries made from the guild staff, ascertained that the assailants are members of the defunct Restaurant Employees' Union, which was formerly located at 9 Teh Yu Li, Yunnan Road, but following suppression by the Municipal Police, removed to 35 Taih Zuan Ka, Nantao. Because of lack of support from the local restaurant workers, the union suspended activities in May, 1940, but the union promoters recently planned to resuscitate the activities of the union.

The Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild is registered with the S.M.P., Certificate No. C.-138.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

R.Y. (Ex No.) Apparently not reported at W. H. Sta.
R.I.C.
1/10.

D.C. "C"
Any report made at West Bangkok station please

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
2 - OCT. 1940
(DIVISIONS)

X See D 8157 C/37

TRANSLATION

September 30, 1940.

To Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

At about 7 p.m., September 28, more than ten desperadoes, armed with weapons, entered the offices of this guild and, without any explanation, they damaged articles of furniture by chopping. When leaving they declared, "Directors and members of the Executive Committee be careful and see what our Union can do".

It is evident that these desperadoes are the remnants of the former labour union. Their illegal activities as the above mentioned cannot be tolerated. Therefore, we make this report and request you to look into the matter and also give us protection.

(Chopped) Shanghai Municipality
Food Contractors'
Guild.

No.40, Lane 155, Kaifeng
Road.

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date September 30, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors Guild

Address: No. 40, Lane 155, Kaifeng Road

~~requesting permission to hold~~ Reporting an attack upon the guild by certain members of the defunct union on September 28 and requesting investigation and protection.

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

KWC

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.8157/638
File No.
Date 29 8 40

REPORT

Date August 28, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild - application for registration.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

With reference to the attached application of the Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild (上海市菜館業公所), Lane 155, 40 Kaifeng Road, for registration, enquiries show that it is an old organization formed in 1876. It was registered by the now defunct local Tangpu on April 30, 1937, being in possession of a certificate No. Tseh 638. Its main object is to conduct benevolent enterprises among the poor members of the food catering business. These enterprises include the giving away of free coffins and medical services and arrangements are being made to establish a free school for the education of children of caterers and their employees.

This guild does not provide club facilities. The premises are of the old temple style. The main hall ~~consists of~~ contains 3 Buddhas, while rooms in the wings are used as an office, a class room and a lodging place for the homeless members of the trade following the outbreak of local hostilities.

The maintenance of the guild is defrayed from monthly contributions from local Soochow style restaurants and rentals of land property of the guild in its neighbourhood.

This guild is now in charge of a committee of 15 owners of local Soochow style restaurants.

O. i/c W. H.
INFORMATION

D. O. "C"
31 AUG 1940

FILE

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Names of these persons are given in a report dated June 8, 1940. Nothing appears in Special Branch records against them, nor is anything known to their detriment.

Kao Jen-ken

D. I.

28/8

D. C.(Special Branch).

See File X 79 re meeting

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATED 29/8/40

Registration No. C 122

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Food Contractors' Guild.
2. Address Lane 155, 40 Kaifeng Road.
3. Object To promote mutual welfare among members and conduct benevolent enterprises.
4. (a) Date of formation 1876 (b) Date of Inauguration 1876
5. Promoters: Name Chu Tsing-yu Occupation owner of Dzu Song Kwan Restaurant, 324 Hoopeh Rd.
6. Chairman: Name Zing Ye-chien Occupation owner of Yaan Shing Kwan Restaurant.
   Home address 12/14 Rue de la Porte de L'est.
   Bussiness address -do-
7. Committee: Name Chang Ts-kong Occupation Dzu Chong Kwan Restaurant.
   Loh Yao-ch'u Loh Tseng Shing Kwan Restaurant.
   Chow Feng-ding Tai Woo Kwan Restaurant.
   Tao Han-zung Dzu Sung Kwan Restaurant.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 69
   Profession of members in general owners of Soochow style restaurants.
   Membership fee $1, $2 and $3 a month.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities To conduct benevolent enterprises, including the giving away of free coffins and free medical services.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government Yes with the Tangpu.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued Tseh No.638 dated April 30, 1937.

certificate issued 30.8.40

Signed Chu Tsing-yu
Promoters.

Date Zing Ye-chien.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Thomson.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

W Logan 30/8
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. J. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D/15 No. 57-C 125
Date 30. 8. 40.

REPORT

Date August 19 1940.

Subject Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association - Application for registration - further report.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

In answer to the query of D.C. (SPECIAL BRANCH) on the attached report on the subject of an application of the Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association for registration, enquiries show that this association has functioned in its office at Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road, since its formation in 1924. On learning of the Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association located in the same address, Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road, (an upstairs room), having registered with the Municipal Police (Certificate No. C-125), the Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association, which is situated in a downstairs room, made a similar application.

It is also to be noted that there are approximately 500 organizations in the Settlement. Out of this number only 102 have been gradually registered by the Municipal Police. Registration of the others is being undertaken ~~one after another~~ gradually.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 30/8/40

N.H.K.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date August 28, 19 40.

Subject Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association - Application for registration.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan.

Birth-place of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

With reference to the attached application of the Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road, for registration, enquiries show that it is an old association formed in 1924. The following are the executives of the association :-

Yu Hwa-loong (余華龍), a lawyer at 156 Burkill Road.

Wong Lien-fang (王廉芳), Manager of the Yu Chong Hsiang (裕昌祥) Woollen Goods and Tailoring Shop, 781 Nanking Road.

How long has this Assn. functioned at 4 Lloyd Rd & why this sudden application!

Kiang Foo-zung (江輔臣), Manager of the Woo Chong (和昌) Woollen Goods and Tailoring Shop, 407 Bubbling Well Road. S.M.P. uniform contractor.

Wong Chi-tao (王繼陶), Manager of the Wei Foong (滙豐) Woollen Goods and Tailoring Shop, 429 Bubbling Well Road.

Chen Dsz-yu (陳思裕), Secretary of the 1st District Branch of the Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation, Lane 77, 12 Kweichow Road.

There is nothing in Special Branch record against any of these individuals, nor is anything known to their detriment.

This Association does not provide club facilities.

Kao Yen Ken
D. I.

28/8

D.C. (Special Branch).

Registration No. C 139

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notiffication No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Association.
2. Address Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road.
3. Object To promote mutual friendship among Fenghwa natives in Shanghai and to conduct benevolent enterprises.
4. (a) Date of formation June, 1924 (b) Date of Inauguration June, 1924.
5. Promoters: Name Kong Sih-ziang Occupation all deceased.
   Oo Ting-sung
   Woo Loh-san
   Chen Yih-ching
6. Chairman: Name Yu Hwa-loong Occupation lawyer.
   Home address 156 Burkill Road.
   Bussiness address -do- Deputies : Wong Lien-fang. Kiang Foo-zung.
7. Committee: Name Wong Chi-tao Occupation merchants.
   Chen Dsz-yu
   Wong Dzu-chia
   Chang Nan-hwa
   Sung Chi-un
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 600
   Profession of members in general manufacturers and merchants.
   Membership fee $1 a year.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities -
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government by the Tangpu.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued Kung 31 issued on June 4, 1931.

Certificate issued 31.8.40

Signed -
Promoters.

Date August 4, 1940.

Yu Hwa-loong.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended~~

W Logan A.S.I.
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date received: Aug. 4, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Feng Hwa (Chekiang) Fellow Countrymen's Association

Address : No. 4, Lane 59, Lloyd Road.

requesting permission to hold Applying for registration with the S.M. Police.

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Application attached.

S. I.

Attention.

H.T. Kao

D-8157

Tao
FM. 3
G. 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY
S. B.

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ *File No.* ..... *Date* November 10, 1941.

SUBJECT: San Sing Dramatic Society - staged theatrical performances on November 8.

Under the auspices of the San Sing Dramatic Society, No. 421 Kiangse Road, old style Peiping dramas were staged in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. November 8. About 350 persons attended each performance.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE
10. 11. 41.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
NOV 10 1941
SPECIAL BRANCH

10/11 10/11

Kao Jen-kun

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

TTH
FM. 2
G. 650-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch. *Statistical* File No. ..... Date November 7, 1941.

SUBJECT: San Sing Dramatic Society - to hold theatrical performances on November 8.

The San Sing Dramatic Society (三新票房), Room 303B, 421 Kiangse Road, is arranging to hold theatrical performances in the auditorium of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. and between 6.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on November 8. It is expected that about 350 persons will attend each performance. Admission will be by tickets which are being distributed free of charge.

Copies to D O A O/C L Y. 11. 41 EL Secy 7/11/41

The programme will consist of ten old Peiping style dramas, the scripts of which have been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

In this connection, Yoh Nien-dzu (郁念慈), an executive committee member of the society, was interviewed at Police Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. November 7, and warned against introducing politics or other undesirable matter into the programme, and that admission fees should not be charged unless a licence be taken out from the S.M.C.. He gave an assurance that Police instructions would be strictly observed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE NOV 8 1941 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

EL FILE 8. 11. 41

This society is registered with the Municipal Police, holding registration certificate No. C. 134.

7/11

Kao Jen-lan

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date October 31, 1941

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Say Shing Dramatic Society

Address. 421 Kiangse Road

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Yu Ya Ching Road

at (time and date) 1 p.m. November 8, 1941

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

S. I. Kao

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Br. 8157-C134

REPORT

Date June 3, 1941

Subject (in full) Sam Sing Dramatic Society - to stage performances on June 7.

Made by D.I. Kao Keu Ken. Forwarded by D.S.I. Wilcox.

The San Sing Dramatic Society, Room 303B, 421 Kiangse Road, is arranging to stage theatrical performances in the auditorium of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 1 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on June 7. It is expected tat some 500 persons will attend each show. Admission will be free of charge.

The programmes will consist of eleven old style peiping dramas, the scripts of which have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. Yung Shiao-van (榮孝輓) a committee member of the society, when interviewed at 4 p.m. June 2, gave an assurance that nothing of a political or otherwise objectional nature would be introduced into the proceedings.

Sent 3/6.

12.3/6

Kao Jen-ken

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH FILED

FORM NO. 8
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I.Special Branch, D. 1771

REPORT

Date January 11th, 19 41

Subject (in full) San Sing Dramatic Society - threatrical performances staged on January 11.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on January 11. 1941. the San Sing Dramatic Society, Room 703 B, 121 Kiangse Road, staged two theatrical performances in Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road. About 500 persons were present during each performances.

Observation was carried out during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

[illegible] BY
[illegible] DISTRICT
DATE 1/1/41

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL [illegible] REGI[illegible]

Section I, Special Branch

B. D. [illegible]

REPORT

Date January 7, 1941.

Subject San Sing Dramatic Society - to stage theatrical performances on January 11.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The San Sing Dramatic Society (三勛票房), Room 303B, 421 Kiangse Road, is making arrangements to stage theatrical performances between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on January 11, 1941 in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road. Some 400 persons are expected to be present during each performance. Admission will be free of charge.

The programme will consist of 10 old style Peiping plays which are not objectionable in nature.

Mr. Yung Shiao Fan (榮孝範), who is responsible for the arrangements, was interviewed on the morning of January 7, 1941 at Headquarters when he gave an assurance that nothing touching upon politics would be introduced into the proceedings.

Kao Yen-ken

D. I.

FILED

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH 7/1/41

A.C.(Special Branch).

KWC
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 6666/C134

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 58
Date August 15 40.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 15 40.

Subject (in full) San Sing Dramatic Society (三新業務) - application for registration.

Made by I/ and *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

The San Sing Dramatic Society is a private society for the employees of the Mou Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills sponsored by the management who have allowed the use of one room in their office premises at 421 Kiangse Road.

The room is used half for a library and half for rehearsals of plays which the members study from books obtained from the library. The project for ping pong has been abandoned.

Registration certificate issued on A.M. 16.8.40

C. Crawford

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 15/8/40

Ysai

CCH

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY No. S.M.P. (D) 8152-C134 Date 15 S. 8 1, 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.M.P. REGISTRY File No. 26

Special Branch Station, Date 19

Subject San Sing Dramatic Society (三新樂社) - application for registration.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JULY 19 1940

With reference to the attached application of the San Sing Club (三新娛樂社), Room 303B, 421 Kiangse Road, for registration, enquiries show that it is an organization sponsored by the management of the Mou Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills and the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, for the entertainment of employees at their combined head office at 421 Kiangse Road. Some 50 employees are members, paying a monthly membership fee of $1.00 each. The balance of expenses are defrayed by the management.

This organization comprises two sections, namely, the Peiping Drama Section and the Library.

At present it has no ping-pong and other club facilities but intends to establish a ping-pong section in the near future. In this connection, Yung Shiao Fan (榮孝範), applicant, was on July 17, 1940, instructed that should club facilities be introduced, he must apply to the S.M/C. Revenue Office for a club licence. On learning this, he stated that the project of introducing ping-pong would be abandoned, and that he would change the name to "San Sing Dramatic Society".

The following are the executives of the organization :-

Yung Foo Jen (榮輔仁),
Assistant Manager of the Mou Sing, Foh Sing and Sung Sing Company, 421 Kiangse Road, residing at 189 Seymour Road.

Yung Shiao Fan (榮孝範),
Chief Accountant of the Mou Sing, Foh Sing

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JUL 1940 (DIVISIONS)

Chief (Etc.) F.C. "A"

I feel certain these premises will be used as a club. Applicants are again being instructed to apply for a club license. Registration as an Association will not be permitted until we are thoroughly satisfied that club facilities will not be provided.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JUL 21 1940 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and Sung Sing Company, residing at Lane 805, 18 Yu Yuen Road.

Yung Pao Ching (榮 宝 錦),

A senior employee of the Transportation Department of the Mou Sing, Foh Sing and Sung Sing Company, residing at Lane 805, 12 Yu Yuen Road.

There is nothing on Spceical Branch records against any of these individuals.

Kao Jen-ken

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 9/7/60

Registration No. 6.134

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

(三新平房)

1. Name of Organization San Sing Club, now known as "San Sing Dramatic Society".
2. Address Room 303B, 421 Kiangse Road.
3. Object to promote proper amusement and mutual friendship.
4. (a) Date of formation July, 1937 (b) Date of Inauguration July, 1937.
5. Promoters: Name Yung Foo-jen Occupation merchant.

6. Chairman: Name Yung Shiao-fan Occupation merchant.
   Home address 421 Kiangse Road.
   Bussiness address - do -
7. Committee: Name Yung Pao-ching Occupation merchant.
   (concurrently chief of the Peiping Drama Section).

8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 50
   Profession of members in general merchants.
   Membership fee
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities Peiping drama, ping-pong and library.

11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Signed Yung Foo-jen
Promoters.

Date June 20, 1940.

Yung Shiao-fan
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

KWC
FORM NO. 3
G. P. M.-1.40

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

815-C-102

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 25, 19 41.

Subject (in full).... Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - disposal of seizure.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wilcox

Acting on instructions of A. C. (Special Branch), the account books and papers seized from the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Lane 150, House 18, Burkill Road, on May 22, 1940, were burned at Central Station on April 24, 1941. C.D.C. 85 Chiang Chao Ling attended.

W. C. Wilcox
D. S. I.

A. C.(Special Branch).

FILE

REGISTRY
DATE 25/4/41

FORM NO. 3
G. F. M.-1-40

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Br. Hdlrtrs/

REPORT

Date April 22. 19 41.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - disposal of seizure.

Made by a n d Forwarded by D.S.I. Wilcox

11

On May 22, 1940, the Municipal Police closed down the offices of the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society at Lane 150, House 18, Burkill Road, for undesirable activity, and seized a quantity of records and account books etc. of the society.

As the seizure has since been left with the Special Branch without being claimed, instructions are solicited as to disposal.

Destroy

W. Chairman
SPECIAL BRANCH

W. G. Wilcox
D. S..I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

CFP.

FM 2 G.1 -39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Location
Date

Date May 23, 1940.

Subject. Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - Searched.

Made by. D.S.I. Logan, *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
R.W. Yorke.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)
23/5.

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) a party of Police consisting of D.S.I. Logan, Clerk Loh Wei Kong, C.D.S. 45 (Special Branch), D.S.I. Darvill and F.I.S. Webb (Ginza) visited and searched the office of the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society, at Lane 150, House 18, Burkill Road, at 5.30 p.m., 22.5.40 and seized the records and account books, etc. of the Society, as per itemised list hereto attached. Registration Certificate No. C.103 issued by the S.M.P. to the Society was withdrawn and is attached hereto.

Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/5/40

List of documents seized at Lane 150, 18, Burkill Road (Shanghai Municipality Torch Light Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society), on May 22, 1940.

1) Registration Certificate No. 3103, issued by the S.M.P. (Withdrawn).

2) 300 copies of a handbill issued by the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society on 15.5.40. Contents: Urging workers to join the Society which aims at promoting mutual help among them.

3) One attendance book containing the signatures of some 320 persons who were present at the inaugural meeting of the society held on May 21, 1940. The attendance included the following persons:-
Nyi Sze Yoong (倪斯雄),
Fujii (藤井),
Ohki (大木).

4) Some 400 copies of a leaflet containing articles Nos. 5 to 8, of the regulations of the Society relating to unemployment relief and membership fees, etc.

5) Some 200 copies of votes (unused) for selecting the staff of the society.

6) One account book of membership fees received. $1 from each person, totalled ~~$xx~~ $42.00

7) One chit book.

8) Six receipt books (2 used and 4 unused) for admission fees.

9) 20 receipt books (unused) for membership fees.

10) Some 500 envelopes and a quantity of note paper bearing the printed heading of the Society.

11) One ~~xxxx~~ plate bearing the name "Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

12) One white cloth banner bearing the inscription "Inaugural Meeting of the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bubl Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society."

13) 30 silk badges used during the inaugural meeting.

14) 4 sheets of paper bearing the following:-
(a) Membership Section
(b) Secretariat
(c) Welfare Section
(d) Accounting Section

15) Miscellaneous bills.

16) 5 chops of the Society.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Associations and Unions.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY TORCHLIGHT BULB FACTORY WORKERS' LIEN NYI SOCIETY

has been registered on May 5, 1940.

and this certificate of registration No. C.103 is issued accordingly.

R.W. Sparke D.C.
for *Commissioner of Police.*

公共租界警務處

團體登記證

工部局佈告第四八七八號
（一九三七年十月二十一日）

上海市電珠業工友聯誼社

已於民國廿九年五月五日

在本處登記茲給第C字一〇三號

登記證爲憑

副警務處長 [illegible]

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S.B. REG...
No. S.B. D815/7-C.103
Date 24. 5. 40
"B"

Misc. 364/40. Sinza
May 23nd. 40.

1.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 5.20p.m. on the 22-5-40, D.S.I. Logan and Clerk Loh Kwe Kung, attached to Special Branch, came to this Station and requested assistance to search the Headquarters of the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight-Bulb Factory Workers Lien Hyi Society, S.M.C. Registration Certificate No. 103, Lane 150/18 Burkill Road.

Assistance was rendered by the undersigned and C.D.S. 193, the above premises were visited and a quantity of archieves chops and paraphernalia were seized. No arrests made.

The seized property was handed over to the above Special Branch Officials.

Copy to Special Branch.

Sen. Det. i/c. D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B".

/Tsao.

FORM NO. 3
G. SPM-1-40

Misc. File No. 207/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT

Date May 23, 1940.

Subject (in full) Meeting of the "Shanghai Municipality Torch-light Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

Made by D. I. Hill Forwarded by [signature] Officer i/c.

D.C. (Sp. Branch)
for
Information
[signature]

Sir,

Further to report on the above subject dated 22-5-40, in which it was stated that two Japanese accompanied by Chinese interpreter were present. Further enquiries reveal the identity of one of the Japanese to be Sgt. T. Fujiyi (藤井) attached to the Japanese Gendarmerie operating from room No. 332 and 334 Yangtsze Hotel, No. 287 Yunnan Road, the identity of the other parties remain unknown.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

[signature]

D. I.

D. O. "A"

D. D. O. "A"

D.C. (Sp. Branch)

FM. 6. 90M-1-39.

Misc. 207/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Chengtu Road

REPORT

Date May 22nd, 1940

Subject Meeting of the "Shanghai Municipality Torch-light Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

Made by D. I. Hill Forwarded by Officer i/c.

D C (S/Branch)
Yes
Note matter
of
Officer
D.

Sir,

Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. on the 21-5-40, an inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Municipality Torch-light Bulb Factory Workers "Lien Nyi" Society, Lane 150/18 Burkill Road, took place at the Tien Kung (天宮) Theatre, Yu Ya Ching Road, some 750 persons were present, speeches were made regarding the present high cost of living, the necessity of workers registering with the society for mutual aid purposes, at a monthly fee of $1.00. The speakers on the above subjects were Messrs Chi Tsing San (祁青山), Zung Kya Yong (陳家庸), Tsang Kyung Piau (張金標) and Kyung Wei Pau (金惠寶) of the Hwa Dah (華達) Torch-light bulb factory, No. 5 Sing Kong Li off Sinza Road. Present at the meeting were two Japanese accompanied by an interpreter, one of the former was referred to as "Dung Tsing Hu Nan" (藤井武男), correct name unknown, who was believed to be a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie operating from the Yangtsze Hotel, No. 227 Yunnan Road.

The meeting terminated at 6 p.m. 21-5-40, no untoward incident took place. Copy of registration form and two pamphlets referring to the objects of organization which were distributed amongst those present, attached to copy of report submitted to the Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I.

INDEXED (S.B.) DATE 24/5/40

D. D. O. "A"

D.C. (Sp. Branch)

D. O. "A"

FM C. 90 A 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Status File No. S. B. R. C.
No. S.B. D. 687-C.103
Date 24 5 40

Date May 22, 1940

Subject Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - inaugural meeting

Made by Clerk Loh Jei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

At 3 p.m., May 21, a meeting was held by the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Lane 150, 18 Burkill Road, in the Tien Kung Theatre, 377 Yu Ya Ching Road. Approximately 600 workers of the trade attended, 300 of whom are reported to have joined the society. CHING WEI PAO (金惠寶), one of the promoters, presided over the meeting, at which an election of committee members was held and membership fees of $1.00 each were collected. A sum of $130.00 was raised. The meeting concluded at 5.45 p.m.

During the meeting, two Japanese in plain-clothes accompanied by a male Chinese attended. It is learned that one of the Japanese attending was T. FUJII (藤井武男), who is connected with the Japanese Military Police, while the other claimed to be a member of the S.M.P. The Chinese member of the party was NYI SZE YUNG (倪斯熊), who claimed to be an employee of the 3rd department of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, and before his identity was known, delivered a speech in which he urged the workers to obey the instructions of the society. Speeches were also made by several workers in support of the organization.

CHING WEI PAO, the promoter, was asked to explain the presence of those people and stated

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 24 5 40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date..... 19

Subject .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

that the Japanese and the member of the Bureau of Social Affairs attended without the knowledge of the society, and they were not invited by the society. He could not give any reason for those people being present, but had a suspicion that certain unruly elements of the torchlight bulb trade were opposed to the society and those people attended on their invitation. CHING added that at about 10.30 a.m. May 21 two Japanese in plain-clothes visited the offices of the society when he was absent but left a few minutes later, as no responsible person was present. He did not know the purpose of the visit.

Discreet enquiries, however, show that certain members have the intention of soliciting the support of NYI SZE YUNG, member of the 3rd department of the Bureau of Social Affairs in order to counteract possible activities of the employers of the trade against the society.

Robt Wei Kung.
Clerk

D.C.(Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
File No. S. L. REGISTRY
N.S.I.D. 815

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, Shanghai,

REPORT

Date May 20, 1940.

Subject: Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - application for permission to hold a meeting

Made by: Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached application from the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Lane 150, 18 Burkill Road, for permission to hold an inaugural meeting on May 21, 1940 in the Tien Kung (天宮) Theatre, Yu Ya Ching Road, CHING WEI PAO (金惠寶), the applicant, was interviewed at headquarters on May 20. He stated that the meeting would take place between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., during which an election of committee members would be held. Some 400 persons are expected to be present. He was warned that nothing of a political or other objectionable nature would be allowed in the proposed function. In reply, he gave an assurance that the Police instructions would be observed.

This society is registered with the Police and is in possession of Registration Certificate No.C-103.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/12

CCH

FM
C. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch, Stations

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8187-C103
Date May 4 1940

Date May 4 19 40

Subject: Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society - application for registration.

Made by: Clerk Loh Wei Kang. Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application from the Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society, (上海市電珠業工友聯誼社) Lane 150, 1a Burkill Road, for registration, enquiries reveal that the association came into existence on April 8, 1940 under the auspices of the following promoters:

(1) Zung Chia Yung (陳嘉鏞), age 23, native of Kingtan, Kiangsu, worker of the Kiu Foong Bulb Factory, 5 Foh Kong Li, Lyburgh Road.

(2) Tsang Ching Piao (張金鏢), age 23, native of Nantung, worker of the Kiu Foong Bulb Factory, 5 Foh Kong Li, Lyburgh Road.

(3) King Wei Pao (金惠寶), age 24, native of Soochow, worker of the Yuan Kong Bulb Factory, 395 Sze Wen Li, Sinza Road.

The object is to promote friendship among members. It is the scheme of the promoters to render relief to those member workers when unemployed and afford free medical treatment to the poor with the membership fees to be collected after the inauguration of the society. It estimates that there are some 1,000 workers in the employ of local bulb factories and claims to have 54 workers registered with the organization. Each member is required to pay $1.00 per mensem.

Nothing is known in Special Branch record to the detriment of the promoters.

Loh Wei Kang
Clerk

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 8/5/40

Sir,
The promoters have been warned that no political or meetings connected with labour disputes will be allowed.

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date April 11,1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers Lien Nyi Society.

Address : 18 Wei An Li, Burkill Road.

requesting permission to/~~to~~/~~to~~ for registration with S.B.2.

in ~~(venue)~~

at (time and date)

~~Programme, etc. attached,~~

S. 1.

Attention.

Registration No. B 107

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Torchlight Bulb Factory Workers' Lien Nyi Society
2. Address Lane 150, 18 Burkill Road.
3. Object To promote friendship among members.
4. (a) Date of formation 8/4/40 (b) Date of Inauguration -
5. Promoters: Name Zung Chia Yung Occupation Bulb Factory worker.
   Tsang Ching Piao -do-
   King Wei Pao -do-
6. Chairman: Name King Wei Pao Occupation
   Home address 395 Sze Yen Li, Sinza Road.
   Bussiness address Lane 150, 18 Burkill Road.
7. Committee: Name Tsang Ching Piao Occupation
   Zung Chia Yung
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address nil
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 54
   Profession of members in general bulb factory workers
   Membership fee $1.00
   Subsidies
10. Proposed activities To render relief to member workers when unemployed and afford free medical treatment to the poor.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued on [illegible]

Signed Zung Chia Yung
Tsang Ching Piao
King Wei Pao
Promoters.

Date

King Wei Pao
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

G. Gaston
Officer i/c S.I.

Approved

R. Forbes
D.C. (Special Branch). 4/5/40

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

T. Kao.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8157-C111
Date 23 5 41

REPORT

S.1. Special Branch. ~~Secretariat~~ *File No.* ..... *Date* May 23, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics' Lien Nyi Society (上海市針織業工程師聯誼會) - new committee members elected

Vide Special Branch Report - 31/3/41.

Forwarded herewith is a letter received from the Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics' Lien Nyi Society, 1437 Bubbling Well Road, informing Police particulars of the new committees elected during a meeting held on April 1, in the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII. The following persons were elected to serve on the Standing Committee:-

Chairman: Liang Wei Sung (梁偉生), residing at 8 Tsai Sze Fong (菜市坊), Rue de Marche.

Vice Chairman: Woo Sung Kwei (胡勝奎), residing at Zung Woo Li, Robison Road.

" Van Yung Kiang (范永剛), residing at 53 Singapore Road.

Standing Committee: Wei Tsoh Chun (衛竹君), residing at Lane 545, 131 Hart Road.

Zao Ching Ziang (趙錦祥), residing at 16 Nan Wen Teh Li, Rue Amiral Bayle.

Kyung Zeu Dong (龔瑞鏞), residing at Lane 125, 173 Rue de Marche.

Acknowledge and file.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE MAY 23 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

S1

Sir, Noted and recorded.

Kaw Wei Kung.
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY ... REGISTRY 23 5 41

M NO. 2
50M-1-40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Br.

REPORT

Date April 2, 1941.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics' Lien Nyi Society - Meeting of members.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Wilcox

On April 1 some 400 members of the Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society, 1437 Bubbling Road, held a meeting in the Pootung Guild, (6th floor), 1454 Avenue Edward VII. Discussions were held in connection with the affairs of the society and the members were provided with tea. The meeting concluded at 6 p.m. without any untoward incident.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
APR 2 1941
ASST. COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Wei Kong.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch)

FILE

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

...IPAL POL...
...REGISTRY
...S.D. 857-C111
1 of 41

S.1.Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 31, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics' Lien Nyi Society - to hold meeting of members on April 1.

Forwarded herewith is an application of the Shanghai Municipality Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society, 1437 Bubbling Well Road, for permission to hold a meeting in the Pootung Guild, (6th floor), 1454 Avenue Edward VII, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., April 1. According to Wei Tso Chun (魏竹君), a committee member of the society, about 400 members will attend the meeting to discuss affairs of the society and elect new committees. The attendance will be entertained with Chinese boxing after the conclusion of the election. He was warned against discussing any undesirable matter during the meeting.

This society is registered with the Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
APR 1 1941
ASS... COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

W/31/3.

Low Wei Kong.
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

FILE
1211

FORM NO 3
G. 65M 9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. ~~CID.~~

REPORT

Date July 17, 1940.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Myi Society - removal of office.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The office of the Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Myi Society has been removed from 867 Tso Tso Li, Penang Road to 1437 Bubbling Well Road. A letter to this effect was receive from the society by Special Branch on July 15. The new office was visited on July 16 and found to have no club facilities.

The same letter informs the Police that YIH SOH KONG (葉叔康), a member of the Supervisory Committee, has been appointed Chairman of the society in the place of VAN YUNG KIANG (范永剛) who is now a member of the Executive Committee.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date July 14, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : "Shanghai Knitting Trade Engineers' Lien Nyi Society."

Address :

requesting permission to hold Forwarding a list of committee members recently elected and reporting on the removal of the society to No. 1437 Bubbling Well Road.

in (venue)

at (time and date)

Programme, etc attached

S. I.

Attention.

1S1 G.

cfp.
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. [illegible]

S.I., Special Branch. Section

REPORT

No.

Date July 2[illegible] 1940.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society - meeting held on July 1.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong. *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

Between 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., July 1, a meeting of members of the Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society, 867 Tso Tso Li, Penang Road, was held in the Y.M.C.A. Western Social Centre, 4200 Robison Road. A total of 131 persons were present. During the meeting, a report was made by VAN YUNG KIANG (汪永剛), Chairman of the Society, in connection with the formation of the society, and regulations of the organization were passed. The meeting concluded with the taking of a group photograph.

Observation was maintained during the meeting, and nothing objectionable was noticed.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

2 July 1940

cfp.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. xxxxx

REPORT

Date June 27, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society - application for permission to hold a meeting on July 1.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached letter received from the Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society, applying for Police permission to hold a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Western Social Centre, 4200 Robison Road, VAN YUNG KIANG (范永剛), Chairman of the society was interviewed at headquarters on June 26. He stated that the meeting would be held between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., July 1, and some 200 members would be present. During this meeting, a report would be made on the organization of the society, members of the committees would formally assume office and the regulations of the society would be passed. He was accordingly warned to refrain from touching upon politics or introducing other objectionable matter during the function, and he promised to comply.

This society is now located at 867 Tso Tso Li (足 ‘ 里), Penang Road, and is in possession of Registration Certificate C.111 issued by the Police.

Low Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

C.D.D. Kuh

D.S.I. Loh,
Int. 29/6

Copies to
S.O.B
O/C Pootoo Rd

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date June 25,1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Shanghai Knitting Workers(?) Lien Nyi Society

Address : 867 Tso Tso Li, Penang Road.

requesting permission to hold a meeting to inaugurate the society

in (venue) the Y.M.C.A.Western District Social Centre,4200 Robison Road.

at (time and date) 2 p.m. July 1,1940.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. I.

Attention.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 815-C.111
Date

Date June 12, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application for registration from the Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society, Lane 972, 129 Ferry Road, enquiries show that the society was formed on May 16, 1940 with the object of promoting friendship and mutual benefits. It is sponsored by the following persons who are concurrently members of the committee:

Chairman :

Van Yung Kiang (范永剛), mechanic of the Zung Yue (仁裕) Knitting Factory, 53 Singapore Road.

Executive Committee :

Wei Tsoh Chun (衛竹君), mechanic of the Dong Tsi (同濟) Knitting Factory, Lane 545, 131 Hart Road.

Wong Wen Hoo (王文虎), mechanic of the Zung Yue Knitting Factory, 53 Singapore Road.

Tsiang Chu Van (蔣周蕃), mechanic of the Kung Tsoh (工足) Hosiery Factory, 110 Penang Road.

Wei Sih Kong (惠錫康), mechanic of the Yung Yang Hosiery Factory, 81 Penang Road.

Zao Ching Ziang (趙錦祥), mechanic of the Yung Sing Hosiery Factory, Lane 852, 16

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/6/40

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Rue Amiral Bayle.

Woo Sung Kwei (胡膳奎), mechanic of the Wei Zien (惠泉) hosiery factory, Lane 1243, 1159 Gordon Road.

Yung Sin Ching (榮錫慶), mechanic of the Chung Shing (中鑫) hosiery factory, Lane 1001, 311 Ferry Road.

Supervisory Committee :

Woo Tien (何添), mechanic of the Zung Yue Knitting Factory, 53 Singapore Road.

Yih Son Kong (葉叔康), mechanic of the Kung Tson hosiery factory, 110 Penang Road.

Ma Zoong Kao (馬仲高), - do -

Lien Yee Fang (連義芳), mechanic of the Yung Yang hosiery factory, 81 Penang Road.

Wong Yuen Sung (王元生), - do -

This society consists of 62 members, all being mechanics and designers in hosiery factories. It is estimated that there are some 600 mechanics and designers in the employ of local hosiery factories and the promoters expect to have many more workers join the society. The members are required to pay a membership fee equal to 3% of their monthly wages which ranges from $30.00 to $60.00. It is the scheme of the society to use the membership fees to establish a class for the children of members, afford free medical treatment

FM. 2.
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and provide amusement such as Peiping style songs and plays.

There is nothing in Special Branch records concerning the promoters.

Loh Wei Kang
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Knitting Factory Mechanics Lien Nyi Society
2. Address Lane 972, 129 Ferry Road. (removed to 867 Tso Tso Li, Penang Road on 25/6/40)
3. Object To promote friendship, exchange knowledge and devise mutual benefits
4. (a) Date of formation 1/5/40 (b) Date of Inauguration 16/5/40
5. Promoters: Name Yih Soh Kong Occupation Knitting factory mechanic.
   Van Yung Kiang -do-
   Wei Tsoh Chun -do-
6. Chairman: Name Van Yung Kiang Occupation
   Home address 867 Tsoh Tsoh Li, Penang Road.
   Bussiness address Zung Yue Knitting Factory, 53 Singapore Rd.
7. Committee: Name Wei Tsoh Chun Occupation Knitting factory mechanic.
   Wong Wen Hoo -do-
   Tsiang Chu Van -do-
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -nil-
   Officer-in-charge -nil-
9. Total membership expected 62
   Profession of members in general Knitting factory mechanics.
   Membership fee 3% of wages.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities To establish classes for the children of members, afford free medical treatment and provide amusement to the members.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -nil-
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued on 16/5/40

Signed Yih Soh Kong
Promoters.

Date

Van Yung Kiang
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

G. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. J. Forke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch xxxxxx
REPORT

File No. [illegible] SECRETARY
Date

Date July 29, 1941.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Monks Adjustment Committee - suapende functioning.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Young

The Shanghai Municipality Monks Adjustment Committee (上海市僧衆聯合整理委員會), previously established in the Kwang Ling An (廣靈庵), 577 Sze Vung Li, Sinza Road, has ceased functioning due to lack of support. Attached is a registration certificate (C-127) returned to the Police by the Committee.

Loh Wei Kong.
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JUL 29 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

A.C. (Special Branch)

Sec. For Cancellation of certificate please. 29/7.

FILE

29/7

INDEXED BY (SB) REGISTRY DATE 30/7/41

Registration No. 6.130

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Employees' Dramatic Society.
2. Address 4th floor, 19 Jinkee Road. (Rooms 73-76)
3. Object To afford proper amusement to the employees of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank during leisure hours.
4. (a) Date of formation 1/7/1929 (b) Date of Inauguration 1/7/1929.
5. Promoters: Name Occupation
   Personnel Department of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.
6. Chairman: Name Yeu Pah-chun Occupation Assistant Manager.
   Home address 50 Ningpo Road.
   Business address Trust Department, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.
7. Committee: Name Occupation
   Manager and Assistant Managers of the bank.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 100
   Profession of members in general employees of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.
   Membership fee $1 a month.
   Subsidies balance to be defrayed by the bank.
10. Proposed activities -
11. Registered by Tangpu and or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued on 30/6/40

Signed Personnel Department of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.
Promoters.

Date June 12, 1940. Yeu Pah-chun.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Granford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. D. Clarke.
D.C. (Special Branch). 29/7/40.

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8157-C125
10 6 41

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~Stat/Ch~~ File No. ..... Date June 7, 1941.

SUBJECT: Ziangshan Fellow Countrymen's Association - to hold annual meeting on June 8

The Ziangshan Fellow Countrymen's Association, No. 4 Ningpo Li, Lloyd Road, is arranging to hold an annual meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, at 3 p.m. June 8, 1941. It is expected that some 300 members will attend.

During the meeting, the following discussions will be held :-

(1) To report on the affairs of the association.

(2) To revise the regulations of the association.

(3) To elect new committee members, and

(4) To discuss affairs of the association.

In this connection, Mr. Liang Tsoh Jen (梁卓人), representative of the Ziangshan Fellow Countrymen's Association, was interviewed at Police Headquarters at 10 a.m. June 7, and was warned that nothing of a political or otherwise undesirable nature would be allowed.

In reply, he gave an assurance that Police instructions would be strictly observed.

Kao Jen-ken
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

DATE 10/ 6/41

FILE

(387)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date 6-6-41

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Ziang San Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Address. 4 Ning Po Lee, Lloyd Road.

requesting permission to hold 1st anniversary meeting

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) 3 p.m. June 8, 1941.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. I.

Attention.

D. I. Kau

N.H.K.

F.M. 2
G. 404-7/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 8/S 2c/12
20 7 40

No. S. B. D. 8/S 2c/12

Sec. 1. Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date July 18, 1940.

Subject. Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association -Application for Registration.

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Reference report dated 17.7.40, entitled "Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association - Application for Registration", D.S.I. Logan and D.I. Kao Yen Ken visited the office of the Association at Lane 59, House 4, Lloyd Road, and found it to be located in a small room on the first floor. The room in question contained two desks and a few chairs and stools but nothing else and was devoid of any conveniences which might permit of it being used as a club.

D.I. (Rus.)
D.O. A.
Rus.
19/7

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 23/7/40

E.W.K.

FM. 2
G. 40M.-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

No. S. A. D815)-C/25

Sec.1.Special Br. Station, 20 7 40

REPORT

Date July 17, 1940.

Subject Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association - Application for Registration.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached application of the Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road, for registration, enquiries show that this association was formed in August, 1935 by the local natives of Ziangsan, an island off Ningpo, for the purpose of promoting mutual friendship. It was registered with the local Kuomintang, and is in possession of registration certificate No. Tseh 492 issued on December 19, 1935. In 1937, due to the hostilities it suspended functioning, but resumed operations in May, 1940, and on May 19, 1940 established the present office. It has now 916 members and is still canvassing more members.

The following are the executives of the association :-

Chiang Mei-oc (姜梅鴉), vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ziangsan Hospital, Ziangsan, and a scholar residing at 223 Ching Woo Li, Rue Lafayette.

Liang Tsoh-jen (梁卓人), Manager of the Advertising Department of the Ningpo Daily News, Lane 290, 16 Kweichow Road.

Ho Foong-lai (賀鳳來), an accountant of the Chung Hwa No.1 Knitting Factory, Lane 468, 15 Szechuen Road.

Ying Ngoeh-fu (伊鶚甫), Manager of the Dah Fong Lodging House, 20 Boulevard des Deux Republiques.

Chen Pei-chih (陳丕傑), Headmaster of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association No.1 School, 480 Tsepoo Road.

Chang Chi-tsai (張贊材), Owner of the Hang Dah Fuelwood and Charcoal Hong, 53 Rue Pere Dugout.

Chen Shing-chong (陳興昌), an accountant of the Palais Cafe, 57 Avenue Edward VII.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATED 22/7/40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

There is nothing in Special Branch records against any of these individuals.

This association has no provisions or facilities for a club.

Kao Yen-ken

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Registration No. 125

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's Association.
2. Address Lane 59, 4 Lloyd Road.
3. Object To promote mutual friendship and aid and foster the spirit of self-control.
4. (a) Date of formation August, 1935 (b) Date of Inauguration June 1, 1936.
5. Promoters: Name Chiang Mei-oo Occupation a scholar.
6. Chairman: Name Liang Tsoh-jen Occupation a journalist.
   Home address 223 Chin Joo Li, Rue Chapsal.
   Bussiness address
7. Committee: Name Nyi Pah-chuen Occupation working in the association.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 916 (still in the course of canvassing.)
   Profession of members in general labourers, merchants and students
   Membership fee ranging from $0.50 to $50.00 per annum.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities to give relief to the poor fellow countrymen, to establish a Ziangsan Fellow Countrymen's School and to mediate in disputes of members.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government Yes with the Tangpu.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued No. Tseh 492 dated December 19, 1935.

Certificate issued on 23.7.40.

Signed Chiang Mei-oo
Promoters.

Date Liang Tsoh-jen.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed T Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. d'Orke.
D.C. (Special Branch).

23/7/40.

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

WHK/
WN. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY
B. D. 8157-C128

S.1. Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date January 14, 1941.

Subject Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Society - annual meeting of members held on January12.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

The Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Society, (S.M.P. Registration Certificate No. C128), 232 Ningpo Road, held its annual meeting of members at 9 a.m. on January 12, 1941, in the Medium Club, 674 Weihaiwei Road. Some 250 members were present during the meeting.

Reports on the affairs of the Society during the past year were read and a number of new committee members were elected for the current year.

The meeting terminated at 1 p.m.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

C.44/1/40

FILE

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
REGISTRY
TE 18/1/41

M. 2
G. 40M-1-40
THH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8157-C128

(S.I., Special Branch) Station, 13/1/41

REPORT

Date January 11, 1941.

Subject Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Society - to hold annual meeting of members on January 12

Made by D.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Society (蘇工紡織染學會), an academic organization attached to the Soochow Industrial School, 232 Ningpo Road, (S.M.P. Registration Certificate No.C.128), proposes to hold an annual meeting of members between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., on January 12, 1941 in the Medium Club, 674 Weihaiwei Road. Some 250 members are expected to be present.

The agenda of the forthcoming meeting consists of the following items :-

1. Announcement and reading of reports on the affairs of the Society during the past year.
2. Election of new committee members of the Society for the current year.

At 11 a.m., January 10, 1941, Mr. Woo Tsai Ding (吳贊廷), a committee member of the Society, was interviewed at headquarters when he was warned that nothing of a political or otherwise objectionable nature would be allowed by the Police and he gave an assurance that the Police instructions would be strictly observed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
11/1/41

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 9,1940.

Attached is an application received from .-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Kiangsu Industrial Weaving & Dyeing Society

Address. 232 Ningpo Road.

requesting permission to hold an annual meeting

in (venue) Medium Club, 674 Weihaiwei Road

at (time and date) 8 January 12,1940.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY
S.B. 2.8157/C/126

Section I, Special Branch: Shanghai, [illegible]

REPORT

Date July 23, 19 40.

Subject Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Art Society - Application for registration.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Approved.
R.W.C.
24/7

With reference to the attached application of the Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Art Society, 232 Ningpo Road, for registration, enquiries show that this society has no office, but a communication address at the Soochow Industrial School, 232 Soochow Road. There are 156 members, all of whom are ex-students of the Soochow Industrial School, and the main object of this society is to further the study of the art of spinning, weaving and dyeing. Its only activity is the publication of a quarterly magazine entitled the "Fang Chih Ni Chi Kan" (紡織染季刊) ("Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Quarterly"), which has been registered with the Municipal Police and is in possession of a certificate No.C.666.

The following are the executives of the society :-

Woo Tsai Ding (吳贊丁), Assistant Manager of the Foo Chung Dyeing & Weaving Factory, 590 Haiphong Road.

Woo Tseng Doh (吳振鐸), a teacher of the Soochow Industrial School, 232 Ningpo Road.

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Hung Ping Sung (洪炳森), an assistant in the Spinning & Weaving Machine Department of the China Export-Import & Bank Co., 136 Kiangse Road.

Yuan Tse Han (袁子涵), an engineer of the Foo Chung Dyeing & Weaving Factory, 590 Haiphong Road.

There is nothing in Special Branch records against any of the above-mentioned individuals.

This society does not provide club facilities.

Kao Yen Kew
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 28/7/40

Registration No. 6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Soochow Industrial School Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Art Society.
2. Address 232 Ningpo Road.
3. Object To study arts, promote mutual friendship and aid and to develop the spinning, weaving and dyeing business.
4. (a) Date of formation 1/9/1939 (b) Date of Inauguration 1/10/1939.
5. Promoters: Name Woo Tseng-doh Occupation teacher of the Soochow Industrial School, 232 Ningpo Road.
6. Chairman: Name Woo Tsai-ding Occupation Assistant manager of the Foo Chung Dyeing and Weaving Factory.
   Home address 590 Haiphong Rd.
   Bussiness address 590 Haiphong Road.
7. Committee: Name Yuan Ts-han Occupation an engineer of the Foo Chung Dyeing and Weaving Works.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 156
   Profession of members in general engaged in the spinning, weaving and dyeing trades.
   Membership fee ranging from $1 to $2 a month.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities it is publishing a quarterly magazine entitled the "Fang Chih Ni Chi Kan" ("Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Quarterly" (S.M.P. Registration Certificate No. C.666).
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued on 26.7.40

Signed Woo Tseng-doh
Promoters.

Date Woo Tsai-ding.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended~~.

C. Crawford
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

R. W. Sparke
D.C. (Special Branch).

24/7/40

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

D. 8157-C140
18 " "

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ *File No.*..... *Date* April 16, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Hosiery, Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association - requesting Police protection to member factories

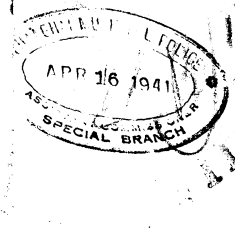
Reference the attached letter dated April 14, 1941, addressed to Special Branch Headquarters, from the Shanghai Municipality Hosiery, Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association, 129 Tze An Li (慈安里), Tientsin Road (registered with S.M.P.), enquiries elicit that approximately 750 workers in the employ of some 22 stocking dyeing factories in the Settlement and French Concession who declared a strike at 10 a.m. March 25, in order to enforce demands for an increase of 50% in wages and half picul of rice per mensem, are still out at present (mentioned in Police daily Intelligence Reports) despite negotiations conducted among the employers and employees themselves, whereby the former have consented to grant the latter an increase of 40% in wages and a rice allowance of $30. The workers have, however, insisted on their demands and up to the present, no solution appears to be available.

A, B, C, D

In view of the fact that the workers have been on strike for more than twenty days, it is now the unanimous intention of the managements of the eleven factories located in various parts of the Settlement, to discontinue supplying free food to the strikers, should they fail to resume work on April 17.

The object of the present appeal is, therefore, to solicit police protection, commencing from April 18, in view of the fact that the strikers, at the instigation of professional agitators, may become





FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT: - 2 -

unruly and damage the machinery of the different factories located within Settlement jurisdiction.

A list of the factories requiring protection is attached.

Kuh Tao-hwa

C. D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

Translation of a letter dated April 14, 1941 addressed to the Special Branch Headquarters by the Shanghai Municipality Hosiery, Finishing Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association.

Sir,

Last year, the workers of the Ironing Department of all factories of the Shanghai Municipality Hosiery, Finishing Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association were on three occasions granted an increase in their pay, the last increase being granted in November.

In March this year, the workers further demanded an increase of 50% in their pay and half picul of rice per mensem. As the price of all raw material is high, the prices of rice and coal have several times doubled, and owing to business depression, the factories can hardly bear the heavy burden, but we, knowing the hardships of the workers, wish to grant them an increase of 15%. The workers however went on strike from March 25. Although the Association has several times mediated in the dispute and offered to grant an increase of 40% in pay and a rice allowance of $30, the workers still insisted on their demands and up to the present no solution has been reached.

Some agitators amongst the workers spread rumours and threatened that they would smash the machinery. The workers are all being instigated by agitators, and this will affect peace and order. The strike now has been carried on for 20 days. The capital of all the factories being limited, they can hardly supply more provisions to the workers. If the workers fail to return to work on April 17, the factories will stop supplying them with food. For fear that the workers will damage the machinery and implements, all the factories have entreated the association, (429 Sze An Li, Tientsin Road) for relief.

We therefore request the Police to despatch some

officers to all the factories as from April 18, for protection and in order to prevent any incident.

Shanghai Municipality Hosiery,
Finishing Dyeing and Ironing
Trade Association.

(C H O P P E D).

List of Hosieries

1.Teung Chong Hosiery (震昌)		38 Kiaochow Road off Singapore Road.
2.Yih Shing (瑒興)	"	164 Lane 849, Seymour Road.
3.Lien Yuen (聯源)	"	12 Lane 29 North Shanse Road
4.Dong Foo (同福)	"	1069 Hart Road.
5.Kung Lee (公利)	"	21 Lane 664 Hart Road
6.Yee Woo Yoong (義和永)	"	36 Tai An Li(泰安里), North Shanse Road.
7.Hwa Shing Loong (華興隆)	"	211 North Fokien Road.
8.Lao Wei Chung (老惠中)	"	17 Chungking Road.
9.Hwa Ming (華民)	"	318 Pah Lai Faung, Penang Road.
10.Chung Shing (中興)	"	Dong Kong Dyeing Shop, Foh Lai Rd., off Yangtzepoo Road.
11.Yoong Ning (永寧)	"	165 Lane 577 Connaught Road.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date August 29 19 40.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association - application for registration.

Made by D. I. Kao Fen Ken *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

With reference to the attached application of the Shanghai Municipality Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Trade Association, 429 Kwangse Road, for registration, enquiries show that it was formed in July 29, 1939, by the owners of 19 out of a total of 21 hosiery finishing, dyeing and ironing works. The following are the executives of the association :-

Sz Ts Fang (史致芬),
Manager of the Sing Dah Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Works, Lane 383, 41 Rue Tenant de la Tour.

Hsu Ching Foo (徐慶甫),
Manager of the Tseng Foong (正豐) Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Works, Lane 210, 40 Rue Cassini.

Tsai Tung Sien (蔡東先),
Manager of the Tseng Chong (震昌) Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Works, 38 Singapore Road.

Hsia Lai Ching (夏來慶),
Manager of the Yah Shing (協興) Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Works, Lane 849, 164 Seymour Road.

Sz Zing Chuen (施靜川),
Manager of the Nyi Woo Yung (義和永) Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing and Ironing Works, Lane 60, 36 Santai Road.

There is nothing in Special Branch records against these individuals nor is anything known to their detriment.

This association does not provide club

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 30/8/40

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G. 40M-1-40

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

facilities. It consists of three rooms. One big room contains a desk for a clerk and a large table for committee meetings. Of the other two small rooms, one forms a toilet and telephone room, while the remaining one is a sitting and dining room.

Kao Jen-Ken

D. I.

29/8

D. C.(Special Branch).

Registration No. C 140

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Hosiery Finishing, Dyeing & Ironing Trade Association.
2. Address 429 Kwangse Road.
3. Object to promote mut al friendship and safeguard the interests of the trade.
4. (a) Date of formation June, 1939 (b) Date of Inauguration July 29, 1939.
5. Promoters: Name Hsu Ching-foo Occupation owner of hosiery finishing, dyeing and ironing factory.
6. Chairman: Name Sz Ts-fang Occupation -do-
   Home address Lane 383, 41, Rue Tenant de la Tour.
   Bussiness address -do- (Sing Dah Factory).
7. Committee: Name Sz Ts-fang
   Hsu Ching-foo
   Hsia Lai-ching
   Sz Zing-chüen
   Tsai Tung-sien etc. Occupation factory owners.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 19
   Profession of members in general owners of hosiery finishing, dyeing and ironing factories.
   Membership fee $3 per machine.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities -
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government -
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued -

Certificate issued 31/8/40

Signed Hsu Ching-foo & Sz Zing-chuen.
Promoters.

Date August 9, 1940. Sz Ts-fang.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

W Logan
Officer i/c S. 1.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch File No. Date March 7, 1942.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Association - activities.

The Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Association (上海市木材業同業公會), Lane 305, House 14 Fokien Road, is conducting registration of lumber stocks in possession of the various dealers. According to the association, instructions were received on February 26, 1942 from the Japanese Special Service Department (特務機關), 6 Great Western Road, ordering it to supply some 2,500,000 feet of different kinds of lumber. On March 1, 1942, similar instructions were received from the 1st Financial Department of the Japanese Naval Authorities (第一海軍經理部), requesting the supply of 1,300,000 feet of lumber. Following the receipt of these instructions, notices were issued through the medium of the Chinese newspapers, requiring all the traders to register their stocks with the association. As far as is known, approximately 1,500,000 feet of lumber have been collected and the stocks required by the Japanese Authorities will be handed over by the end of March, 1942.

This association has a total of some 210 members and is registered with the Municipal Police, holding the Registration Certificate C-133.

Attached is a blank form prepared by the association in connection with the registration of the lumber stock.

Lok Sze Kung
D. S. I.

Officer i/c (Special Branch)

FILE
11. 3. 42

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/3/42

Brief translation of letter received from the Shanghai Municipal ty Lumber Merchants Association.

March 24,1941.

To the Special Branch S.M.P.

This association was established some forty years ago and was registered with the Ministry of Industry & Commerce, the Kuomintang Headquarters and the S.M.P. It is a purely commercial organization and has no political connections whatever. We have now received a letter from the so-called "Shanghai Municipality Lumber Merchants Association", a pro-Wang Government organization, instructing us to hand over all documents, seals, etc. to them within three days. We shall require your protection if an attempt is made to give effect to the above instructions.

Shanghai Municipality Lumber
Merchants Association.

305/14 Fokien Road.

087/89

D.I. Kao,
28/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

File No. S.I. 8157-C/133

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 31, 1941.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association - Lumber Market at 405 Tientsin Road.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wilcox.

At 4 p.m. on March 31, 1941, Mr. Zee Tsoo Liang (徐祖良), Secretary of the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association (上海市木林業同業公会), Lane 305, House 14, Fokien Road, (S.M.P. Registration Certificate No.C.-133), was communicated with and informed that a separate registration for the Lumber Market located at 405 Tientsin Road, is not necessary inasmuch as the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association, of which the lumber market is only a subordinate organ, is already registered with the Municipal Police.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. I.

FILE

A.C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 1/4/41

FM.
G. 40M—.40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch, ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 19 41.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association - Lumber Market removed from 515 Foochow Road to 405 Tientsin Road.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Ken. Forwarded by D. S. I. Wilcox.

In connection with the attached communication dated March 10, 1941, addressed to Special Branch from the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association (上海市木林業同業公會), Lane 305, House 14, Fokien Road, informing Police of the removal of the Lumber Market from 515 Foochow Road to 405 Tientsin Road and enquiring if registration of the Lumber Market is necessary, it has been ascertained that the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association formerly maintained a lumber market at 515 Foochow Road, where local lumber merchants gathered daily to transact business. Owing to the unsuitability of that place, on March 6, 1941, the market was removed to its present address at 405 Tientsin Road. The Market hours are between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

The Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association is registered with the Shanghai Municipal Police and is in possession of Registration Certificate No.C.133.

The lumber market in question is only a subordinate organ of the association.

Kuh Tao-hwa
C.D.I.
for Kao Yen-Ken
D. I.

(P.T.O.)

S. I. Kao 31/3

31/3

30/3.

F.M. G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Since the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association is registered with the Municipal Police, it is suggested that no separate registration be accorded the lumber market.

W. R. Wilson.
D. S. I.

A C.(Special Branch).

A.C. S.B.
Suggest
re-registration
not necessary.
RJ 30/3

Sir,
Noted
Lee 31/3

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date 11-3-41

Attached is an application received from .-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Shanghai Municipality Lumber Merchants Association

Address. 305/14 Fokien Road

enquiring if registration is necessary of the Lumber Market ~~requesting permission to hold~~

which has been removed from Foochow Road to 405 Tientsin Road

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Programme, etc. attached.

S. I.

Attention.

D.I. Kao

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

THH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8157-C133
27 3 41

REPORT

3.1, Special Branch Station. File No. Date March 27, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association - handing over requested by Nanking-affiliated "Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association"

Copy to D.C.A. — Sent 28/3

D.C.(Divisions)

Information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 27 1941 ASST. COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

On March 24, 1941, the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association (上海市木材業同業公會), Lane 305, House 14, Fokien Road, (S.M.P. Registration Certificate No.C-133), addressed the attached letter dated March 24, 1941, to Special Branch, requesting Police protection in connection with the receipt of a despatch dated March 22, 1941, from the "Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association" (affiliated with the Nanking Government) at 53 Tao Yuan Fong (桃源坊), Yu Yuen Road, C.O.L. This despatch requests the association to hand over all documents, seals, etc. of the association within three days. Mr. Zi Tsoo Liang (徐佐良), Secretary of the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association, was interviewed at headquarters at 10.30 a.m. March 26, 1941.

[illegible] MAR 1941 [illegible]

According to Mr. Zi, another despatch, Character "木" No.73, dated March 25, 1941, from the "Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association" was received by post this morning, March 26, 1941, at the office of the association at Lane 305, House 14, Fokien Road, demanding a reply to its previous despatch within

FILE

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: - 2 -

two days.

Mr. Zi stated that his association has decided to ignore the request of the Yu Yuen Road organization and to request immediate Police protection in the event of the premises of his association being visited by personnel of that organization. In this connection, Mr. Zi was informed that he could call the nearest Policeman or telephone Louza Station should members of the Yu Yuen Road organization visit the association and interfere with its affairs.

The Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association is a public organization of long standing, having been in existence for the past 40 years. It was formerly located at 484, Foh Yeu Road, Nantao and following the outbreak of the current hostilities in 1937, it has maintained an office at the present address at Lane 305, House 14, Fokien Road. It has at present a total of some 200 members.

It was learned from Mr. Zi that the Chairman of the Nanking affiliated "Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association" located on Yu Yuen Road, is one HUNG YUNG WOO (洪荣和), who was formerly in the lumber trade and that those owners of lumber hongs situated in the extra-Settlement Roads area in the Western District, O.O.L. have been compelled to become members of that organization.

Kao Yen-Kew
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

N.H.Y.

FME
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE REGISTRY
No. D215C138

S. B. Sec. 1. Special Br. Station 40

REPORT

Date July 17, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association - application for registration.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached application of the Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Assocation, Lane 305, 14 Fokien Road, for registration, enquiries show that this is an organization formed by bona fide lumber merchants. It was formed in 1930 and later duly registered with the now defunct local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The following are the responsible committee members :-

Chu Ming-kiang (朱明江),
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kiu Kee Lumber Company, Chung Wai Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, and Compradore of the Lumber Department of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., 27 The Bund.

Wai Zuan-foo (魏善甫),
Manager of the Tsen Sun Yeu Kee Lumber Company, Room 217, 18 The Bund.

Chao Lai-shing (曹蘭馨),
Manager of the Shun Tai Lumber Hong, 5th floor, 160 Avenue Edward VII.

Nyi Ts-tao (倪志濤),
Manager of the Yah Sung (惹生) Lumber Hong, 108 Markham Road.

Wong Sung-ling (王崇齡),
Manager of the Ying Kee Shing (寧記行) Lumber Hong, 247 Boulevard de Deux Republiques.

There is nothing in Special Branch records against any of these individuals.

~~D.C. (Division)~~
D.O. "A"
Information.
I doubt this
R.W.J.
18/7.

18/7

This association does not provide club facilities.

In connection with this application, Huang Shao-jiu (黃紹素), Secretary of the association, was interviewed at headquarters at 4 p.m. July 16. He was instructed that in future the association should report

F.M. G. 4◆M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the activities of the association, including the convening of meetings, posting of posters, distribution of handbills and the conducting of any propaganda campaign, to the Municipal Police for approval in advance, failing which the association would not be allowed to function in the settlement. In reply, he stated that the matter would be referred to the Standing Committee and that the Police instructions would be adhered to.

Sir,
Only meetings connected with the trade

18/7

Kao Jen-lan
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 13/8/40

Registration No. B. 129

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Shanghai Municipality Lumber Hong Owners' Trade Association.
2. Address Lane 305, 14 Fokien Road.
3. Object To promote mutual interests among fellow traders.
4. (a) Date of formation 1930 (b) Date of Inauguration 1931.
5. Promoters: Name Chu Ning-kiang Occupation Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kiu Kee Lumber Hong.
6. Chairman: Name Wei Zuan-foo Occupation Manager of the Tsen Sun Yeu Kee Lumber Co., Room 217, 18 The Bund.
   Home address 18 The Bund.
   Bussiness address 18 The Bund.
7. Committee: Name Chao Lai-shing Occupation lumber merchant
   Kyi Ts-tao. -do-
   Wong Sung-ling. -do-
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address -
   Officer-in-charge -
9. Total membership expected 147
   Profession of members in general lumber merchants.
   Membership fee ranging from $1 to $30 per mensem.
   Subsidies -
10. Proposed activities To undertake supplementary education and benevolent works.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government Yes.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued Tangpu Certificate No. Song 11 issued in August, 1930. Bureau of Social Affairs Certificate No. Song 85 issued on April, 1931. also Chinese Chamber of Commerce Certificate No.14 issued in July, 1937.

Registration Certificate sent out on 7/8/40

Signed Chu Ning-kiang. *Promoters.*

Date June 20, 1940. Wei Zuan-foo. *Chairman.*

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason. *P.A. to D.C.*

C. Clausen *Officer i/c S. I.*

Approved

R. D. Luke. *D.C. (Special Branch).*

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

FM. G. 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 8149-F160
Date 27-8-42

REPORT

Section 4-A
Crime & Special Branch Shdvbh. File No. Date August 27, 1942.

SUBJECT: Haor - Registration Certificate be treated as "null and void"

The Haor (Hebrew word for "Light"), a weekly magazine in German and Yiddish(Jewish) language, at 773 Tongshan Road, ceased publication long ago.

As the whereabouts of the editor cannot be located, it is suggested that Registration Certificate No. F. 160 issued in respect of the magazine be treated as "null and void".

FILE

S. Sacke
D. S. I.

T. Kitamura
Officer i/c Censorship Section

S. Gotō
D.C. (Crime & Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27 8/42

FM.-2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 849-F.160
Date 23/10/41

REPORT

Special Branch Station. File No. Date October 23, 1941

SUBJECT: "HAOR" - German - Yiddish bilingual weekly - Application for registration with the Municipal Police.

Attached herewith is the application form for registration with the Municipal Police in respect of of a German-Yiddish bilingual weekly publication to be known as "HAOR" (Hebrew word for "Light.") The object of the journal, which is not interested in politics or controversial matters, is to serve as an organ for Zionistic matters in Shanghai, especially among the refugees. It aims to bring before the many Zionists in Shanghai questions relating to Palestinian affairs, development of Zionism, cultural and educational tenets of Zionism and general news items affecting the Zionistic trend throughout the world.

Requisite Registration Certificate 23.10.41 EL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 23 OCT 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

Josef STEIN, Polish Jewish refugee, residing at 773 Tongshan Road, current organizer of the "Theodor Herzl" Zionist Society (registered with the Police under F. 24), will be publisher, editor and owner of the new publication which will act as official organ of local Zionists. The journal will be of considerable service to the hundreds of Jewish theological students, many of whom understand only Yiddish, who have arrived in Shanghai in recent months.

The new paper has close connections with Zionistic news services in Palestine and America and it is believed that the granting of the requisite registration certificate will be of eventual use to the Police.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 23/10/41

FM.-2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: 2

At present in Shanghai Zionists have no medium for expressing the written word among themselves and when it is considered that Zionism is fundamentally religious in its outlook and that the new publication will confine itself to Zionistic matters little harm can be done by issuing the certificate of registration.

DS.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

CBPO No. 135.

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication (In Chinese and English) "[illegible] o r" (ebrew word for "Li_t."

Nationality Polish

Address: Editorial Office 773 Tongshan Road Tel. [illegible] 2213

Printing Office Centurion Printing Co. Tel. 51338
[illegible] Chenfong Road

Sales Agency 773 Tongshan Road Tel. ---

Name and address of proprietor Engineer Josef Stein, 773 Tongshan Road

Name and address of publisher the same

Name and address of Chief Editor also

Character and language of publication (State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) German and Yiddish , weekly

Object of publication Zionist

Date of first issue 20th of October 1941

Circulation Shanghai, Palestine and U. S. A.

Capital and source of income (State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom) There will be at disposition, what necessary all own money

Where registered (Give date and place of registration and certificate number) not yet

Date the 8th of October 1941.

(Signature) Josef Stein
Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed E. J. Lees
P.A. to D.C.

[illegible]
Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

W Duncan
A.C. (Special Branch).

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D8149-E162
Date 5/12/41

S. 5, Special Branch, Station. File No. ..... Date December 4, 1941.

SUBJECT: Art and Thought - Application for registration

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration with the S.M.P. from Mr. V.S. Prisiajnikoff, editor, proprietor and publisher of a monthly magazine in the Russian language to be called "Art and Thought," with editorial offices at No. 238 Avenue du Roi Albert.

Mr. V.S. Prisiajnikoff, whose nom-de-plum is "Vale," is a Russian emigrant, born on June 22nd, 1903, at Tomsk, Siberia, Ruasia. He was formerly editor-in-chief of the now defunct Russian daily called "Slovo" which went out of publication on November 25, 1941.

Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

According to the applicant, the magazine will start publication on December 10, 1941 and will be devoted to the publication of articles on science and art. The magazine is registered with the French Police under N.6223/A.

Registry
Prepare
Certificate
H. 12. 41

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 5/12/41

CH[illegible]p. 135.

Registration No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication (In Chinese and English) ART a THOUGHT

Nationality Russian

Address: Editorial Office 238. Av. du Roi Albert Tel. 71449

Printing Office " " Tel. "

Sales Agency " " Tel. "

Name and address of proprietor V.S. Prisiagniikoff - ale.

Name and address of publisher 238. Av. du Roi albert.

Name and address of Chief Editor

Character and language of publication (State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) Monthly Newspaper

Object of publication Devoted to the Science a Art.

Date of first issue 11/XII/41.

Circulation 500 copies

Capital and source of income #1.000.00

(State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom)

Without any subsidies.

Where registered (Give date and place of registration and certificate number) Registered at the French Police (N 6223/A

Issued 24/6/42. Repaid.

Date 1. XII. 41. *(Signature)* V.S. Vale

Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed E. J. Lees

P.A. to D.C.

Duncan S

Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

W Duncan

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

A.D.C. (Special Branch).

KMC. 2-
G. 800-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2117-1165
Date 28-12-41

S. 5, Special Branch, Statistical File No. ..... Date December 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: War Pictures - Application for Registration

Forwarded herewith is an application for registration with the S.M.P. from Mr. Alfred Romain, editor, of a pictorial magazine in English and Chinese to be called "War Pictures" and published by the New World Publishing Co., with editorial offices at No. 20 Canton Road, and printing offices at No. 365 North Honan Road.

Mr. Alfred Romain, a German citizen, arrived in Shanghai from the United States five months ago, where he was the assistant editor of a publication called "U.S. Facts and Review" between 1939 and 1941.

Nothing to his detriment is known to this office.

According to the applicant, the object of the publication will be purely commercial, devoted wholly to Pro-German war pictures. The capital of the foremention publication is 10,000 Reichmarks, income to be derived from sales, as there are no advertisements.

H. J. Ellis.
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Registry
Prepare
Certificate
25. 12. 41
EL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DEC 29 1941
A.S.
SPECIAL BRANCH

Certificate issued on 2-6-42 by 15-A.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 6/1/

CBPO No. 135.

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Newspaper, Magazine or News Agency.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

Name of Publication (In Chinese and English) WAR PICTURES

Nationality German

Address: Editorial Office 20 Canton Rd Tel. 16180

Printing Office 365 North Honan Rd Tel. 42608

Sales Agency 20 Canton Rd Tel. 10180

Name and address of proprietor New World Publishing Co, 20 Canton Rd

Name and address of publisher same

Name and address of Chief Editor ALFRED ROMAIN, PARK HOTEL, Shg.

Character and language of publication (State whether daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) pictorial, Engl & Chinese

Object of publication & commercial

Date of first issue Dec 18, 1941

Circulation 20 000

Capital and source of income (State whether paper has independent source of income or receives regular subsidies and from whom) New World Publishing Co

Where registered (Give date and place of registration and certificate number) Japanese Liaison Office Dixwell Rd and Japanese Army & Navy Press Offices

Certificate issued 3/6/42.

V Eller 25.

Date Dec 20, 1941 (Signature) [signature] Chief Editor.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed E. J. Lees. P.A. to D.C.

[signature] Officer i/c S. 5.

Approved

[signature] D.C. (Special Branch).

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

00.
FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. 5. Date 5

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch. 5/1/42 File No. ..... Date December 27, 1941.

FILE
24.1.42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JAN 28 1942
ASST. COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE
29.12.41.

Registry
Prefix
New Certificate
5.1.42.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JAN 6 1942
ASST. COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 5/1/42

Certificate issued by Chit
book on 5-1-42

SUBJECT: Chung Hwa People's Relief Society - application for change of name and reporting removal of office - proposed cheap sale of cooked rice

With reference to the attached application from the Chung Hwa People's Relief Society (中華人民救济會) for permission to change its title and reporting removal of office, enquiries show that this society was formed in November 1940 with an address at Lane 214 (Dah Chung Li), House 162 Yates Road. It is registered with the Municipal Police, holding registration certificate No.C-182 issued on 24/1/41.

In order to extensively carry out charitable enterprises and commence a cheap sale of cooked rice in the two Foreign Settlements, the society has assumed the new title "Chung Hwa Relief Association" (中華救济協会) and removed its office to No.70 Route Doumer, with a Settlement office at No.320 Szechuen Road (inside the Min Sung Trading Co. on the 2nd floor).

The Executive Committee of the society has been re-elected and now consists of the following members:-

Zee Chai Shen (徐采丞) - Chairman, aged 51, a native of Wusieh. Communication Address: Room 548, Chung Wei Building, Avenue Edward VII. One of the directors of the Chien Yieh Bank (振業銀行). Formerly Secretary to Doo Yueh-sung.

Koo Nan Chun - (顧南群) Age 49, a native of Chi-tung (啓東), a returned student of Japan and president of the Nanyang Hospital, No.77 Avenue Foch.

Wong Si Yung - (王適園) Aged 52, a native of Hangchow, residing at Lane 183, 2 South Chengtu Road, Chief of the Chekiang Tobacco & Wine Public Sale Office in 1926.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Ching Ting Hsiun (金鼎勳) - Aged 60, a native of Peiping, residing at Lane 608, 25 Yu Yuen Road. A graduate of Military Academy in Japan, chairman of the Chung Hwa Hoong Dao Society (中華洪道社).

Hun Chian Kung (韓強公) - Aged 57, a native of Hangchow, residing at Lane 222, 13 Route Prosper Paris, French Concession. Formerly manager of Bank of Fukien (福建省銀行).

Chu Ka Kwang (朱開觀) - Aged 41, a native of Shanghai, residing at No.12 Foo Shou Fong (福壽坊) Rte. Vallon, French Concession. Manager of the Shanghai Branch of Bank of Nanking.

Yu Chung Nan (余中南) - Aged 40, a native of Yee Hsien, residing at No.12 To Foo Li (多福里) Avenue Foch. Owner of Kiangnan Copper Factory.

Nyin Chin Ping (任矜蘋) - Aged 52, a native of Ningpo, residing at No.8 Ping Chen Villa, Myburgh Rd. Vice-manager of Son Yuen Company (上元企業公司).

Shen Chyun (沈 泰) - Aged 33, a native of Shanghai, residing at No.18 Kwan Ming Tsun (光明邨) Sen Ping Ka (昇平街), Avenue Foch. Director of Lunman Book Store (龍門書局).

Ting Shan Kwei (丁山桂) - Aged 39. a native of Zaushing, residing at No.44 Tsen Lung Fong (振隆坊) Weihaiwei Road. Manager of Chi Chong (其昌) Native Bank.

Cheng Ka Ling (張嘉陵) - Aged 35, a native of Shanghai, residing at No.10 To Foo Li (多福里), Avenue Foch. Manager of Deh Deh Chong (大德昌) tea shop.

The registration certificate (No.C-182) has been handed in by the society for the necessary alterations, and is attached hereto.

The society is arranging to hold a cheap sale of cooked rice, which, if possible, will commence at the beginning of January 1942. According to its schemes, the cheap sales will be conducted at

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

four suitable places in the Foreign Settlements. Each place will supply cooked rice to 1,000 persons, each of whom will be allowed to purchase two catties of cooked rice daily at 25 cents per catty. It is estimated that one "zar" of rice will yield 360 catties of cooked rice.

With regard to the measures of enforcement, it is learned that a person who desires to purchase the cooked rice should first fill in an application form and forward a photograph of applicant to the society, who will then issue a "cooked rice purchasing certificate". With this certificate the applicant may go to the designated place at the times specified to buy the quantity of cooked rice allowed. The period of the cheap sales is temporarily fixed at one month. After its expiration, there may be an extension and/or a change in the number of purchasers.

If the cooked rice is to be sold at the above-mentioned price, namely, 25 cents per catty, it is estimated that the society will suffer, at each selling place during the one month of cheap sales, a loss of some $12,310, or a total loss of $49,240 from all the four selling places. This total loss, when added to the $1500 estimated overhead expenses of each selling place, will bring the total to approx. $55,240.

The Chung Hwa Relief Association is said to have rented the following places for the aforementioned function:-

(1) Lane 849/300 Seymour Road.

(2) Dah Wong Miao (大王廟), North Chengtu Road

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 -

Station. *File No.* *Date*

SUBJECT:

(to the north of Sinza Road).

(3) Jen Chi Tong Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road.

(4) No.35 Singkeipang Road (inside the sales office of the New Oriental Magazine).

It is also reported that registration for the forthcoming cheap sale of cooked rice has already begun at Lane 849/300 Seymour Road, since December 26.

28.12.41

D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch).

28/12

8044

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 22, 1941.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization, club, school etc. Chung Hwa People's Relief Society, registered with S.M.B. (C.182)

Address.

requesting permission to ~~hold~~ change name and reporting removal of office.

in (Venue)

at (time and date)

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

F.M. 2
G. 40M-4-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Section I, Special Branch, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 5179
Date 24/1/41

REPORT

Date January 23, 1941.

Subject Chung Hwa People's Relief Association - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Submitted herewith is an application for registration received from the Chung Hwa People's Relief Association (中華人民救濟會), Lane 214 (Dah Chung Li), 162 Yates Road. This association was organized in November, 1940 and is still in the preparatory stage. It is promoted by one Mr. KING TING SHIUN (金鼎勳), a native of Peiping, aged 59. He is a graduate of a military academy in Japan, and was an official in the former Peking Government. He is now the chairman of the Chung Hwa Hoong Dao Society (中華洪道社), a Japanese supported organization advocating the promotion of morality. The headquarters are located at Peiping with Shanghai branches at 272 Chaoufoong Road, 35 Singkeipang Road and 544 Foh Yeu Road, Wantao, but these branches are more or less inactive at present.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24/1/41
SPECIAL BRANCH

The Chung Hwa People's Relief Association is in charge of a standing committee consisting of the following persons :-

Mr. Zee Ching Hou (笪敬侯)	-	Chairman, dean of the San Woo College, 97 Jinkee Road, residing at 3 Dah Foh Li, Route de Magy.
Mr. Yang Foh Kong (楊復康) executive	-	A retired official of the former Chinese Government now professor of the San Woo College, 97 Jinkee Road, residing at Room 3, House 102, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. Tien Yih Foong (邊逸峰) - Manager of the Dah Chung Transportation Company, 112 Ningpo Road, residing at 6 Vallon Li, Route Vallon.

Mr. Ling Tse Yuin (林志雲) - Manager of the Hoong Tsi Trading Company, Yoong Loh Li, Shantung Road, residing at 747 Nanking Road.

Mr. Liu Hoong Wen (劉鴻文) - In charge of Liaison Section of the Chung Hwa Hoong Dao Society, 35 Singkeipang Road.

Mr. Zee Tse Ping (笮志平) - Manager of the Poh Li Tea Manufacturing Co., 288 Tiendong Road.

Mr. Wong Tsuh Sung (黃贊生) - Manager of the Sung Kong Company at Hankow, residing at 73 Zaofoong Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.

Mr. Meng Tsao Tien (孟照全) - Secretary to the Chung Hwa Hoong Dao Society, 35 Singkeipang Road.

According to Mr. Yang Foh Kong, professor of the San Woo College and executive of the Chung Hwa People's Relief Association, their object is charitable enterprises and it will be free from political activities. It is the scheme of the association to distribute free clothes, free congee and to grant small loans to the poor who are desirous of doing business. The expenses will be chiefly borne by the promoter, Mr. King Ting Shiun, and voluntary contributions will be accepted from who have the sympathies of the association.

FM 2
G. 40N-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Detailed measures governing the enforcement of such scheme, however, will be set up after permission has been obtained from the Police for the establishment.

The Chung Hwa People's Relief Association has branches at Peiping and Taichow, Northern Kiangsu.

Sir, Although this organization has outside connection we can keep our eye on it, + it would be better registered.

Yes, effect registration.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 24/11/41 SPECIAL BRANCH

Lok Wei Kang
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 24/1/42

Registration No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization: Chung Hwa People's Relief Association
2. Address: Lane 214, 162 Yates Road.
3. Object: Conduct charitable enterprises for the welfare of the people.
4. (a) Date of formation: Nov., 1940 (b) Date of Inauguration:
5. Promoters: Name: King Ting Shiun Occupation: Chairman of Chung Hwa Hoong Dao Society.
6. Chairman: Name: Zee Ching Hou Occupation: College professor
   Home address: 3 Dah Foh Li, Route de Magy.
   Bussiness address: Lane 214, 162 Yates Road.
7. Committee: Name: Yang Foh Kong, Pien Yih Foong, Ling Tse Yuin, Liu Hoong Wen, Wong Teuh Sung, Zee Tse Ping, Mang Tsao Zien. Occupation:
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address: North China Branch, Peiping. Northern Kiangsu Branch, Taichow.
   Officer-in-charge: North China Branch: Kong Sze Doh. Northern Kiangsu Branch: Han Kuo Chun.
9. Total membership expected: 5,000.
   Profession of members in general: educational and business circles.
   Membership fee: $5.00 a year
   Subsidies:
10. Proposed activities: distribution of free clothes, free congee, and granting of small loans to the poor.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government:
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued:

Certificate issued on 30-1-41

Signed King Ting Shiun
Promoters.

Date

Zee Ching Hou
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed Mason.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JAN 24 1941 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 3.1940.

Attached is an application received from .-

Name of organization, club, school, etc. Chung Hwa People's Relief Society

Address. 162 Yates Road.

requesting permission to ~~hold~~ register with S.M.P.

in (venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

DS/Lch
Pw 3/12

D-8158

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. 8158

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station, 2 3

REPORT

Date February 8, 1938.

Subject: Arrest of members of the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group in the French Concession and the Setilement.

Made by: D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by: G. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the contents of the attached report from Chengtu Road Station and the translation of the French Police Report on the same subject, I have to state that in connection with FAN MANG (萬猛) alias ZAH FOH MING (柴福民), eventually released by the French Police through lack of proof, a thorough search of his room at No. 34 Tamsui Road failed to reveal the slightest indication that he was affiliated in any way with any political association. Intensive questioning of the other residents of the premises regarding this person's suspected anti-Japanese activities brought nothing to light, whilst his interrogation at the hands of the French Police also failed to show that he was a member of the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group. In this direction it should be mentioned that TSONG TAI TSIEU (鍾茂秋) and II PING (李彬), both arrested at the Customs Club, Bubbling Well Road, did not implicate FAN MANG as being connected with the Dramatic Group when they were being questioned by either the Municipal Police or the French Police. The only evidence available - and that not corroborated - pointing to the belief that this individual was a member of the Group, emanated from SIH JEN (薛仁), the self-confessed editor and printer of the anti-Japanese pamphlets seized at No. 1960 Avenue Joffre.

Mr. OU KOUANZE (吳匡時), mentioned in the attached French translation, is personally known to many members of the French Police and of the French Municipal Council, as being a man of the highest integrity, and he states quite definitely that he has known FAN MANG for a number of years as being a studious type of young man who has never been

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
8 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date *19*

2

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

mixed up in any political intrigue. In spite of this assertion, however, FAN MANG was warned by D.S. Pitts that should his name again reach the ears of the Special Branch as being or suspected of being implicated in any political activities, the present case would be taken into consideration and he would be severely dealt with. It was impressed upon him that whilst he resides in the Settlement he must conduct himself in a manner approved of by the Municipal Police and not participate in anti-Japanese activities or political machinations, otherwise the shelter he enjoys by virtue of his residence in the Settlement would be withdrawn.

This man can always be located through the good offices of Mr. OU KOUANZE.

Ja. Pitts.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR

8/2

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 2421/I DATED 5.2.38.

SUBJECT: Arrest of three members of the "People's National Salvation Dramatic Group" (民众救亡戏剧团).

On February 4 we were informed by the Settlement Police that one SIH JEN (薛仁), a member of an anti-Japanese organisation, had had printed certain anti-Japanese pamphlets and that certain of them were to be found in his room at 1960 Avenue Joffre.

We immediately raided this address, where the person SIH JEN was arrested and 300 pamphlets of four different types (translations attached) were seized.

STATEMENT OF SIH JEN

My name is SIH JEN, 20, native of Tsingpu (Kiangsu). For two years I have been working for the China Economics Research Society (中國经济统計研究所, 1960 Avenue Joffre, where I reside. Miss TSANG SIAO MEI (張肖梅) is the manager of this society.

Towards the end of August 1937 I joined the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group, the offices of which were located at 4 Kao Foh Li, Route des Soeurs. At present this house is occupied by one TSANG YUEH (王昌悅), former telephone clerk at the Shanghai China Merchants' Stock Exchange Co., 422 Hankow Road. Heis now unemployed. At present the grooup comprises some twenty members, who are directed by FU KUO SHUN (傅國勛) alias LAO FU (勞夫).

After the fall of Shanghai, the majority of members, including FU left for Hankow. Only four of us remain in Shanghai - FAN MANG (萬猛), alias ZAU FAH KONG (柴福民), LI PING (李彬), Miss TSANG TAI TSIEU (鍾泰秋) and myself. I do not know the numbers of the houses in which the other members reside, but I know their whereabouts because I have often been to the premises.

The pamphlets found in my room were printed by me on a roneo machine belonging to the Society for which I work. (Three machinese were seized at 1960 Avenue Joffre).

1200 copies of the pamphlet, which was edited by me, were printed and distributed to my three friends. They, in turn, passed them to their friends.

Since August 1937 I have printed two lots of tracts. The first time - towards the end of October - I printed about a thousand and handed them to my friends for distribution - the second - about January 15 - are those which you seized.

As a result of this statement we made our way, accompanied by SIH JEN, to the homes of TSONG TAI TSIEU and LI PING - 9 Ta Kong Li, Rue Eugene Bard and 17 Ki Yih Li, Rue Auguste Boppe, respectively. At these premises we could only locate the parents who insisted that the persons for whom we were seeking had gone to take part in a theatrical show at the Customs Club, 10, Lane 479 Bubbling Well Road.

With the assistance of D.S. PITTS (Special Branch), we arrested at the address indicated TSONG TAO TSIEU and LI PING, who were handed over to us.

STATEMENT OF TSONG TAI TSIEU (female)

My name is TSONG TAI TSIEU, 18, native of Hankow, residing at 9 Ta Kong Li, Rue Eugene Bard with my mother, brother and sister-in-law. My father, TSONG HAN CHIEH (鍾漢傑), was the sub-prefect in Fufeng (扶風), Shensi. He is now unemployed and remains in this town. My brother TSONG KO SZE (鍾可治) is also unemployed.

In August 1937, shortly after the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I joined the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group, the offices of which were located at 4 Kao Foh Li, Route des Soeurs. This group was dissolved after the fall of Shanghai, and the majority of members left for Shanghai. Some members (5 or 6) who have jobs here,

have remained in Shanghai. During January 1938, one LI PING, a member of the group, sent me about ten copies of a patriotic pamphlet, requesting me to read them and then distribute them among my friends. At present there are no pamphlets of this kind at my home.

STATEMENT OF LI PING

My name is LI PING, 22, native of Hankow, residing at 17 Ki Yih Li, Rue Auguste Boppe. I am employed by the Co-operative Society of the Agricultural Bank of Kiangsu (江蘇農民銀行合作社), located at this address, and I earn $18 per month. I live alone in Shanghai.

Through the medium of one SUN FANG (孫方), now in Hankow, I joined, in August 1937, the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group, which them had its offices at 4 Kao Foh Li, Route des Soeurs. After I had joined the group I came into contact with SIH JEN.

In January 1938 SIH JEN gave me, for the first time, several patriotic leaflets. After having read them, I distributed them in the streets. Towards the end of the lunar year, SIH gave me another twenty pamphlets of the same type. I then gave some of them to my friend TSONG TAI TSIEU and tore-up the remainder.

Since the dissolution of the group, I have not become a member of any patriotic organisation or any organisation having political tendencies.

A raid made at 34 Tamsui Road, home of FAN MANG alias ZAH FOH MING, gave no results. Further, the latter person was absent. Mr. OU KOUANZE (吳匡時), a chemist, owner of the laboratory situated at 561 Rue Lafayette, residing at 101 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre (Tel:72936), was present at the house during the search. He guaranteed that

he would bring FAN to the Political Section at 10 a.m. on February 5 for interrogation.

At the stated time, Mr. OU KOUANZE came to our offices with the man for whom we were seeking.

STATEMENT OF FAN MANG ALIAS ZAH FOH MING

My name is ZAH FOH MING alias FAN MANG, 22, unemployed, former student of the Shih Pei Municipal Secondary School, Yung Shing Road, Chapei. I live at 34 Tamsui Road with my parents. I am not a member of the Peoples' National Salvation Dramatic Group. I have made the acquaintanceship of SIH JEN through the medium of my school friends. SIH JEN never gave me any pamphlets.

In view of the lack of proof against FAN he was released, but the other three will be expelled from the French Concession.

F. 22 E.
G. 18,000-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. 44/38.

"A" Division

Chengtu Road Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

February 4, 1938.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	(1)Tsoong Dei Chu(鐘諟秋), 18, Hankow, female, S/student, 9 Dah Kong Fong, Rue Engene Bard, F.C. (2)Li Ping(李炳), male, 22, Hankow, S/unemployed,
Arrested by	17 Kyih Yih Li, Rue Auguste Boppe, F.C. French Police.
Date and place where arrest took place.	Custom's Club for Chinese Members at Lane 479 Bubbling Well Road, on 4-2-38.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)	Assistance to French Police.

At 7 p.m. on 4-2-38, D.S. Marengo, French Police Political Branch together with Interpreter Abel Ling and C.D.C. 351 brought to this station one Sih Tsung (薛), 20, Tsingpo, S/accountant, residing 1960 Avenue Joffre, where he had been arrested on information given by Special Branch Headquarters, S.M.P. to the effect that he was concerned in Anti-Japanese Activities.

Assistance was requested to arrest a male and female Chinese in the Custom's Club for Chinese Members at Lane 479 Bubbling Well Road.

Assistance was rendered by the undersigned, D.S. Pitts, Special Branch and C.D.S. 121 when (1)Tsoong Dei Chu(鐘諟秋), female, 18, Hankow, S/student, residing 9 Dah Kong Fong, Rue Engene Bard, F.C. (2) Li Ping(李炳), 22, male, Hankow, S/unemployed, residing 17 Kyih Yih Li, Rue Auguste Boppe, F.C. were arrested in the aforementioned club.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 5 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Name of investigating officer.	D.S. Dickson and C.D.S. 121.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22 F
G. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further assistance was then rendered and a visit paid to No. 54 Tamsui Road with a view to arresting one Tsha Fon Ming. The wanted man could not be located, nor did a search of his room reveal anything incriminating

The two persons arrested when jointly interrogated by D.S. Pitts and the undersigned admitted distributing small hand-bills to friends. The nature of the hand-bills were stated to call upon loyal Chinese citizens not to indulge in excessive pleasures during the present Sino-Japanese Conflict. The hand bills had been printed by Sih Tsung(薛仁)(brought to this station by the French Police).

Mr. Robertson, A.C.P., D.O."A" Division was informed re the foregoing and on his instructions the two persons arrested were handed over to D.S. Marengo of the French Police.

J.W.L. Dickson
D. S. 279.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O."A".

D.O."A".

Officer i/c. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 3, 1938.

Subject Secret anti-Japanese organization in action.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by C Cunfold D.C.

With reference to the report dated January 6, 1938, on the subject of surreptitious distribution of anti-Japanese handbills, further enquiries show that the present organization comprising 20 members of the now defunct Youth's National Salvation Service Group is known as the "People's National Salvation Dramatic Group" (民衆救亡劇團) but has no definite address. They remained inactive after the propaganda drive on January 5, 6 and 7, but resumed their activities at the lunar New Year. Five kinds of small handbills of an anti-Japanese and national salvation nature have been prepared and copies are being disseminated in a secret manner. It is learned that during the past few days, a number of copies were included in the programmes to be had in Chinese cinemas and also thrown on to Nanking Road from roof gardens.

Samples of four varieties have been obtained and are herewith forwarded together with translations.

It is learned that the printing of these handbills is done by one named Sih Jen (薛 仁), a member of the organization, and a staff employee of the China Economics Research Society (中國經濟研究会), 1960 Avenue Joffre, near Route Ferguson, and that other copies are at present stored in his bed room at the same address.

Follow up at French Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 4 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy of report together with copies of handbills sent to Mr. Sandy.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

S.1 — D. C. (Special Branch). 4/2

Immediate DBP 4/2

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

親愛的同胞：

日本強盜殺人佔土是不許中國人有反日思想，老實對他說，我們可以亡人之國，奴人之君，但絕不能征服人的心！

誰說我們在搗亂看標本的走自然，日本強盜搶去了我們的大上海，我們可以報仇雪耻，日本鬼子的漢奸走狗賣家賣國，我們可以殺他逃他，不我們已下了絕大的決心，與強盜及走狗拼個死命，拿到失去的了同胞抬頭！再見罷！

（一九三七）

Translation

Dear Brethren,

The Japanese robbers not only kill people and occupy territory, but they also prohibit the Chinese from having anti-Japanese ideas. We in all sincerity tell her that "Those who are superior in armaments can ruin the nation of others and enslave their people, but they cannot, no matter how hard they try, subdue those people nor their spirits.

Who said that we are disturbing the peace of the people living in the Settlement ? Do you think for one moment that after they robbed us of our Greater Shanghai, we would let them enjoy it in peace ? Should we allow those shameless traitors and running dogs to go free who have sold our homes and our nation ? No. We have made up our minds to struggle against them, to the bitter end and until we recover our lost territory.

Sign of five circles in chain order.

No. 2.

Dear Brethren in Shanghai,

The nation has undergone a change, and the people in Shanghai ought to modify their attitude. Males must banish all frivilous thoughts from their minds and use their energy to the best advantage and not throw it away on enjoyment. Females must undo the waves of their hair, wash rouge and powder off their faces, take off their high heeled shoes and become Chinese citizens of that great nation of ours. If the hot blood of our brethren cannot reach your sympathy and the guns of the enemy cannot make you tense with excitement, then citizens as represented by you are useless and no more than corpses.

We must live a life of hardship and simplicity during the present national emergency. We must be determined to recover our freedom on the field of battle.

Sign of five circles in chain order.

No. 3.

親愛的上海同胞：

國家變樣子了，上海也應變個樣子了，男子們應該除頭腦中的一切雜念，少重視多用力；女子們應該伸直腰髮，洗去脂粉，脫去高跟鞋，大家硬綁綁的做一個大時代的中國人！假使同胞的熱血還燒不沸，張你們的生活，這種國民簡直已是國家的腐肉！

我們要刻苦耐勞去過着潔化簡化的國難生活，我們更要準備着立志在決死的大戰場翻身！

Dear Brethren,

The Chinese race has been in existence for five thousand years. The great nation, as it is to-day, was brought into being by our ancestors. When the legacy came into our possession, it was on the verge of destruction. Who are the useless descendants of the ancestors ? They are the Chinese people of the present generation.

We must understand the fact that the present hardships and tribulations we are now undergoing are the outcome of our past failures and that a new lease of life can be obtained through victories in the battlefield. We must repent of our past follies and in order to secure a final victory, must believe that Japan will never be able to conquer China. The worst thing, it is feared, is the committing of further follies by us.

Sign of five circles in chain order.

No. 4.

親愛的同胞：

中華民族活了五千年，我們祖宗在過去的悠長歷史中，賴手胼足創造了這個偉大的國家，傳下了這份無窮的產業，不想傳到我們手裡竟已破國喪家，祖業也要蕩然，誰是我們祖宗的沒出息的子孫？就是現在活着的中國人！

我們現在應該徹底覺悟，這目前的活教訓是我們過去的失敗的收穫，今後的新生命也惟有在最近的勝利中取得。我們要悲悔過去，補塗，我們要爭取將來的勝利，我們確信日本不能亡掉中國，最可怕的是我們自己糊塗！

To the Chinese traitors who have betrayed their country,

We have been forced to a point where life and death is to be decided once and for all. If we advance, we will be saved and if we retreat, we will be destroyed. The bravery and deeds of the Chinese soldiers have achieved a glorious name and have cowed the enemy, and have brought into being again the national soul of the Chinese race.

Buried underneath the ground on which we stand are the corpses of our ancestors. For the sake of a small amount of money, you have actually betrayed your own conscience and become shameless traitors. Are you really willing to accelerate the extinction of your fatherland by helping the enemy ? We are sure of overcoming the enemy in the end, but we fear that the nation may suffer defeats through your traitorous efforts.

It is not worth while for people of means to work for the enemy, for the reward will be in the form of bad names. Poor brethren must support themselves by begging or by peddling, and must not become traitors. For the sake of the existence of the nation and the welfare of our descendants, we now warn you and advise you to repent of your misdeeds at once.

Sign of five circles in chain order.

No. 5.

給貴國的漢奸：

我們被逼到生死的關頭！前進則生後退必死！中國男兒的英勇打出驚天泣鬼的壯烈戰績實了敵胆，活了敵魂。

抬下裡看是祖先的敵寶，活着是我們的同胞。為了自己的小利，你竟出賣了你的天良，你甘願去做無恥的奸賊，你忍助敵加速滅亡你的祖國？我們有戰勝敵人的把握最怕的此許敗在你們手裡！

有錢的人有吃有着何苦去做未奸賊敗類的臭名聲？苦的同胞更要忍受飢寒去過了對飯「做小生意」的苦生活為了我國家的光榮子孫的幸福我們警告你立刻回頭！失去了的靈魂返回有無有肉的軀殼吧！

歸來歸來魂兮歸來！

F.M. 2
G. 3000-11-37

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 5, 1938.

Subject Scheduled distribution of anti-Japanese handbills in Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by C. Stanford

It is learned that about 20 members of the defunct Youth's National Salvation Service Group have decided to resume national salvatio[n] propaganda in Shanghai in a secret manner. It is also learned that small parties will visit various streets and surreptitiously distribute copies of a handbill on January 5, 6 and 7. A copy has been obtained and forwarded herewith. It is translated as follows:-

1. China can never be conquered, if we sternly maintain our national front, uphold our national spirit and refuse to compromise.
2. We should strengthen our determination to fight the prolonged war to the bitter end.
3. We should be determined in our aim and brave in fighting the decisive battle out of which we will make ourselves prominent.
4. Youths throughout the country should be farsighted, ~~decidedly~~ unswervingly to maintain their aims, improve their knowledge, and promote their physical strength, so as to fit themselves to assume the role of vanguards of the New China in the future.
5. We will sacrifice all that we have, and endure hunger and cold, and swear to slaughter all the traitors and "running dogs" who have sold their fatherland.
6. The mean and defamed traitors and "running dogs" are hereby warned to rectify their mistakes and should they fail to comply with the warning, they will be shot and bombed.

DC. 6(IV)

S.1. further enquiries

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE -5 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

C.D.I. File

FM. 2
G. 3000 11-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

7. The Chinese nation will awake the barbarous Japanese robbers from their "Asiatic Dream." They will shiver at seeing our gallant resistance and will kneel before the influence of Justice of the World.

8. Down with the Japanese robbers!

Struggle for the existence of the Chinese nation!

Hot blooded fellow countrymen are requested to pass this pamphlet on to others after they have perused it. "

Enquiries regarding the priting place and storeroom of such copies together with the organization are in progress.

Copies to:
D.O.'s A.B.&C.
Mr Lamb, DB.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

1、只要我們民族強固的陣線永久不變，我們民族的精神始終不屈服，不妥協，我們的國家決不會亡的！

2、增強我們長期抗戰的決心，我們要再接再厲，堅持精神，奮鬥到底！

3、我們要立志要奮勇在生死決鬥的大戰場前身！

4、親愛的全國青年，我們要放大眼光，堅定意志，努力補充自己的知識，加緊鍛鍊自己的体魄，參加未開拓新中國的前鋒！

5、我們甘願犧牲一切忍受飢寒，出賣祖宗的漢奸走狗，要個個殺的乾淨！

6、無恥的漢奸走狗，你不要後悔，你再不回到你祖國的懷抱裡，我們只有用手槍炸彈与你拼命！

7、兇狠殘暴的日本強盜，你在中國的每寸抗戰之下顫慄吧，在世界的正義威力之下屈膝吧！別再做東洋鬼中國的民族性即將把你擊醒！

8、打倒日本強盜，爭取中華民族永生！

有熱血的同胞閱後請傳給旁人

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date October 27, 1937.

Subject People's National Salvation Dramatic Group (民众救亡演剧团).

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford

At the beginning of October, 1937, a People's National Salvation Dramatic Group was formed by Messrs. Foo Kuo Shun (傅國勳), Wong Jan Ming (王漪民) and Sung Fang (陈方), members of local dramatic circles, with the object of staging plays of a national salvation nature in Shanghai. It had an office at No.134 Route Remi which was closed on October 3, 1937, by order of the French Police.

At present this Group has a membership of 50 persons, 30 of whom are learning Mandarin between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Wu Zuh Primary School, 246 Shanhaikwan Road, while the remaining 20 are rehearsing a play entitled "Revenge," between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the Dah Kung Supplementary School, No.17 Ying Tsung Terrace (鞍村), Rue Lafayette.

The play in question contains only one act and is based on a story in connection with the incident in Hongkew Park on April 26, 1932, when a bomb exploded and killed and injured a number of Japanese generals and diplomatic officers. In the synopsis, only four players take part, three males and one female representing respectively Mr. Ying Zang Chih (尹长志), a member of the Korean Youths' Party, Mr. Ching Chih Sung (金德生), Ying's confederate, Mr. XX, a Japanese plain clothes detective, and Miss Li Zang Lan (李长蘭), Ying's sweetheart. The play begins with a dialogue between Mr. Ying and Miss Li on the fate of Korea and the determination of Ying to kill the Japanese military leaders with a bomb. Mr. Ying makes a spirited speech emphasizing that although Japan has succeeded in conquering Korea, she has failed to subdue the patriotism of the Koreans. The play concludes with the un-

Watch by officer to enter A.S. Office

S.1. As indicated DBR. 28/10

Noted 28/10

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

successful attempt of Mr. XX to embrace Miss Li and the subsequent report of a loud explosion from the direction of the Hongkew Park.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies to D.C. B & Mr. Sanby.
D.B.
27/10.

SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le [illegible] 193[illegible]

RAPPORT

Objet : [illegible]

No. [illegible]/I

Référ : [illegible]

[illegible] vendredi 3 [illegible], [illegible] 徐劍國 [illegible] vait installé un [illegible] 老公救之
l [illegible] nuit, dans les locaux d'[illegible] blanchisserie.

. . . Nous nous sommes rendus, le même jour, [illegible] adresse/ et avons fermé le bureau en question.

Au cours de l'opération, il fut [illegible] arrestation ont été saisis./.

Ampliations : 1

2

3

4

5—

Signé : MARTIGO

D-8159

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 14 1939

French Deny War Aces Sent China

Japanese Report On 49 Pilots Declared "Groundless"

(Havas)

PARIS, Feb. 13. — "Entirely groundless" is the report emanating from a Japanese source and announcing that 49 French airmen, divided into three groups, have gone or are going to China to assist the Chinese Government in the hostilities, official quarters here declared today.

The Japanese report in question alleged that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, had persuaded French fliers to "help in the reconstruction of Chinese air forces."

An advance group of 18 men led by Lt.-Col. Laurent, World War ace and adviser to the Schneider Corporation, had assertedly left Marseilles late last year and were stated to be in active service now.

A second party of 16 men had allegedly departed from France in the middle of last month, while a third group of 15 airmen is to sail from Marseilles this coming Friday, the report added.

The Japanese despatch concluded in stating, "The French fliers reportedly have been recruited by M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister.

"By this move, further indications of French assistance to the National Government, in an effort to counteract Japanese gains in China, was seen by observers."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P. O.
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4[illegible]35

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 13 1939

French Airmen Joining China New Air Force

(Domei)

TOKYO, Feb. 13.—Forty-five French fliers have been persuaded by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, to help the reconstruction of Chinese Air forces, according to information received here today.

An advance party of 18, headed by Lieut.-Col. Laurent, former World War ace, and at present adviser to the Schneider Corporation, sailed from Marseilles late last year and are now working in the front lines, the reports stated.

A second group of 16, which left Marseilles about the middle of January has just reached China, while a third group of 15 is scheduled to sail from Marseilles this Friday for China, according to the reports.

The French fliers reportedly have been recruited by M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister.

By this move, further indication of French assistance to the Kuomintang regime in an effort to counteract Japanese gains in China, was seen by observers.

(14/2

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

FEB 13 1939

Foreigners to Fly For Chinese in South

More than 80 foreign aviators arrived in Yunnan and Kwangsi recently by way of Hongkong to join the Chinese air force, a Hongkong dispatch reaching here yesterday said.

Most of these foreign aviators are of U.S. and Soviet nationalities, the report said. With the exception of a few who will serve as aviation instructors, the aviators will be employed by the Chinese to fly combat planes, the despatch stated.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date Jan. 17, 19 39

REPORT

Date

Subject Chinese Air Force - Foreign recruits report published in the Shanghai Evening News & Mercury dated January 13, 1939.

Made by F.S. Lockwood. *Forwarded by* C. Clarke D. S.

With reference to the report published by the Shanghai Evening News & Mercury on January 13, 1939 regarding the enlistment of foreign personnel in the Chinese Air Force, enquiries from reliable sources show that a similar rumour has been prevalent in local circles for the past few weeks, but official confirmation is lacking.

The Chinese Air Force continues to receive supplies and equipment from the Soviet. All aircrafts, thus supplied, are piloted and serviced by Soviet personnel. The larger percentage of the Chinese Air Force is said to be under the control of Soviet Advisors to the Chinese Government. Machines manufactured in Great Britain and the U. S. A. are also used, but, as far as it can be ascertained, the pilots are of Chinese nationality. The maintenance and repair of aircraft is performed by Chinese mechanics working under the supervision of foreign foremen.

F. S. Lockwood.
D. S.

FILE

D.S.B.

P. A. 19/1/39 (S.B.P.) C. (Special Branch).

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 13 1939

500 Foreigners Claimed Joining China Air Force

Aces Reach Chungking To Form New Unit Against Japan

GROUP INCLUDES 300 SOVIET VETS

New Zealanders Arrive From Spanish Front For Service

Five hundred foreign aviators, many of them veterans of aerial combats and bombing operations, have joined the new Chinese air force, according to reports in circulation at Hongkong. Many other volunteers have applied to join the air force and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador at London, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador at Paris, are said to be considering their applications.

Three hundred of the foreign volunteers for the Chinese air force are said to be Soviet Russians while the rest are mostly British and French. Several American, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand pilots have also joined. Two of the New Zealanders, the reports continued, have only recently left the Spanish war scene. They have left for Chungking after a brief stay in Hongkong. One of them has a record of four planes shot down while fighting for the Spanish Republicans, it is said.

Separate Branch

The volunteers, it is believed, will fly a separate branch of the new Chinese air force, cooperating with the Chinese fliers, the ranks of which have been materially increased during the last few months. Many of them have been graduated from the Central Aviation Academy in Yunnan and they will join the Chinese veterans who have survived the 18 months of hostilities.

This will mark the second time since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities that China has engaged large forces of foreign volunteers for aerial combats. Earlier last year, a formidable force of American and other foreign aviators under Colonel Vincent Schmidt combatted the Japanese aviators in numerous battles, including the historic combat over Hankow when a big Japanese squadron was practically wiped out. Colonel Schmidt is also believed to have headed the Chinese squadron which raided the Japanese base at Formosa. They quit following a dispute over the remuneration.

Chinese Planes Resume

Chinese warplanes have resumed activities recently in South China after a prolonged recess. It is reported that they again bombed Japanese naval concentrations at Bocca Tigris in Pearl River and distributed handbills at Tunghun and Sheklung on the Canton-Kowloon Railway asking the Chinese civilians to evacuate the city in view of the general offensive which the Chinese troops are launching.

Meanwhile efforts have been redoubled to equip the growing Chinese air force with a sufficient supply of fast aircraft. Negotiations are said to be going on in America for the purchase of 200 Bellanca bombers fitted to carry seven bombs each. A large quantity of Soviet pursuit planes is understood to be at the disposal of the Chinese government.

D. S. Lockwood
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1939

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 14 1939

Ex-Loyalist Ace In China To Join Air Force

Some men are perfect gluttons for punishment, as some one or other remarked some time ago. They are exemplified by a New Zealand aviator who has just arrived in Hongkong and who is now trying to join the Chinese air force; he comes from Spain via Australia, with a record of about eight months with the Loyalist air force over Madrid. With him comes another New Zealander, also an aviator, who is hoping to earn his living here as well.

The two men are E. N. Griffiths and L. A. Willicombe. Mr. Griffiths is the gentleman from Spain and in his right shoulder is the mark of a Spanish Insurgent bullet, a souvenir of an aerial "dog fight."

Mr. Griffiths arrived in Spain about a fortnight after the war started and enlisted with a fighter unit at Madrid. For the next eight months, he was kept busy in the air, fighting off bombers and pursuit ships alike. He was officially credited with having brought down four rebel 'planes.

In a "dog-fight" one day a bullet wounded him severely in the shoulder, he retained control of this machine, however, and brought it safely back to the aerodrome. Subsequently, a convalescent, he went to New Zealand, on to America, back to New Zealand again, and now he is in China, anxious to be in the air once more.

Mr. Willicombe, who arrived in Hongkong with Mr. Griffiths in the s.s. Taiping on January 6, has not had any experience of the "real thing" as regards fighting in the air. He has, however, a good record in the New Zealand Air Force, where one of his specialities was "aerobatics." After leaving the New Zealand Air Force he, too, decided that a "ground job" was no place for him and so he joined Mr. Griffiths in the trip to China in an attempt to earn his living by his trade.

"Foreign Legion" Head Of Fliers Tells Reason For Aiding China Army

Veteran Of Five Wars Leads Daredevil Raid Parties On Japanese Positions In China; Air Arm Said Seeing Unusual Activity

(United Press)

HANKOW, Feb. 25.—Veteran of five wars and with four months service with the Chinese Air Force behind him, Vincent Schmidt, American ace and chief of the Chinese Air Force "Foreign Legion", told the United Press here today that he had joined the Chinese Air Force "because only our weaker brothers need help—it is nonsense to help the strong."

Schmidt, who is credited with having led the spectacular Chinese air raid on Formosa last Wednesday, began combat flying with the Chinese Air Force in November, but had fought Japan in the air before during the Shanghai War of 1932.

Soldier Of Fortune

A bluff, strapping American, Schmidt has also seen service in the Great War, the Mexican Revolution, the Italo-Ethiopian War and the Spanish civil war.

He won the rank of "Bomber Chieftain" with the Nationalist forces in Spain and came to China last October as one of forty American and European volunteers to the Chinese Air Force. At present he heads all foreign volunteers in the Chinese Air Force with the exception of Russians and carries the title of "Commander of the 14th Squadron" which consists of American and European volunteers.

Schmidt, 40 years of age, 6 feet tall and weighing 220 pounds, is cheerful but uncommunicative regarding his activities with the Chinese Air Force since he has been instructed to maintain strict secrecy regarding operations of the air arm of China's fighting forces.

Cannot Tell

"I know, but I cannot tell," is his usual answer to friends who question him regarding raids planned or already completed by China's air squadrons. The self-styled "professional bomber," it is worthy of note, came under suspicion of being a foreign spy shortly after his arrival in Nanking last October when he was seen associating with a French woman believed to have been engaged in espionage activities. Central Government authorities were said to have warned the American ace, resulting in his dropping of his French female friend.

Regarding the Chinese raid on Formosa and the possibility of expanded operations by the Chinese Air Force, including rumors of a planned raid on Japan proper, Schmidt today maintained his customary silence.

Noon Raids Disliked

Schmidt resides in the same building in which the United Press office is located here and eats at the Navy Y.M.C.A. He has an intense dislike for Japanese air raids at noon-time which force him to desert his tiffin for the cockpit of a Chinese pursuit plane. He says the past four weeks have been the busiest of his life because of frequent Chinese raids on Japanese positions along the Hwai River on the southern Tsinpu Railway and other raids on Nanking and Wuhu.

The American volunteer usually arises at 5 o'clock in the morning, not returning until dusk except for tiffin at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Each night he returns tired, apparently after a long flight to bomb some Japanese objective.

Narrow Escape

Schmidt's most recent narrow escape was during a Chinese raid on Pengpu where the Japanese were understood to have had no anti-aircraft batteries. Schmidt dove down on the Japanese positions to drop his bombs, but suddenly found himself in the midst of a hail of tracer anti-aircraft bullets, three of which punctured his plane. Suddenly pulling out of the dive, Schmidt succeeded in escaping without being wounded.

Schmidt, unlike most foreign volunteers here, leads a quiet life, spending most of his evenings studying war maps of the next day's objectives.

He is well aware of the American law against volunteering in foreign wars, but thus far has not been warned by American authorities here who say "Officially we do not know of Schmidt's presence in Hankow." Schmidt regards Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, as an old friend and has told his friends that he regrets not being able to call on Mr. Johnson because of the possible legal complications.

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The Aerial Foreign Legion Passes

DEMOBILIZATION of China's "foreign legion" of the air force has been announced from Hankow, but the announcement tells only half the story.

The group which is being demobilized or rather reorganized, comprises only the 14th Bombardment Squadron of eight foreign pilots not including any Russians. The Soviet pilots, numbering not less than 40 and with their numbers increasing, will continue as a separate force although this fact is not stated in the announcement.

There are good men in the small foreign group of Americans, French, British, Australian and Canadian nationalities under leadership of Vincent Schmidt, veteran of Spain campaigns, now reported dismissed. Bu. there has also been plenty of trouble—three Americans, picked by Chinese in the United States, having proved never to have been in an airplane before and to have faked their qualifications in order to get a free ride to China. For some time it has been clear that the Chinese air force would have to specialize either more or less in this matter of foreign pilots not of Soviet Russian nationality, and a variety of reasons made it appear advisable to let the dwindling group disintegrate completely. Now the remaining eight will go to other squadrons or to service as instructors.

The official statement announcing this action says that the "foreign legion" participated in aerial engagements with Japanese aircraft at Nanchang and Hankow and also in the bombing of Japanese positions on the Tientsin-Pukow railway front. Probably most of the publicity given these men has been overdrawn but it is certain that they have afforded valuable service to the Chinese cause and will prove of further assistance under the reorganization plan.

As to the Russians, they remain a very mysterious group—taciturn, and operating under strict orders not to let anyone inspect their planes while on the ground or learn much about them. At the beginning they seemed no great bargain at any price. There were many field crashes in landing their fast planes on rough terrain of inadequate dimensions, and their behaviour on raids was as mysterious as everything else about them. Talk persists that they caused the loss of a considerable number of other planes by calmly flying off while they were at a commanding altitude in a crucial moment. It is also persistently rumored that the National Government's control over these pilots is little more than nominal and that they fly if, when and where they choose; yet on the other hand high Government leaders assert their fundamental control over the Soviet pilots, and certainly it is Hankow which is paying their salaries.

The question of material supply certainly must figure largely in the general problem of China's military aircraft and personnel. No one else is giving as favorable terms for plane purchase as is the U.S.S.R. Ten-year credits are said to have been accorded. The pilots more or less go with the planes, it would appear. And indications are that both planes and pilots are in general giving satisfaction; meeting the canny Chinese requirement of a good deal for the money, in short.

Twin-engined bombers of high speed (so high as not to require pursuit-plane escort, it is rumored) and reasonably fast, highly maneuverable biplanes are Russia's great contributions in the way of material. The ultra-fast but poorly maneuverable monoplanes did not work out and there will be no more of them sent in. How much the Russians are doing for Chinese pilots in the way of training, or allowing them to fly Russian craft, is problematical. But the Chinese are receiving training in other quarters and they are getting more airplanes. With Dr. T.V. Soong now in a major aeronautic role, there will be better co-ordination and general improvement, including better provision in the way of air fields—long China's great need, and inexcusably neglected in the past.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. X 159
1 - [illegible]

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date November 4, 1937.

Subject Arrival in Shanghai of three French aviators seeking employment in the Chinese Air Force.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by [illegible]

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai on the Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Felix Roussel" on October 18, 1937 were the following three French aviators who embarked at Marseilles:-

(1) Martial LAROCHE, aged 35.

(2) Marcel FLOREIN, aged 23 and

(3) Alfred PILAIN, aged 41.

All three have seen action as aviators on the Spanish fronts, but whether they were fighting for the Republicans or Nationalists is not known.

LAROCHE and FLOREIN, after arrival here, resided at a boarding house situated at No. 390 Avenue Joffre (Cafe Normandie), but left for Nanking on October 27 in an effort to obtain positions with the Chinese Air Force.

PILAIN, who is accompanied by his wife, is at present residing at Clements Apartments, 1363 Rue Lafayette, and although it is known that he came to Shanghai with the express intention of joining the Chinese Air Force, what moves he has made to secure a post have not yet been learned. According to reliable information PILAIN is an officer on reserve of the French Army.

SPECIAL BRANCH -5 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

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D.C. (Special Branch).

SECRET

G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 21572

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date October 28, 1937.

Subject Arrival in Shanghai of deserters from Italian forces in Abyssinia desirous of joining the Chinese Air Force.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C Crawford D.D.

One Siro BELLUCI, Italian, born at Florence on August 11, 1911, a deserter from the Italian forces operating in Abyssinia, arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. "Chenonceaux" as a fourth-class passenger from Djibouti on September 22, 1937. He was in possession of an Identity Card issued him by the French Authorities in Djibouti. BELLUCI is now residing at House No. 17, Passage No. 51 Route de Grouchy.

According to information received two other deserters from the Italian Army also arrived in Shanghai on the same steamer. The first, Alvero CINIGLIA, travelled as a 4th. class passenger, whilst the second, Vando CATELLANI, was a stowaway. After arrival here, CINIGLIA, who speaks fluent French, proceeded to the French Consulate-General on "business matters."

Soon after arrival here, BELLUCI and CATELLANI made their way to the "LACI BAR" 7/9 Rue Chu Pao San in search of employment. Through the good offices of Mr. Lazlo BOCK, Hungarian, (he speaks excellent Italian), owner of this establishment, BELLUCI was engaged as manager of the "FANTASIO CABARET," located on Rue Chu Pao San, the proprietor of which is a Mr. BARDELET, at a monthly salary of $80.00.

CINIGLIA and CATELLANI having had certain aviation experience it is reported, endeavoured to obtain posts with the Chinese Air Force, and in this connection it is believed that CINIGLIA, who left this port for Hongkong on October 3, 1937 on the s.s. "Chenonceaux" is proceeding to Canton to establish connection with the Chinese Forces in that city.

It is to be remarked that these three individuals all harbour very pronounced anti-fascist sentiments. D.S. Pitts

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.

28 OCT 1937

D-8160

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8160

Special Branch - S1 Station, 29 10 37

REPORT

Date October 28, 1937.

Subject Frank DEL RIO - Report from French Police regarding disappearance of.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by D.S.I.

With reference to the contents of the attached French Police Report dated October 16, 1937 relating to the alleged disappearance of Frank DEL RIO, American, I have to state that enquiries reveal that the whole incident appears to be the brainchild of Mrs. Vera KOZLOWSKY'S imagination.

DEL RIO, against whom nothing of a detrimental nature is known locally, has been employed by Mr. Jimmy JAMES, the owner of Jimmy's Kitchens and of the now defunct St. George's Cabaret and Radio Station RUOK, since 1932. When the radio station operated DEL RIO acted as announcer, electrician and general handyman, and since its closure has been doing odd jobs in Shanghai, Hongkong and Chefoo at his employer's branches in those ports.

About a year ago he was offered a post with a Chinese radio station in Shanghai that was contemplating conducting part of its programme in English, but nothing ever came of this proposition, and as far as can be ascertained this particular station was in no way connected with the Chinese Goverment.

DEL RIO left Shanghai for Chefoo on September 19, 1937 on the s.s. "Shengking" in order to take over the management of Jimmy's Kitchen in Chefoo from Mr. JAMES, who, a few days previously, had returned to Shanghai. DEL RIO was obliged to leave at short notice in order to catch the steamer. As for the 'friend' mentioned in the French Police Report, this person was none other than Mr. JAMES himself, who paid his employee's rent in advance because he himself was not certain when DEL RIO would be returning, since the closing down of his Chefoo establishment for the winter is contingent with the leaving of all American warships there.

D-8161

FM. 1
45. 20M-1-37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch xxxx Station, 5161
29/10

REPORT

Date October 28, 1937.

Subject Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation - registration of technicians and former employees of Japanese concerns.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Gaylor.

The Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation, situated at House 4, Lane 132 Park Road, have now commenced registering technicians and employees of Japanese concerns, who have been thrown out of employment through the hostilities. Registration is being made at the following addresses:-

Address	Officer in charge
House 4, Lane 132, Park Road (office of the Vocational Circles Association)	Mr. Pan Niang-yao (潘仰尧)
House 5, Lane 542, Avenue Joffre.	Mr. Chao Chung-mei (邵君美)
80 Route Voyron	Mr. Woo Chung-wen (吴宗文)

Those who apply for registration are required to fill in forms stating their trade or calling. One form is used for technicians and another for ex-employees of Japanese concerns. Copies of those forms are attached to this report with translations.

28 OCT 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH

Copies to D.C.B.I.
H/C. Lovely. DBI. 28/10.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)
S.I.
K.I.V.
DBH 29/10

C.D.I. Sih
29/10
DB 29/10

TRANSLATION

Form No. .....

Shanghai Municipality Vocational Circles' Association to Save the Nation.

Registration Form : Technicians.

Name: Alias: Sex: Age: Nativity:

Present address: Telephone No.
Permanent address:

Education: Name of School: Graduate or undergraduate:
Class :
Course :

Experience: What kind of work you have undertaken?

What kind of work are you doing at present?

Place of employment: Nature of work:
(address & Tel. No.) Salary: Name of Officer i/c:

Family Conditions : Parents: (whether they are alive or dead)

Married or single:
Number of children:
Financial conditions: (Well-to-do) (Fair) (Poor)

Have you ever participated in any public body or political party?

What kind of literature are you fond of reading?

Technical skill: (1) (2) (3) (4)

What kind of work are you willing to undertake?

Are you ready to go to outports?

Reference: (1) (2) Place of employment: and nature of work Address: Telephone No.:

Remarks relating to interview:

Examiner's remarks:

General Remarks:

Date:

TRANSLATION

Shanghai Municipality Vocational Circles' Association
to Save the Nation

Registration form for Chinese employees
who have left Japanese employment

Name :	Sex:	Age:	Nativity:
Present address :			Telephone No.
Permanent address :			
Kind of job		Salary	
Nature of job		job	
Address			
Number of fellow-workers - Chinese:		Japanese:	
Reasons for leaving the employment :			
Family conditions:	Parents: (alive or dead) Married or single : Number of children : Financial conditions:		
Have you ever participated in any organization?			
Skilled in:			
Job you wish to take:			
Result of the conversation:			
Examiner's remarks:			
General remarks			

D-8162

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1. Special Branch,

REPORT

Date October 29, 19 37

Subject Norman Christopher Begley - enlistment into British Regular Army

Made by D.S. Larby *Forwarded by* C Courtold A.D.

Relative to the communication, dated October 19, from the Staff Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, requesting information about a British subject, one N.C. Begley who has applied for enlistment in the Regular Army, the following information is now submitted.

Norman Christopher Begley who is registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General as a British subject, was born in Hongkong on the 15 January 1913 and is of British parentage. His father Mr. A.J. Begley who is now deceased, was formerly a chief engineer in the employ of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Ltd., while his mother died in Hongkong in 1920.

Educated at Taunton School, Somersetshire, Begley was obliged to curtail his scholastic studies for financial reasons and returned to Shanghai in 1929 where he obtained employment as a junior clerk in the firm of Hugh Middleton and Company, (Insurance) Ltd. In 1930 he was dismissed from this company beeause of his continued failure to conform to the rules of timekeeping laid down by the firm. By September, 1930, Begley was able to secure temporary employment as an audit clerk with the Hongkong Shanghai Hotels Ltd.; in December, 1930, on the termination of this appointment, Begley left Shanghai and proceeded to Singapore, ostensibly in search of employment which he was unsuccessful in obtaining.

Copy to Staff Officer enquiring Capt. Courtold

SPECIAL BRANCH 29 OCT. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File

Copy sent DSL 29/10

In May 1931, Begley returned to Shanghai and in July of the same year was appointed an audit clerk in the firm of Thomson & Company, Chartered Accountants, which firm he continued to serve until December 1932 when he was dismissed for indulging in frivolity when supposedly checking the accounts of a well known organization. Prior to this episode, Begley had become

acquainted with a British subject, one C.Y. Jones, who was operating what purported to be a debt collecting agency. On the instigation of Jones, Begley negotiated on behalf of the agency a loan of $500.00 with a certain Sikh moneylender, Jones acting as guarantor. The money thus obtained was deposited in a bank in a current account on which either of the depositors could draw. Though this loan was ostensibly for the use of the agency, it was in fact utilized by Jones for the settlement of certain of his more pressing private debts. Difficulties regarding the settlement of this loan eventually arose, the culminating point, in so far as Begley was concerned, being reached when the latter's former landlady took legal action in an effort to recover arrears of rent which Begley averred Jones had promised to pay. This action was finally settled in a satisfactory manner. Though Begley undoubtedly was extremely foolish to have ever permitted himself to indulge in the monetary transactions which he did, there is little doubt that Jones, who is possessed of an extremely plausible tongue, was primarily responsible for Begley's difficulties.

Reverting to his normal business activities, in March 1933, Begley obtained employment in the costing department of the Texas Company (China) Ltd., from where owing to staff reductions, he was dismissed in September 1934. Between the latter month and December, 1934, Begley was temporarily employed by Reuters Ltd. for the purpose of assisting in the broadcasting of the stock market bulletins.

From January, 1935 until June of the same year, Begley was without regular employment; in the latter month, however, he secured a post in the accounts department of the General

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....- 3 -.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Electric Company of China Ltd. from where he was dismissed in September, 1936. The reason for his dismissal is said to have been due to the lack of respect shown to his superiors.

After a other period of unemployment, in December, 1936, Begley succeeded, in spite of keen competetion, in obtaining a post in the accounts department of the China Printing and Finishing Company Ltd. by whom he was dismissed in September, 1937 owing to his repeated failure to settle an outstanding account with Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company Ltd. Since the latter date Begley has been without employment and has been residing at 356 Rue Bourgeat, his incidental expenses being met by a friend of long standing, one U.V.F. Spink.

While his dismissals from firms and organizations of good standing tend to show that Begley lacks the requirements necessary to enable him to hold a position of responsibility, yet, judging by the information supplied the undersigned by certain of his past employers, the impression gained is that Begley's chief failing has been a marked inability to observe the rules and discipline to which every employee in a business of good repute must conform.

Enquiries both in the International Settlement and in the French Concession reveal Begley to have been not only a habitue of the local cabarets and dance halls but also a follower of Hai Alai and dog racing at the Auditorium and the Canidrome respectively. To his credit, however, it must be said that during the past year, he appears to have made a very determind effort to free himself from the aforementioned influences.

To sum up, as a result of an interview with the applicant, the undersigned has formed the opinion that the primary cause of

FM. 2
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject..... - 4 -

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Begley's past behaviour has been due to the entire absence since an early age of a normal home life and the restraining influences which such a life can be expected to exercise on an individual. In his favour, it should be noted that Begley is athletically minded and is actively interested in Rugby football, and in past seasons has been a regular member of the Association Sportive Francaise rugby team. He is a good badminton player while his swimming is well above the standard of the average man. Despite careful enquiry, the applicant does not appear to possess any vices which will not be quickly eradicated by the discipline of the British Regular Army.

H. J. Darby.

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

From

HEADQUARTERS.
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 19th October, *193* 7.

Ref: C.49/4.

To Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: N.C. BEGLEY - ENLISTMENT INTO REGULAR ARMY.

N.C. BEGLEY, who was recently a temporary enlistment in the Transport Company, S.V.C., has applied to enlist in the Regular Army.

I should be grateful if you could give me any information as to the previous character, antecedents, &c. of this man.

N.C. BEGLEY was recently employed by the China Printing & Finishing Company and is now believed to be unemployed.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

D. S. Lady
19/10

SI

CPA

19 OCT 1937

DSP 19/10

D-8163

FMS #2
C. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date October 29, 1937.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Student Circles' National Salvation Association - inaugurated.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. C. [illegible]

The Shanghai Municipality Student Circles' National Salvation Association (上海市学生界救亡協會), which came into existence at the beginning of September and was later disbanded owing to internal dissension, was re-organized and inaugurated in a meeting held between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on October 28, 1937, on the 6th floor of the Pootung Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII. Some 45 persons representing the following schools and organizations were present:-

1. Chinan University, 826 Ferry Road;
2. University of Shanghai, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road;
3. Shanghai Law College, 167 Tatung Road;
4. Doong Tuh Medical School, 1/67 Yates Road;
5. Chi Chi University, 1510 Avenue Road;
6. Medhurst College, 316 Yu Ya Ching Road;
7. Kwang Hwa University, 24/1032 Yu Yuen Road;
8. Dah Kung Middle School, Avenue Joffre;
9. Peiping and Tientsin Students' Association, 1535 Bubbling Well Road;
10. Shanghai Municipality Military Trained Students' National Salvation Association, 40 Moulmein Road;
11. The National Salvation Association of Students Returned from Japan, 256 Avenue Dubail.

Newspapers entitled "War Time Students" (戰時學生) purporting to have been published by the above Association were distributed to the participating members. The newspaper contains articles calling upon the people to present a united front in support of the Government.

During the course of the meeting, the following resolutions were passed:-

S.1.
K.I.V.
DBS
31/10
30/10

FN
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

1). That a telegram be dispatched to General Chiang Kai-shek and the Commanders at the front expressing the high esteem they are held in by the members of the Association.

2). That a manifesto supporting the National Government in its resistance against Japanese aggression be dispatched.

3). That a telegram be dispatched to the forthcoming Nine Power Conference requesting them to uphold justice and to apply sanctions against Japan.

4). That a circular telegram be dispatched to all Universities and High Schools throughout the country urging them to support the National Government.

5). That a telegram be dispatched to Student Associations in foreign countries urging them to render assistance to China.

It is learned that Messrs. Ong Yue Woo (王祐和), a member of the Shanghai Various Circles' Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy, and Tong Chih Tsung (唐志宗), both of whom are students of the Chinan University, are the chief promoters of the above mentioned Association, but so far no office has been opened. Names of the executive members of the Association are being obtained.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached Intelligence Report of Oct. 29, 1937, the Association has made no attempt to register with the Shanghai Municipal Council, but efforts are being made by detectives attached to Special Branch to locate the responsible members of the Association and, when successful, they will be warned to comply with the Council's instructions.

Copy to D.O.A.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

DBR 29/10

I. R.
29-10-37.

Shanghai Municipality Student Circles' National Salvation Association - inaugurated

The Shanghai Municipality Student Circles' National Salvation Association (上海市学生界救亡协会), which came into existence at the beginning of September and was later disbanded owing to internal dissension, was re-organized and inaugurated on October 28, 1937, at a meeting held in the Pootung Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Approximately 45 persons representing various local universiti colleges and schools attended and during the course of meeting, the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That a telegram be dispatched to General Chiang Kai-shek and the Commanders atthe front expressing the high esteem they are held in by the members of the Associ tion.

2) That a manifesto supporting the National Government in its resistance against Japanese aggression be dispatched.

3) That a telegram be dispatched to the forthcoming Nine Power Conference requesting them to uphold justice and to apply sanctions against Japan.

S.1.

D.S.I 8th
29/10

8163
" " 37

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :- 10-11-37 (A.M.)

THE STUDENTS' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The Chinese Students' National Salvation Association is undertaking the registration of homeless students.

On November 8 the Association started its propaganda week for the protection of Greater Shanghai. To-day it will hold an extensive lecturing party and will commence a campaign to solicit contributions.

Chiu Huang Jih Pao (救亡日報), a mosquito paper :- 10-11-37(p.m)

STUDENTS AND THE SETTLEMENT AUTHORITIES

The Shanghai Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting on November 8 to discuss its propaganda campaign in connection with the protection of Greater Shanghai.

It was resolved that the Government be petitioned to ask the Settlement authorities not to oppress persons engaged in national salvation work.

No. S. I. D. 863
Date

October 29, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

INAUGURATION OF STUDENTS' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The local Students' National Salvation Association was inaugurated at a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday. Some 100 persons representing 36 schools, the Tangpu and other political organizations and various national salvation associations were present.

After the deputies of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association and the Chinese Y.W.C.A. had delivered speeches of encouragement to the students, the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That a telegram of comfort be dispatched to General Chiang Kai-shek and the officers and men at the front; that a circular telegram be issued supporting the Government's resistance to the end; that the Government be requested to sever all connection with Japan.
2) That a telegram be dispatched to Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative to the Nine-Power Conference, requesting him to struggle for right and to reject mediation; that a telegram be dispatched to the delegates of various foreign countries to the Nine-Power Conference through the Chairman of the Conference requesting them to apply sanctions against Japan and explaining the determination of China to resist the enemy and her firm decision to reject all offers of mediation.
3) That a circular be issued to all students in the world.
4) That students throughout the country be urged to mobilize and to undertake practical work for the salvation of the nation.
5) That the Ministry of Education be requested to device plans for war-time education.
6) That a telegram be dispatched to General Li Tsung-jen supporting his views on the students' movements and urging him to carry out his views.
7) That the Central People's Training Department be requested to train students and youths who are jobless.
8) That a Committee to be known as "The Special Committee to Work for the Protection of Greater Shanghai" be formed with an office in the rear of the war zone; that a movement for the formation of a Students' Volunteer Army to Protect Greater Shanghai be initiated.
9) That members of the Association be mobilized to persuade the public to buy Liberty Bonds.
10) That propaganda work in various foreign countries be conducted by radio; that broadcasts be sent to Chinese in the North-East.
11) That practical support be given to the mobile units of students in Peiping.

I.R. and Special Report,
29/10/37.

D-8164

F. 16 F
W. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 213/37.

"A" Division.
Chengtu Road Police Station.
October 29, 1937.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Alleged firing of shots at Netherland's Marines during Drill on the Racecourse.

Further investigations have been conducted regarding the complaint made vide this report, but nothing has been gained that would substantiate the impression of deliberate shooting, as suspected by the authorities concerned.

D.I. Boddy, Senior Detective i/c Sinza Station was communicated with and caused enquiries to be made opposite the scene, but no information was obtained and the above detective officer is of the same opinion that was expressed by the undersigned on Diary No. 1.

The undersigned and D.S.I. Tsai Liu made enquiries at the New World Hotel, where it was discovered that the roof is at present under repair and not available to residents.

No person was located at the above hotel, who had heard shots fired on the days stated other than the ~~report~~ reports emanating from the war area. Although there is no doubt that shots were fired, from investigations made, it would appear that a mistake has occurred, regarding any deliberate attack on the military force concerned.

Sen.Det.i/c.

D.S.

D.D.O."A".

Copy sent to Mrs. Boo Dick.

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 213/37.

"A" Division.
Chengtu Road Police Station.
October 28, 1937.

Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

D.C. S.B.
Initial report made by M' Bos, Netherlands Consulate on 28/10/37.
DBS
29/10

CP

SPECIAL BRANCH 29 OCT 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Seen CP 30/10

Copy sent to Mr. Bos.
File DBS. 30/10.

Alleged firing of shots at Netherland's Marines during drill on the Racecourse.

At about 4 p.m. on the 28-10-37, information was received from D.C.I. Ross attached to the Special Branch that a complaint had been made by the Authorities of the Netherlands Destroyer, Van Galen, that during drill practice on the Racecourse on the 27-10-37 and 28-10-37 rifle shots had been fired at the Marines on parade.

The undersigned communicated with the above destroyer and arranged an interview with Lieutenant Leisteniek, Officer in charge of the parades, and at 4.45 p.m. the following information was obtained.

At 8 a.m. on the 27-10-37, the Netherlands Marines were drilling on Recreation Ground No. 1 facing Bubbling Well Road, and during the parades, the report of two shots were stated to have been heard, this being followed by the whine of bullets, passing low overhead.

No report was made to Lieutenant Leisteniek, who was in charge of the parade and, who had failed to hear the shots.

At 10.35 a.m. on the 28-10-37, on the same ground, three more reports were heard, and then the whine of bullets passing low overhead, this time being heard by Lieutenant Leisteniek, who was then informed of the shots the previous day.

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Informant stated that no aircraft were operating in the vicinity on either day, and the shots appeared to be fired from the North.

The authorities are of the impression that the shots were deliberately fired at the Netherlands Marines, this being supposed due to the absence of aircraft, direction of flight and the low trajectory.

It was pointed out that in all probability, the bullets were the result of stray shooting, but this explanation is not acceptable. Lieutenant Leistenick stating that it was probably some person shooting from buildings facing the Racecourse, in between the China United Apartments and the New World.

Due to the above, drills have been discontinued, p pending enquiries by Police and subsequent report.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the bullets on the 27-10-37 were stray shots fired during the early morning evacuation of Chapei by the Chinese troops, and those on the 28-10-37, resulted from firing between troops still operating in the vicinity of North Yu Ya Ching Road, and the Chapei Boundary.

Search for the spent bullets failed to locate them.

D.D.O. " A ".

D.C.
~~C. I/C~~ (S.B.)

Senior Detective i/c.

D. S. 274.

D-8165

Copy for D.C. (Special Branch)

8165
" 37

" B "

Stn.Ref.No.314/37. B'Well
October 31st. 37.

2.

Casualties from shells exploding in the Western area.

At 10.10 a.m. 31/10/37 Inspector West telephoned to the Station to the effect that shells had fallen in Jessfield Park Camp and several of the Royal Ulster Rifles had been wounded.

D.I. Toon attended and it was ascertained that at about 9/55 a.m. 31/10/37 a shell had fallen on a hut of the British Military Barracks, Jessfield Park and the undermentioned members of the R.U.Rifles wounded.

L/C Dowey.
Rfle. McLecky.
" Saunderson.

All suffered wounds in the legs, but Rfle Saunderson's wounds were not of a serious nature.

During a visit re the above to the British Military Hospital, Bubbling Well Road, it was learnt that Rfle. Delaney who was admitted on 29/10/37 (see Diary 1) had died during the morning of 31/10/37 as a result of his injuries.

Copy to:- D.C.(Divs).
D.C.(Special Branch).

D. I.

Special Branch

Bubbling Well 9 11

November 1st 37.

State of District.

D.I.Toon

Sir,

At 10.10 a.m. 31-10-37 Inspector West telephoned the station to the effect that shells were falling in Jessfield Park and that some of the R.Ulster Rifles had been wounded.

Enquiries ascertained that the undermentioned were wounded by a shell which struck a hut in Jessfield Park Camp.

L/C. Dewey

Rifle Mc.Lecky

Rifle Saundersen

For further particulars please see Sta. Ref. No.314/37.

Between 11.30 p.m. 31-10-37 and 5 a.m. 1-11-37 various patrols operated in Bubbling Well District enforcing "Curfew" 3 male foreigners and 35 male Chinese were arrested and detained until 5 a.m. 1-11-37.

S.I.Seloveiff and 3 Constables,S.M.P.(Specials) assisted in the curfew patrols.

Toon

D.I.

West

D.C. (Special Branch)

"B"

Stn.Ref.No.314/37. B'Well
Oct. 29th. 37

Casualties from shells exploding in the Western Area.

During the shelling of Chinese positions in the Western area by Japanese forces at about 5 p.m. 29/10/37 the undermentioned persons were injured in the vicinity of Jessfield and Brenan Roads from shrapnel and were conveyed to various hospitals by S.F.B. Ambulance.

St. Luke's Hospital.

(1) Sze Foo Chi. shrapnel wound on face.
(2) Male Chinese. shrapnel wound on head. serious.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

(3) Koo Koo Sz. wound of scalp.
(4) Kyung Tsai Di. wound od shoulder.
(5) Kyung Kau Di. wound of thigh.

Between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. 29/10/37 the undermentioned persons were killed and wounded in Pah Wah Village, East of Rockhill Avenue and about 100 yards North of Avenue Haig when seven shells exploded in the vicinity and were removed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital by S.F.B. Ambulance.

(6) Female Chinese(name unknown) killed.
(7) Tsang Kyung Yeh. fractured spine etc.
(8) Tsang Lai Yeh. Abrasion of nose.
(9) Tu Kyung Mei. abrasion of scalp.

During the shelling between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. 29/10/37 the undermentioned persons were killed and injured on Yu Yuen Road opposite Jessfield Park when a shell exploded on the flower bed South of the Park, shrapnel entering Nos 1473, 1475 & 1477, Yu Yuen Road.

(10) 7011845 Rfle. O'Toole. R.U.Rifles. (Killed).
(11) Wong Tuh. Wound of abdomen. (killed).
(12) Unknown. Wound of Abdomen. (killed).
(13) F.S.7 Cooper who was on motor cycle patrol was proceeding West to East on Yu Yuen Road when a shell exploded causing him to swerve and his machine came into contact with a severed tramway overhead wire which threw him from his cycle causing him to sustain multiple bruises, he has been detained in the Country Hospital for observation.

The following members of "C" Company R.U.Rifles on duty at J.2. Post on Railway Road near Jessfield Rd were killed and wounded during the shelling bewteen 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. 29/10/37.

(14) 7011701 Rfle. J. Mellon. (killed).
(15) 7011538 Rfle. W.C.Howard. (killed).
(16) 7011813 Rfle. R.Delaney. Wds of chest and leg.
(17) 7011678 Rfle. J.McGuire. Multiple wounds.
(18) 7011107 Rfle. P.Bowney. Shell Shock.

All the above were removed to the Military Hospital Bubbling Well Road.

It is also reported that a shell fell in the British Military Barracks at Jessfield Park, but so far as can be ascertained no damage was done and no one sustained injuries.

A shell pentrated the first floor on the North side of 415, Great Western Road, occupied by Mr. A.J.Hughes and family, (British), no injuries to persons.

The summary of killed and wounded is as follows:-

British soldiers killed.....3.
" " wounded.....3 (1 shellshock)
Chinese civilians killed.....3.
" " wounded.....8.(8)
Member of S.M.P. injured.....1.
TOTAL 18.

D.I.

SHANGHAI TIMES - 31.10.37.

27064

British Authorities In Report On Affair Which Took Lives Of Riflemen

STATEMENT ISSUED CLAIMS JAPANESE ARMY WAS RESPONSIBLE; DENIAL PUTS BLAME ON CHINESE

FUNERAL OF THREE MEN WILL OCCUR AT BUBBLING WELL TO-MORROW

Many Residents Said Preparing To Leave Homes In Western District; Repercussions In Concession Are Said Very Slight

Having concluded an inquiry into the shelling of British posts and the area of the Western District near the perimeter on Friday night, the British authorities yesterday issued a statement to the effect that the unfortunate affair which resulted in the death of three soldiers and the wounding of two others was due to the action of the Japanese army.

The British authorities in Shanghai have also informed the Japanese that they are reporting to their Government the conclusion they have reached in the matter.

A formal statement dealing with the incident was issued here at a late hour yesterday afternoon through the British Consulate-General, this being presumably based on the findings of a military board of inquiry.

It was also stated that the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto, accompanied by Admiral Honda, Naval Attache, Major-General Harada, Military Attache, and Mr. Okazaki, a Japanese Consul-General, called at the British Consulate-General yesterday and expressed their regrets to Admiral Sir Charles Little, Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett and Mr. Herbert Phillips, the Consul-General, for the occurrence.

The Japanese stated that a full report was being sent to their Government and that the investigation of the affair was still continuing.

Funeral To-morrow

In the meantime, it was announced that the funeral service for the late Rifleman Mellon, Rifleman Howard, and Rifleman O'Toole will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 3 o'clock to-morrow. An announcement released through the Royal Ulster Rifles here yesterday afternoon stated that it was not desired that the funeral should be of an official nature.

The condition of Riflemen McGuire and Delaney, both of whom were wounded on Friday night, was characterized as still serious yesterday. Both of these men are at the British Military Hospital suffering from several wounds sustained during the Jessfield shelling.

Different Viewpoints

Speaking during the course of a regular press conference yesterday, a Japanese naval spokesman denied that the shells were of Japanese origin, adding that they must have come from Chinese guns. It was claimed that the Japanese guns had not opened fire after sunset.

The Chinese answered these allegations during their press conference at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The Chinese spokesman stated, however, that he would rather leave the matter in the hands of the British authorities who were investigating.

Many Packing Up

Somewhat alarmed by their experiences on the previous evening, many residents of the Western District were busily preparing to evacuate their homes yesterday, this being especially true of those residing along Columbia Road.

The more brave merely packed up their more valuable belongings and arranged things so they could be taken to a place of safety at a moment's notice. Those who decided to get out completely, however, were confronted with the more serious problem of finding a place to live.

Local rental agents received many applications for spaces during the course of the morning, but few were able to offer accommodations due to the fact that available apartments had already been rented in most instances. The evacuation of Hongkew went a long way toward creating a serious housing problem in Shanghai, and the latest developments have helped to aggravate the situation.

It is interesting to note that, contrary to the movement evidenced here toward the beginning of the hostilities, many of those who have left the Western District are seeking temporary accommodation in the Central District.

Shorte Bus Line

In the light of current developments, it is impossible to say what areas in the Western District are actually dangerous, but, generally speaking, the section which is bounded on the east by Columbia and Edinburgh Roads is being evacuated by a considerable number of residents. This does not mean that all people are leaving their homes, for even out on Yu Yuen Road as far as Jessfield Park many houses and apartments are still occupied.

In view of the possible danger to passengers, the China General Omnibus Company has discontinued its service to Jessfield Park. At the present time the buses are running only to Edinburgh Road, where they turn around and go back again.

Hardly calculated to ease the minds of residents on Yu Yuen Road beyond Edinburgh Road is the fact that no little activity is being carried on in the strengthening of redoubts in this neighbourhood. There is already one sturdy concrete redoubt on Yu Yuen Road, the strength of which would seem to indicate that the defence forces are not doing things by halves.

More Posts Built

A visit to the Jessfield area and the nearby British posts along the perimeter during the course of the afternoon yesterday revealed the fact that all had been quiet there after the tragic occurrences of the night before. A number of the shops in the vicinity were tightly closed, and the usual Saturday afternoon crowd was not to be found in the park.

At the junction of Brenan and Keswick Roads the troops there were putting up new and stronger sandbag positions some distance from the first line, possibly with the idea that if a temporary withdrawal from the railway became necessary these could be utilized.

A close check-up made here yesterday revealed the fact that very few residents in the western part of the French Concession are contemplating leaving their homes. A few residing close to the terminus of Avenue Joffre moved out during the shelling on Friday night, but the majority of these have since returned.

It is understood that the French authorities lodged no protest with regard to the two stray shells which landed in the Concession but are co-operating with the British in an investigation of the matter.

Company's Fast Work

The most important damage done in the Concession was to a telephone line near the I.S.S. Apartments, this having been torn asunder when struck by a shell. The telephone company got to work immediately to effect the necessary repairs and by 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the 100 subscribers who had been deprived of their service were able to call up all their friends and tell what narrow escapes they had had.

That the telephone company has had its troubles elsewhere is evidenced by the fact that the Hungjao exchange has been completely evacuated. People having homes in the Hungjao area are able to keep in touch with their caretakers or servants in spite of the change, for the Lucerne exchange in Edinburgh Road is now handling these calls.

27 0/24

British Blame Nippon Shells In Death Of 3

An official statement, dispelling all doubt as to the Japanese origin of the shells which killed Rifleman Joseph O'Toole at the Honeyland Cafe on Yu Yuen Road, and caused the death of Rifleman James Mellon and Rifleman William Christopher Howard at Post J2 on Friday evening, was issued by H.M. British Consulate-General yesterday.

The statement announces that the British authorities here have informed the Japanese authorities that they consider the shelling of British posts and the area of the Western district near the perimeter which occurred on the evening of October 29, resulting in the death of three British soldiers and the wounding of two others, as due to the action of the Japanese Army. The British authorities, continued the statement, are reporting to the British Government in this sense.

It was further stated that the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. S. Okamoto, accompanied by Admiral Honda, Naval Attache, Major-General Harada, Military Attache, and Mr. Okazaki, a Japanese Consul-General, called at the British Consulate-General yesterday. Mr. Okamoto expressed his regrets to Admiral Sir Charles Little, Major-General A.P.D. Telfer-Smollett, and Mr. Herbert Phillips, Consul-General, over the occurrence. He said that a full report was being sent to the Japanese Government and that their investigation of the affair was still continuing.

The opinion of many military observers here, who are aware of the exact positions of the Japanese batteries, informed a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that if the shelling of the British perimeter was accidental, then a serious threat to the Settlement existed because of unbelievably poor marksmanship on the part of the Japanese. It was pointed out that if the Japanese were shelling Chinese positions at the time, then their aim was no less, and possibly more, than 20 degrees off the mark.

Foreign military experts here said yesterday that if an unmolested artillery unit can possibly fire 20 degrees off its mark, then the men comprising the squad should be trusted with nothing more deadly than a pop-gun.

Chinese Flout Nippon Report

The Japanese allegation that the shells were fired by the Chinese forces with a view to estranging the relations between foreign powers and Japan was "as ridiculous as it was blatant," declared a Chinese military spokesman last night.

A Chinese high commander told him, the spokesman continued, that these shells were not fired from Chinese guns and that he had every reason to believe that the British military authorities examining the matter would arrive at a fair and just conclusion as to their origin.

CHINA PRESS - 30.10.37.

3 Ulster Riflemen Killed, Wounded When Shell Explodes In Jessfield Sector Outpos

Missile Of Death Lands In Midst Of Group Drinking Tea

2 CHINESE DIE, 7 HURT ON AVE. HAIG

Shell On Jessfield Road Believed Of Japanese Origin

Three British soldiers were killed and three others were wounded, two seriously, when more than 15 shells believed to have been fired from Japanese artillery north of Soochow Creek, landed and exploded in the Jessfield Park area shortly before 8 o'clock last night.

The dead and wounded are all members of the Royal Ulster Rifles who are manning the boundary defenses of the western district of the International Settlement.

The dead are:

Rifleman James Mellen, age 24, of Londonderry, Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman William Christopher Howard, age 26, of Coouchram, Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman Patrick Joseph O'Toole, age 23, of Dublin, shrapnel wounds to the head.

The wounded are:

Rifleman Jack McGuire, of Strabane, Tyrone, Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman Robert Delaney, of Belfast, Ireland, serious wounds about the body.

Rifleman Campbell, also a native of Ireland, only slight wounds.

May Lose Leg

Riflemen McGuire and Delaney are now in the British Military Hospital. Their conditions are considered grave and operations were performed on both last night. Delaney may lose one leg and McGuire a foot.

Mellon and Howard were killed outright when a shell made a direct hit on the British dugout near the Jessfield Railway Bridge. The time was 7.35 p.m. The British outpost unit was at the time gathered around a small camp fire drinking "mugs" of tea and having a light meal.

A CHINA PRESS representative who visited the outpost late last night saw the blood-splattered helmets of the two dead Ulsters within about two feet of where the shell hit the sandbagged side of the outpost. Their white tea "mugs," also blood-smeared, were left on the spot where their owners had fallen but a few hours before.

Comrades of the wounded and killed Ulsters were visibly moved by the deaths within their ranks. Men at various posts asked eager questions of newspapermen who visited the area, saying that they had not been informed other than by rumor of what had actually occurred.

There were only seven men in the post at the time and but one, Rifleman Tomlanson, escaped unscratched. McGuire, Delaney and Campbell were all wounded at this point.

Rifleman O'Toole was killed while he was seated in the Honeyland Cafe at 1475 Yu Yuen Road just across the street from the Jessfield Park entrance. Three shells landed in a grass street island between the park entrance and the cafe and all exploded with terrific detonations.

Died Almost Instantly

Shrapnel shattered the windows of the cafe, wounding O'Toole about the head. He died almost immediately. The time of this incident was 7.50 p.m. A Chinese waitress employed in the place, known as "Mabel" to the Tommies who patronize the establishment, was cut about the arm by flying glass. Two Chinese, a man and a woman, outside the cafe and believed to have been refugees, were both killed. Several other Chinese were reported to have been wounded but the exact number could not be determined. Several hundred refugees were on the road at the time.

A British police officer, riding a motorcycle along the street not far from the spot where the shells fell, had a narrow escape from electrocution.

Overhead trolley wires were blasted down as a result of the explosions and they fell on the officer's motorcycle. The resulting shock threw him from his seat. He stated last night that he was saved from death by the rubber grips on the handle-bars of his machine.

Riflemen Mellon and Howard were killed by the same shell which scored a direct hit on Post J2 behind the Jessfield Park Zoo at 7:50 p.m.

Due To Leave For Home

Rifleman Mellon was due to leave for England with the party of nearly 300 men from the Ulster Rifles, whose term of service was to expire within six months.

Last night's three deaths brings the total of men of this regiment killed by Japanese fire to four within six days, Rifleman McGowan having been butchered by the machine-gun fire of a Japanese plane last Sunday on Keswick Road.

The shelling last night was an artillery duel between Chinese and Japanese positions. Just who started it is not known. At any rate, the Jessfield zone was showered with short range shells and for almost an hour the place was in a near panic. More than 200 Chinese refugees were in the zone and panic-stricken, and all scrambled for cover. The entrance to Jessfield Park was badly damaged while it was reported that several shells landed in the park itself.

After the death of the three soldiers, British military officials communicated with both Chinese and Japanese headquarters asking them to stop shelling. The two sides were informed that enough damage had been done for the evening. The shelling shortly afterwards stopped.

Returned, Repaired Post

Despite the fact that their dugout had been shattered, men of the Royal Ulster Rifles went back to the post, repaired it and were still there early this morning, manning the defense as usual.

While the British headquarters would make no statement as to the identity of the shells, private opinions expressed by foreign observers were to the effect that they were Japanese. The bursting shells threw the shrapnel to the south, indicating that they had come from the north.

Jessfield was not the only area in the western district which suffered as a result of shelling last night. One shell fell in a small Chinese settlement just off Avenue Haig and killed two Chinese, wounding seven others. Three other shells fell on an open lot off Route Camille Lorioz not far from Columbia Circle and although they all exploded, there were no casualties. Another shell is said to have fallen near the end of Avenue Joffre, causing no casualties.

SHANGHAI TIMES - 30.10.37.

Protest By General Telfer-Smollett

"The Shanghai Times" understands that representations were made last night by Major-General Telfer-Smollett to both Chinese and Japanese military authorities concerning the shelling of the British defence sector in the western extension area.



SHANGHAI TIMES - 30.10.37.

THREE ULSTER RIFLEMEN KILLED AT JESSFIELD

Shrapnel, Bullets And Shells Create Reign Of Terror Among Civilians

TWO "TOMMIES" SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AS GUNFIRE FROM NORTH RAKES BOUNDARY OF SETTLEMENT

MISSILES FALL ON STREETS AND HOUSES ON EDGE OF WHOLE WEST EXTENSION

Special Precautions Taken By Police; Roads To Danger Zone Closed; Many Residents Isolated By Hit Near Pichon Telephone Exchange

Three men of the Royal Ulster Rifles were killed and two seriously wounded last night as a reign of terror descended on the western extension area of the Settlement to the accompaniment of the whine of shells, shrapnel and bullets which raked the edge of a district almost totally occupied by foreign residents.

Between 6 and 8.30 p.m., when the barrage from the north was at its height, a veritable hail of death poured from the skies, shells exploding in streets and on houses within the Settlement and Concession and along the defence front held by the British forces.

Forewarned by British Military and Consular authorities, civilian occupants of the area were nevertheless stricken by the swiftness with which the attack fell and took cover in whatever protection was offered by their homes. Immediately the barrage ceased, however, there was a gradual movement out of the district, most of the evacuees shifting out with only their immediate necessities.

So far as could be ascertained last night, no foreign civilian casualties had been sustained, but a number of foreign residences were struck by shells with varying damage.

Five Chinese were reported killed, including a woman and an infant and many more were injured, by shell, shrapnel and stray bullets that rained all over the western area, right into the French Concession.

Three Killed

The following three men of the Royal Ulster Rifles, at present manning the western area perimeter, Sector D, were killed:

Rifleman Joseph O'Toole, 23, native of Dublin, killed in the Honeyland Cafe on Yu Yuen Road.

Rifleman James Mellon, 24, native of Londonderry, killed in Post J2.

Rifleman William Christopher Howard, 26, native of Dublin, killed in Post J2.

Two Wounded

The following two riflemen were seriously injured in addition to five others, who were slightly hurt:

Rifleman Jack McGuire, 25, native of Strabane, County Tyrone.

Rifleman Robert Delaney, 24, native of Belfast.

Indication that all kinds of missiles were likely to fall all over the Western Area were seen early in the afternoon when trench mortars, light field pieces, machine-guns and rifles were brought into action by both sides. Shrapnel exploded in the air, not many yards over the railway line, while British troops took cover and the Chinese continued to dig trenches, using rails as uprights.

No Statement

No statement on the casualties was issued by the British Military authorities last night. It is understood, however, that an inquiry has been launched immediately under the direction of Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, Commanding the British Forces in Shanghai, and as soon as it is ascertained by which of the two warring forces the shells were fired an official protest will be lodged.

It was intimated in foreign military circles last night that nothing, but unthinkably poor marksmanship could have caused the shells to have fallen within the British sector.

Rifleman O'Toole, was the first to be killed, when a shell landed in the Honeyland Cafe, opposite Jessfield Park, at about 6.45 p.m. At the time there was a group of refugees outside, three of them being killed and eight others wounded. Rifleman O'Toole was conveyed to the Country Hospital in a Shanghai Fire Brigade Emergency Ambulance, but was pronounced dead on arrival.

Riflemen Mellon and Howard were killed at Post J2, where Riflemen Guire and DeLaney were injured. Three other men sustained slight injuries.

No Phone Service

Added to the discomfort of sleeping under a barrage of shells and rifle fire, numerous residents of the western district were further handicapped when their telephone service was disrupted. The Shanghai Telephone Company reported last night that several of their cables were broken down in the Route Pichon Exchange area. About a hundred lines, all numbering from 20,000 were affected, the service being disrupted at about 7 o'clock.

Numerous residents of Columbia Circle and the far end of Great Western Road had moved away from their homes before the deadly barrage descended on the city, while others collected only the most necessary belongings after the firing had quieted down a little and moved further into the Settlement for the night, where they may perhaps have to spend considerable time before being able once more to return to their former abodes. Residents along Yu Yuen Road, not far from Jessfield Park, also moved, as did a number residing in the western section of the French Concession. However, no general exodus of foreigners was witnessed last night.

Taking all precautionary measures Settlement Police last night stopped all traffic proceeding west of Jessfield Park along Yu Yuen Road. Prior to the evening no one was allowed west of Keswick Road.

Many Missiles

Apart from the shells that accounted for the casualties among the Royal Ulster Rifles, three other shells fell in the British sector about 150 yards west of Avenue Haig, near the end of Avenue Joffre. One of these exploded in a small Chinese settlement killing one woman and an infant and wounding seven others. At about the same time two other shells exploded on a vacant plot of ground off Rue Camille Lorioz but no one was injured here. One shell fell 150 yards west of Route Ferguson and another one in the middle of the road, not far from the house occupied by Mr. Remond, a Frenchman. One window pane was broken by splinters.

The homes of Mr. A. J. Hughes at 415 Great Western Road and Mr. D. G. Mirams, Court 10, 410 Great Western Road were struck by shrapnel. Mr. Hughes is a former member of the Council, and a well known member of the British community, while Mr. Mirams is connected with the Public Works Department.

Mrs. Hughes and children were in the house at the time, but fortunately were not injured.

The Shanghai German newspaper, the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd," will not appear this morning owing to its office being in the western danger zone, wherein the power has been cut off.

D-8166

FM
G. 90M-2-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8166

S.I, Special Branch (xxxxx Section)

REPORT

Date June 9, 1939.

Subject "Unwilling to Become Slave Youths' Self Encouraging Group" - propaganda.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien *Forwarded by* G. Crawford S.I

Five pamphlets were received by Central Police Station on June 1, 1939, which purport to have emanated from the "Unwilling to Become Slave Youths' Self Encouraging Group" (不為奴隸青年同振團) and urge the people to preserve their personality and not to be other people's "puppets" or slaves as a policy of passive resistance against the Japanese invasion.

An examination of the printing and composition of these pamphlets reveals that they are exactly similar to the propaganda matter issued by the "Unwilling to Become Slave National Salvation Association" (不為奴隸救國團) which have come to the notice of the police lately. It can, therefore, be safely said that the "Unwilling to Become Slave Youths' Self Encouraging Group" and the "Unwilling to Become Slave National Salvation Association" are one and the same organization. The adoption of a new name is possibly with a view to distracting the attention of the authorities.

Although it is known that the "Unwilling to Become Slave Youth National Salvation Association" is controlled by Hwang Ching Wan (黃警頑), a departmental chief of the Commercial Press, Honan Road, (Vide Special Branch report dated 1/3/39 attached), extensive enquiries by members of this Branch have

SHANGHAI 10 JUNE 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
Yhis Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.....

REPORT .....Station,

Subject..... Date.....19

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

failed to discover the office or printing base.

Meantime, it is reported that this organization intends the publishing of a periodical entitled "Kai Zien" (凱旋) (Victory), which will devote itself to mild propaganda advocating the preservation of individual personality as a policy of resistance against the Japanese invasion. This periodical, it is reported, will be put on sale in local bookstores.

Liao Chung Chien.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Will be watched

S.I.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
9/6

Special Branch

No. 8166
1/6/39

"A"
Central
June 1st. 29.

Misc.No.477/39.

1.

P.M. 1-6-29. Detective Office.

Pamphlets sent to Central Police Station by "Youths Self-Encouraging Group".

At 2.30p.m. on the 1/6/39 a letter was received at Central Police Station through the post which contained 5 pamphlets. These on being translated were found to be of a pro-Chinese nature and had been sent by the "Youths Self Encouraging Group" (青年自振團).

An examination of the envelope showed that the letter had been posted at The General Post Office Szechuen Road at 11a.m. 31/5/39.

Pamphlets with translation are attached hereto.

D. S.

Sen.Det.1/c. 1/6

D. D. O/"A". 1/6

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 1/6

"Collective" War.

"China will exist if she renders resistance, and vice versa" is the criticism regarding the present China situation. However, we should study "how to resist", which can effectively save China from being annihilated.

Are we going to adopt the plan of "Narrow Meaning" resistance? Although partial victory can be attained by means of the aforesaid plan, it will not help the whole war situation.

Shall we then turn to the scheme of "Broad Meaning" resistance? It can not meet immediate danger of the situation when it occurs although it can protract the war.

In view of the above, the combination of the two plans of resistance should be adopted.

Let us turn to Japan, the mobilization act has been passed by Japan and every citizen renders his respective service in connection with the present situation. Japan has actually adopted the strategy of "Collective" war.

China has not up to the present time effected her ultimate victory, but if she has not a concrete method she still remains in a pasitive position.

"Collective" war has four essentials, i.e. economic, culture, politics and military.

Every citizen possessing the talent of either of the above four essentials participates in the resistance and renders his best service. No one is jealous of one other and everyone co-operates faithfully with one another. Furthermore, the Government wants the assistance of everyone who possesses the talents of either of the above mentioned four essentials.

"Collective" war means not only as explained above, but as follows:-

400 million citizens of China should be of one mind in killing the enemy and nobody should betray his country. Further, everyone should discard his personal opinion and hold no spite. Thus, the whole nation would act like a single person.

Let us recall the history of the Soong and Ming Dynasties, military powers were not weak. The said dynasties were eventually overthrown and aggressors dominated the whole of Cathay only because some high ranking officials did not unite together but looked to their own interests. They did not realize the importance of "Collective" war.

Fellow countrymen, the above is our example and we should take same as our lesson. It is time for us to carefully chose which way we should go.

Chop undecipherable.

The Character Training and the War.

The intention of Japan's invasion into China without declaring war is an effort to destroy the nation as a whole and make her the successor of Formosa and Korea. They wish all Chinese to exist as their slaves in the world and the Chinese who are not desiring to be slaves must be individually trained regarding their character, in order to maintain their existence, otherwise they will be put out of existence. Generally speaking, one's character or personality is more important than his life. Prior to the training of a good personal character each individual must be well acquainted with "National Characteristics during the time of War". Furthermore, the first step for establishing good National Characteristics is to make all the students in the middle schools as well as the primary schools understand that the problem of "Character Training" is the only requirement for obtaining good National Characteristics during the time of War, which is to train one's perseverance and increase the force of resistance. The speech of National Characteristics relating to the war should be simply and wildly addressed to the uneducated people who are living in rural districts, thus making every one acquainted with the problem and to cope with the Japan's invasion until we gain the final victory.

Chop undecipherable.



The females vanities.

During the present evolution of the national crisis, every citizen should be responsible for raising the national prestige.

As we look at the females in Shanghai we see that most of them are wearing fashionable clothes, have their hair waved, and wear shoes with high heels. They have spent large sums of money to purchase such vanity. Why do they not use the money so as to relieve the refugees and also to assist the soldiers who are bitterly fighting at the front for the Nation. This problem is hard to understand.

Enthusiastic Group.
Chop undecipherable.

F.M. 2
G. SOM-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. 1). 8166

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

~~date~~

REPORT

Date March 1, 19 39.

Subject Booklet entitled "A struggle for the expression of personality" delivered to Municipal Council

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien *Forwarded by.* C. Chang

FILE

With reference to the attached translation of a booklet which was delivered to the Secretariat of the Council by post and the query of D.C. (Special Branch) appended thereon, extensive enquiries show that the Yao Kong Bookstore (堯江書店) in whose name the booklet was issued, is non-existent.

However, a careful study of the printing and the composition of the booklet reveal that it is similar in every respect to the propaganda matter issued by the "Unwilling to Become Slave National Salvation Association." This organization, it will be recalled, came into existence in September, 1937, but when applying to the Municipal Police for registration in November, 1937, it was warned by this Branch to cease functioning (Vide Special Branch report dated 16/11/37).

It is reported that the "Unwilling to Become Slave National Salvation Association" maintains a secret address meantime somewhere in Rue Gaston Kahn, French Concession, and is controlled by Mr. Hwang Ching Wan (黃警頑), a departmental chief of Commercial Press, Honan Road, and formerly a committee member of the now defunct "Vocational Circles National Salvation Association" which was closed by the Municipal Police in November, 1937. Its principal object at the present moment is the fostering of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM 2
G. 90M-1

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

.....Forwarded by.....

propaganda chiefly among local educational circles for the preservation of individual personality and a refusal to serve or cooperate with the Japanese but the continuance of support to the principle of fighting the Japanese to the bitter end with an undaunted spirit.

Liao Cheng Chen
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE
10 FEB. 1939

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.
FEB 1939
RECEIVED

"A Struggle for the Expression of Personality",

REGISTRY
N. S. B. D. 8166
Date 9. 39

This is a specimen of pamphlet presented to the Council by the Yao Kong Book store. The public are enjoined not to be other people's "puppets" or "slaves", whom the pamphlet describes as without "personality" or principle. The booklet emphasizes the importance of the "preservation of one's personality" and advocates a policy of passive resistance by Chinese in the face of Japanese aggression. To attain equality of human status, all men are urged to be conscientious and not to be daunted by fear of death. The name of the author is not given.

(Note: Received for translation a.m. 10th February, 1939.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
FEB 10 1939
EXAMINATION OFFICE

C.Kliene

COPY

"A Struggle for the Expression of Personality".

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(Note: Received for translation a.m. 10th February, 1939.)



476/38.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 12-6-38.

Louza *Station*

REPORT

Date June 12th, *19* 38.

Subject Re Handbills of an Anti-Japanese nature seized at No.12 Chekiang Road.

Made by D.S. MacLennan *Forwarded by* Inspector i/c Louza.

Sir,

At 8.45.p.m. 12-6-38, a party of Police consisting of S/I Willis, S/I Li Zai Kang, C.P.C.s 2221, 2486, C.D.S.195 and C.D.C.88, acting on the authority of S.S.D.Court Search Warrant No.3239, raided the Loh Kao Chien (陸稿荐) Pork Shop, No.12 Chekiang Road and in a rear ground floor room, used as the sleeping quarters of the shop staff, numbering 15, arrested three accused named:-

(1) Loh Tai Tsung (陸泰松) 38, Changchow, employed in the shop.

(2) Miau Zau Gee (繆兆祺) 29, Ningpo, employed in the shop.

(3) Zoong Sih Zee (戎錫鏡) 33, Ningpo, employed in the shop.

A quantity of opium paraphernalia was seized.

These three accused were subsequently charged with the "Opium" offence (See F.I.R.2105/38 Louza).

Whilst the search of the room was being conducted the party seized six pamphlets of an Anti-Japanese nature from under a straw mattress on a bed which was occupied by one of the shop assistants named Wei Chao Chuan (魏兆泉), age 40, native of Wusieh. Although this assistant was not connected with the opium offence he was brought to the Station for enquiries re the pamphlets.

D.S. McKeown, Special Branch, was informed and came to this Station accompanied by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken and Clerk Wang Chia Tsing.

The six handbills bear the chop "Unwilling to become Slaves National Salvation Group, 1116 Sinza Road".

Questioned by the said detectives, the suspect, Wei Chao Chuan, although admitting that the pamphlets had been

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

seized from under his bed mattress, firmly denied all knowledge of how they came to be there or that he had ever seen them before.

A visit was then paid to the scene where a female named Chu Hoong Mei (朱紅梅), daughter of the proprietor of the pork shop, was questioned with regard to the origin of the handbills. She verified the fact that the suspect has occupied the bed in question for the past two months, prior to which time it was occupied by an ex-employee whose whereabouts are unknown, and averred that the mattress has been on the bed since August, 1937.

Sen.Det.1/c

The remaining employees including the three accused charged with "Opium" were questioned but all denied knowledge of the handbills.

The "Unwilling to be Slaves National Salvation Group" which issued the handbills and which had an office at 1116 Sinza Road, was closed by the Municipal Police (Special Branch) in November 1937.

D.D.C."A"Div.

The handbills are definitely old, they bearing on the defence of Greater Shanghai and the Nine Power Pact, which formed the subjects of ~~correct~~ discussions in November, 1937.

Did not warrant any charge being preferred.

The suspect, who is of very low intelligence, was released, there being insufficient evidence to prove that he was connected with these handbills, the translations of which are attached.

These handbills are being forwarded to the Special Branch.

D.M. Mal Sgt.

D.S.10.
C.D.S.195.
C.D.C.88.

List of literature seized at 10 Chekiang Road
at 8.45 p.m. on June 6, 1938

1. Hnabdill entitled the "Nine Power Conference and China", relating the effects of the conference upon the aggressive policy of Japan. (1 copy)
2. Handbill entitled "How to wipe out bad elements", urging the people to bear in mind "not to become slaves" and to clear out "national traitors" (1 copy)
3. Handbill entitled "The Spirit of Not Become Slaves" relating the undaunted spirit of Regimental Commander Zing, and his 1,400 men, who sacrificed themselves during the war. (1 copy)
4. Handbill entitled "Defence of Greater Shanghai and the War of Resistance", setting forth the importance of the Defence of Greater Shanghai. (1 copy)
5. Handbill containing three songs urging the people not to become slaves. (Copied from the Sin Wan Pao dated November, 1936) (1 copy)
6. Handbill entitled "How to Defend Shanghai", explaining the importance of defending Greater Shanghai and outlining the method of doing so. (1 copy)

All the above handbills bear the chop "Unwilling to Become Slaves National Salvation Group", 1116 Sinza Road.

FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

File No. 8166

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date December 22, 1937.

Subject (in full) Booklet Disseminated Through Post

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* L.H. Logan

Further to the attached file and acting on instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) thereon, C.D.C.s 230 and 280 have been directed to enquire about the booklet entitled "To Calm and Pacify Shanghai" during their visits to bookstores and street book stalls to search for anti-Japanese literature. They are endeavouring to trace the printer from the nature of the printing and the set up.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

D.C. (Special Branch).



FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

File No. 8166

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

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Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

D.C. (Special Branch).



FM. 2
G. 3000-11

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 13, 1937.

Subject. Booklets disseminated through post.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.I.

Forwarded herewith is a booklet entitled "To Calm and Pacify Shanghai" (安定滬), copies of which were sent by post to various local organizations, the senders being unknown. This booklet contains articles dealing with the question of refugees, food stuffs and the plan to solve the difficulties now confronting the people of Shanghai. A summarised translation of the contents is given below:-

1/. Article entitled "How to calm and pacify the People", explaining that the Chinese people living in Shanghai should remain calm despite the difficulties now confronting them and endeavour to restore tranquility in the Shanghai area by carrying on their daily work and to refrain from becoming "slaves".

2/. Article entitled "Plan to improve the control of foodstuffs" dealing with the following questions:-

(a). Prohibition of the hoarding of rice;

(b). Improvement of means of transportation;

(c). Establishment of cooperative stores;

(d). Cooperation between the Settlement authorities and the people.

3/. Article entitled "Relief funds" stating that every cent contributed towards such funds should be spent toward the relief of refugees and wounded soldiers, and the custodian of such funds should be carefully supervised to eliminate any possiblity of embezzlement.

4/. Article entitled "Cooperation among the people", The document urges the people to cooperate with the Municipal and French authorities and the public bodies in providing

14 DEC 1937

relief for refugees and to follow the example of Rev. Father Jacquinot.

5/. Article entitled "People in Shanghai and Disputes" which urges the Shanghai residents to forget all their quarrels and differences and help one another.

6/. Slogans which appear on the front page:

(a).We must not become slaves.

(b).Peace depends on the principles of reciprocity.

(c).Our only object is to obtain equality of characters.

It is to be noted that during a* raid on the Sub-Office of the Shanghai War Time Wall Newspaper Service Group, 4200 Robison Road on November 25, a quantity of literature was seized, among which, handbills containing the above mentioned articles were found. (vide Special Branch report 26.11.37). The responsible member in charge of the above Sub-Office stated that as far as he could remember, the handbills in question were delivered to them by former members of the "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association, 1116 Sinza Road. Enquiries were subsequently made at this address and the occupants carefully questioned, but nothing was gleaned that might assist in tracing the origin of the handbills.

* See D 8186.

Slogans in the same strain came to the knowledge of the Municipal Police in the latter part of November, 1937, when posters were found pasted on walls in the Western District. (vide Special Branch report 24.11.37). Despite

FM. 2
G. 3000-1.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

-3-

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

further enquiries by detectives from this branch, no information so far has been found.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] D

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 24, 1937.

Subject Posters found in Western District purporting to emanate from the "Unwilling to Become Slaves League".

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a printed poster, purporting to emanate from the "Unwilling to Become Slaves League". These posters have recently been pasted on walls and distributed among pedestrians in the Western District.

The subject matter of the tract differs from other posters seized recently by the Municipal Police, as no reference is made to National Salvation Associations and Anti-Japanese sentiments are not expressed. The "Unwilling to Become Slaves League has not hitherto come to the notice of this office and as far as it can be ascertained, this is the first occasion that such kind of posters have been distributed in the International Settlement.

The translation of the poster reads as follows:-

"We must not become slaves;
Peace depends on the principles of reciprocity;
Our only object is to obtain equality of characters.
Unwilling to Become Slaves League."

Enquiries regarding the origin of the posters are now being made by detectives attached to the Special Branch.

Further

25 NOV 1937

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copies sent to D.O. "A" & D.O. "B"
DBR. 25/11

S.I. as indicated.
DBR 25/11

C.D.I. Sih
C. 25/11

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

Misc. *File No.* 239/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road *Station,*

REPORT

Date Nov. 16th, *19* 37.

Subject (in full) National Salvation Associations.

Made by D.S.I. Cumming *Forwarded by* C White Inspector i/c

Sir,

At 11 a.m. 16-11-37, D.S.I. Chu Meng Wei accompanied D.S. Hocking and D.S.I. Hsih Sze Kyi (Special Branch) to No. 1116 Sinza Road, the premises of the "Unwilling to become slaves National Salvation Association", where a warning to close the organization was given. Several pamphlets and a chop were seized.

A visit was then paid to the office of the "Shanghai Western District Lien Yih Society", Lane 221/7 Changping Road, where a warning to register the organization with the S.M.C. was given.

Cumming.

D. S. I.

Copy sent to Special Branch

D.D.O. "B" Division

J.S.Hsu

FM. G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 13, 1937.

Subject "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association - application for registration.

Made by D.S.I.Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the attached Registration Form submitted to the Special Branch for approval by the "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association, police records show that the Association was formed in the middle of September, 1937, and inaugurated in early October and established an office situated in the Kung An Primary School, No.1116 Sinza Road. The chief object of this organization is to arouse the people's patriotism by means of propaganda which was distributed by the Association members to schools, business firms as well as their friends.

The principle organizers of this association are Messrs. Sung Vung Kwei, Yao Sai Mei and Wong Tseng Hwa, all of whom belong to the faculty of the Kung An Primary School., and at present about 40 members have registered.

Although in the attached "Registration Form", the Association declare to have participated in Red Cross work in addition to propaganda movements, police observation has failed to find any evidence of such red cross work.

On November 1, 1937, the Association was warned by members of the Special Branch to cease its propaganda activities and was again warned on November 10, 1937 in accordance with instructions of the D.C.(Special Branch) appended to the attached Intelligence Report dated November 9, 1937.

* See 9103

See instructions attached

D. S. I.

15 NOV 1937

D.C.(Special Branch).

November 15,1937.

P. A.

I do not propose to register <u>any National Salvation Societies</u>, or papers, in the Settlement at this time.

Applicants had better be advised that if they are unable to take a broad hint, it may be necessary to use drastic measures; but they would be well advised at this time to drop the name locally.

K.M.Bourne
D.C.(Special Branch)

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association.
2. Address 1116 Sinza Road.
3. Object To safeguard the populace from being rendered slaves.
4. (a) Date of formation 13.9.37 (b) Date of Inauguration 1.10.37.
5. Promoters: Name Sung Vung Kwei Occupation Educator

6. Chairman: Name Sung Vung Kwei Occupation -do-
   Home address 1116 Sinza Road
   Bussiness address as above
7. Committee: Name Yao Sai Mei Occupation Educator
   Wong Tseng Hwa -do-

8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address ------
   Officer-in-charge -----
9. Total membership expected 30
   Profession of members in general business men & students
   Membership fee Nil.
   Subsidies To be borne by responsible members of the Asso'n.
10. Proposed activities Propaganda movement and Red Cross work.

11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government In the course of making application.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued Nil.

Signed Sung Vung Kwei
Promoters.

Date November 11, 1937.

Sung Vung Kwei
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

~~No objection~~
Refusal recommended.

Endorsed D.B.Ms
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford 14/11
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

登記表號碼

公共租界警務處

團體登記表

工部局佈告第四八七八號一九三七年十月二十一日

1. 團體名稱 不為奴隸救國團
2. 地　　址 新閘路一一一六號
3. 宗　　旨 本團以為人民全體不為奴隸達立人格平等之保障
4. (甲)組織日期 念六年九月十三日
   (乙)成立日期 念六年十月一日
5. 發起人姓名 沈文奎　職業 教育界
6. 主　席姓名 沈文奎　職業 教育界
   住　址 新閘路一一一六號
   辦公處 同　上
7. 委員或理事姓名 姚瘦梅　職業 教育界
   王宸華　同　上

8. 分　會地址
   負責人
9. 會員人數 ㊊㊋三十人
   會員之普通職業 商學
   會　費 不收
   補助金 由幹部人員負責
10. 擬舉辦之事業 宣傳工作
    救護工作

11. 曾向市黨部或市政府登記否 正在進行中
    登記證號碼及日期

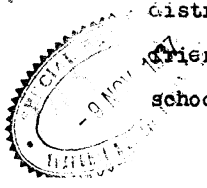
發起人簽名蓋章 沈文奎

日期　　主　席簽名蓋章 沈文奎

I.R. 9-11-37

"Unwilling to be Slaves" National Salvation Group - activities
(不為奴隸救国团)

The "Unwilling to be Slaves" National Salvation Group, 1116 Sinza Road, has prepared a number of handbills for distribution at places other than Shanghai. The members of the group have, however, been instructed to distribute part of the propaganda matter prepared to their friends and relatives in Shanghai, and to students in schools.



G.A.J. Sih
C.I. 9/11

S.I.
9/11

FM. 7
G. 20M-1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. S.I.(Y) 1166

No.

S.I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 1, 1937.

Subject "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association 不為奴隸救國團 recently formed.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* C. Gaston D.C.

A new organization, entitled "Unwilling to Become Slaves" National Salvation Association, has recently come into existence with offices in the Kung An Primary School (公安小學), No.1116 Sinza Road (Gordon Road District), and No. 3, Tsing Yuen Lee, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao. The object of this Association is to unite all patriotic persons and to render all possible assistance to the National Government in the present conflict.

The chief organizers of the Association are Messrs. Sung Vung Kwei (沈文貴), President of the Kung An Primary School, Yao Sai Mei (姚賽梅) and Wong Tseng Hwei(王震華), the two latter persons being teachers at the said school. At present about 40 persons have registered with the Association, the activities of which have so far been confined to the distribution of booklets, pamphlets and handbills urging the people to be patriotic.

The Association has so far made no attempt to register with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It should be noted that the above mentioned school is in receipt of a Grant-in-aid from the Council.

SPECIAL BRANCH M5 1 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copy to D.C.B.

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

S.I.

C.D.I. Sih

1/11.

D-8167

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI [illegible] File No. S.B. REG.S (1)

No. S. B. 8467

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 9, 1937.

Subject Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association - Application for Registration.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* C. Crawford A.D.I.

The Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association came into existence in the early part of October, 1937, with the object of participating in movements of a national salvation nature and red cross work. The chairman of the organization, one Mr. Van Foh, alias Van Tien Chiao (范天樵) is a graduate of the Shanghai Party Affairs' Training School, Nantao, and was formerly a coal merchant in Hangchow. According to the application, there are at present 347 members registered with the Association, the majority of whom are students.

The Association first came to the notice of the Municipal Police on October 29, 1937, when they detailed three members to post pamphlets in the Louza district which contained war news that was later found to be untrue. Those three people were taken into custody by the Municipal Police attached to Louza Station but were subsequently released after having been duly cautioned.

Cannot register a move close.

15 NOV 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

The Association was advised on November 2, 1937, by members of the Special Branch to register with the Municipal Council in accordance with Municipal Notification No.4878 of October 21, 1937.

D.S.I.

C.D.I. 15/11

S.I. 15/11

D.C.(Special Branch).

15/11

This Association suspended activities on November 11, 1937, after a police warning, and according to information received, the responsible members of the Association have left for Nanking to continue their activities.

C. Crawford 15/11

D.I.

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association.
2. Address 66 Tsingtao Road (Sinza District)
3. Object To train enthusiastic youths in rendering service aiming at National Salvation and Red Cross work.
4. (a) Date of formation Oct. 7, 1937 (b) Date of Inauguration Oct. 7, 1937.
5. Promoters: Name Chien Sih Yoong Occupation Lawyer's assistant
6. Chairman: Name Van Tien Chiao Occupation Unemployed
   Home address 66 Tsingtao Road
   Bussiness address above address.
7. Committee: Name Tsang Sung Ts Occupation Student
   Woo Hsien Foong -do-
   Zung Ping Secretary of the Lighter Owners' Association, Nantao.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address Nil.
   Officer-in-charge Nil.
9. Total membership expected 347
   Profession of members in general Students and business men.
   Membership fee Voluntary contributions by members.
   Subsidies Nil.
10. Proposed activities Red Cross work; Rendering service in war zones.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government Application for registration has been made but not yet granted.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Signed Chien Sih Yoong
Promoters.

Date November 3, 1937.

Van Tien Chiao
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed D.S.R.
P.A. to D.C.

C. Grantham 10/11
Officer i/c S.I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.1. Station.

REPORT

Date November 2, 1937

中華青年急進救亡協會

Subject (in full) Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association - Warned to register with the Shanghai Municipal Council

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. 3.11

In accordance with the attached instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) dated November 1, 1937 I have to report that the Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association, 66 Tsingtao Road, was warned at 10.30 a.m. to-day by members of the Special Branch to register with the Shanghai Municipal Council within one week.

Mr. Chien Sih Yoong(錢燮永), representing the Association, was the person interviewed.

D.S. Pitts.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH
-2 NOV. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DBK. 2/11.

S.1. DBK. 3/11

C. 3/11

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. B.D. 8767

Section 1, Special Branch Station, 37

REPORT Date November 1, 1937.

Acceleration

Subject Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Association - formation.
(中華青年急進救亡協会)

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford A.S.I.

A new political organization known as the Chung Hwa Youth National Salvation Acceleration Association has recently come into existence with an office at No.66 Tsingtao Road (Sinza District). The object of this association is, as that of many other national salvation associations, the participation in movements of a patriotic nature. The association is divided into four sections, namely:

1. The War Zone Service Section;
2. The Propaganda Section;
3. The Stage Plays Section;
4. The Choral Section.

At present some 300 persons are reported to have registered with the above association, but no attempt has yet been made by the Association to register with the Municipal Council.

The following individuals are the promoters and responsible executive members of the said organization:-

Mr. Yan Foh (), Executive member of the Kuomintang Headquarters in the Kiangying Hsien;

Mr. Chien Sih Yoong (钱奕永), a clerk in the employ of lawyer Tih Sz Kyi (翟世基);

Mr. Tsang Sung Ts (), secretary of the Chekiang Province Garrison Commander's Hdqr.;

Mr. Woo Hsien Foong (胡贤丰) a student;

Mr. Zung Ping (陳彬) Secretary of the local Tangpu;

Mr. Zung Han Chi (陳漢奇), an artist;

Mr. Wen Ying Ping (温应冰) a graduate of the Whompoa Academy;

Mr. Zung Tsi Zung (陳濟人) a medical practioner;

Warn for opinion

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 1 NOV 1937

S.I. In attention

C.D.I.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. Lieu Vung Ching (劉文清), Director of certain choral corps.

It is to be noted that in the afternoon of October 29, 1937, a number of the members of the above Association posted pamphlets in different places in the Settlement. The pamphlets contained war news of alleged victories of the Chinese forces, such as "Dazang re-captured by Chinese Armies" etc. Three members engaged in this work whilst posting pamphlets on the wall outside the Sun Co., Nanking Road, were arrested by the Police from Louza Station and were subsequently released after being duly cautioned.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copy to D.C. B

DBC. 1/11

F. 439 INST. 1.-31.
500-2-36.

562/37.

14-8-37.

Report sent with 12 pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Nanking Road near Lloyd Road.	Time found	4.35p.m.	Date	29-10-37

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	On the wall outside the Sun Co., Nanking Road.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Business Centre.
How distributed? (If known).	Posting on wall.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pamphlets bearing false war rumour.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Three.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Students and shop assistants.
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Cautioned and released.

D.S.I. Chang, V.C.

Signed.....

Date October 29th, 1937.

for C. I. etc. i/c Louza *Station.*

D. 816 x

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.

Date 25 NOV 1937

C.P.

I saw this man yesterday.

His Station is at present in Sassoon House next to the Telegraph Office of the Bureau of Communications. He denies that it has been taken over by the Americans.

I propose to reply that the Station may remain Government organ music close

or

that programmes must include music and entertainment only such as political songs, plays etc. exhibitions. Any play or sketch to be first approved after exact dialogue sketch have been submitted to this branch. News broadcasts to be excluded. No lectures or talks on other than purely scientific subjects encountered in the course.

For favour of instructions. X

P.A. attached file

Approved. DSP. 25/11

P.A. D.C. (Sp D.C.)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

Translation of Despatch No. 33085 dated November 24, 1937, from the Shanghai Telegraph Office of the Ministry of Communications.

Major K.M. Bourne,

Deputy Commissioner, S.M. C.

In accordance with your inquiry regarding the programmes of our broadcasting station (XQHC), I have to inform you that these programmes have been changed from time to time. The daily broadcasts include Chinese and foreign music, news and market quotations which appear in the daily newspapers. Besides these, we also broadcast programmes relating to scientific knowledge, lessons in various foreign languages and other educational programmes. No programmes relating to politics or war, or songs attacking any of the Powers are used. It is therefore requested that these programmes be allowed to continue and a reply to this letter be sent to me.

Pao K'o Yung,

Director.



X Hurtful if Les comes under direct action by Japanese authorities. No action by us is required. No answer necessary.

29/11

See D 6813/14 re Jap. auth. taking over Chinese Government Radio - Telegraph.

S.1 29/11

89/11

29/11

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date Nov. 22, 1937.

Subject: Ministry of Communications Radio Broadcasting Station - broadcasts national salvation songs.

Made by Clerk Wong Chia-tsing Forwarded by C. Crawford

Between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. November 20, 1937, the Radio Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications (1,300 K.c.), Sassoon House, broadcasted the following national salvation songs :-

1. Little Army (小軍人) (Not objectionable)
2. Youth's Marching Song (青年進行曲) (Not objectionable)
3. Youngster's Marching Song (少年進行曲) -do-
4. Hot Blood (熱血) -do-
5. Rise Up Unanimously (一致奮起) (words not available)
6. Happy People (快樂的人民) (Not objectionable)
7. God of Liberty (自由神) -do-
8. Chinese Race Will Not be Ruined (中華民族不為亡) (Not objectionable)
9. March of the Mother Country (祖國進行曲) (Not objectionable)
10. Down with Tung Yang (Japan) (打倒東洋)

Translation: Down with Japan, down with Japan.
Kill traitors, kill traitors.
Let all the people of the nation rise up and save China.

11. August 13 War Song (八一三戰歌) (words not available).
12. Defend National Territory (保衛國土).

Translation of Extracts:

Brethren, Rise up! Defend the National Territory.
Launch a counter-attack upon the enemy.
See the Japanese have commenced operations.
Listen to the guns of the aggressors; they are roaring.
To retreat means death. The only way to live is resistance.

The songs were sung by members of a Shanghai Municipality Chorus Group (上海市歌唱社), of which the Special Branch has no record.

Wong Chia Tsing
Clerk.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.P.
Under the circumstances I suggest this be closed down.
22/11.

22 NOV 1937

FORM NO. 3
20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~Extract~~

REPORT

Date November 15, 1937.

Subject (in full) Radio station of the Ministry of Communications - warned against broadcasting propaganda songs and lectures.

Made by D.S. Lockwood. *Forwarded by* C Crawford D.I.

Acting on the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch), D.S. Lockwood and D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien, at 10.30 a.m. November 15, 1937 interviewed Dr. P.H.Wang (王梓和), officer in charge of the Radio Station operated by the Ministry of Communications in Sassoon House, Nanking Road. Dr. P.H. Wang was advised not to permit the broadcasting of propaganda songs and lectures over the system. In reply, he stated that the matter would be referred to the Ministry of Communications and that pending receipt of a reply he would take every precaution against broadcasting any programme which would be considered objectionable by the Municipal Police.

C.P.

If they don't comply I think a fine will be necessary.

P. D. Lockwood
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

15 NOV. 1937

S.I.

16 NOV 1937

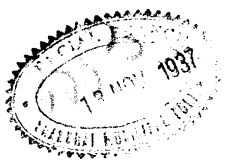
November 13, 1937. 7 Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

At 7 p.m. to-day, the Shih Min Shou Society (稚鳴社) will broadcast the following national salvation songs through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications:-

1) Ditty on the Great Wall (長城謠).
2) National Salvation Song (救國歌).
3) Have a Cup of Wine and Sing (杯酒高歌).
4) Let Us Be One-minded (大家一條心).
5) The Chinese Youth (中國少年).
6) Returning Home in Triumph (凱旋歌).
7) Fatherland March (祖國進行曲).
8) Soliciting for Winter Clothing (募寒衣).
9) New Fishermen's Song (新漁光曲).
10) Young Aviators (青年航空員).
11) Triumphal Song (凱旋歌).



For necessary action.
DBR 14/11

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~ 5128

REPORT

Date November 1, 1937.

Subject Lecture on Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai - broadcast through radio station of the Ministry of Communications

Made by Clerk Loh Wei-kong Forwarded by C. Crawford A.I.

Between 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m., October 29, Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), member of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu, delivered a speech, through the broadcasting station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1,300), on the subject "What Shall We Do For the Defence of Shanghai?" The following is a brief account of his speech :

"After gallant resistance against the Japanese military, air and naval forces for a period of two and half months, our troops temporarily withdrew from the Chapei area for strategic reasons. As a result, numbers of local Chinese residents appear to have been misled by the rumour that Greater Shanghai had been abandoned. The people, however, should understand that Shanghai is the economic centre of China, and we must hold on to it. Kiangwan and Chapei are but temporarily in the hands of the enemy. Our brave soldiers are still in Pootung and Western Chapei, where they continue to fight for the defence of Shanghai.

"In order to save the nation, we must act on the following lines :

1. All Chinese should be firm during the present campaign against the Japanese imperialists. The prevailing fight is a life and death struggle of the Chinese race, and consequently we must unite together in the face of the enemy.

2. We should continue to encourage our fighters in the front, in order to secure final victory. The temporary occupation of Chapei and Kiangwan by the Japanese will not shake our determination to resist the enemy.

SPECIAL BRANCH 1 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File DBR 1/11.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

3. Chinese citizens should contribute as much as possible for the comfort of our soldiers. Our warriors have been fighting gallantly against the enemy, and it is incumbent upon every Chinese to sacrifice himself for the sake of the nation.

4. We, the Chinese in Shanghai, must organize ourselves to serve the nation. During this critical stage, we should refrain from serving the enemy who would make of us tools by which they could successfully counteract the effect of our resistance. Moreover, we should prevent our brethren from conducting activities to the detriment of our nation. For this purpose, we must organize national salvation bodies or join other organizations of a similar nature."

D.S.R. 1/11.

Loh Wei Kang
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

October 29, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to-day, Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (道白川), Standing Committee member of the local Kuomintang, will deliver a speech on "What Shall We Do for the Defence of Shanghai?" through the radio broadcasting station of the Ministry of Communications, wavelength K.C. 1,300 and calling signal XQHC.

D-8169

FORM NO. 9
G. 20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date November 18, 1937.

Subject (in full) War Area Dare-to-die First Aid Corps - office closed down.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by [illegible]

Having failed to obtain official recognition, the War Area Dare-to-die First Aid Corps has been dissolved and its office at Lane 69, 3 Race Course Road, has closed down.

C 19/11

Kao Yen-ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

19 NOV 1937

File
C 19/11

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date November 13, 19 37

Subject (in full) War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps.

Made by D.S. Hocking *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

In accordance with the attached instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the above organization, Mr. Wong Kyung-vung(王錦文), chairman, was interviewed on November 13, and instructed accordingly. Mr. Wong Kyung-vung stated that he had been notified on the previous evening, November 12, by the Bureau of Social Affairs to the effect that from that date all activities of the War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps would forthwith cease. He further stated that these instructions had been complied with and all affairs of the Corps would be completed by the November 14.

H.B. Hocking.
D. S.

D.B.K. 13/11

D.C.(Special Branch).

13 NOV 1937

S.1.

D.B.K. 13/11

C.D.D. Sh

C. 15/11 DB 15/11

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Date 10 NOV. 1937

C. P.

I suggest we tell them unless recognised by the Red Cross they cannot function in the Settlement & must suspend activities forthwith until such recognition has been effected

S.1.
For attention
DSP
11/11

Reported
11/11

Close them up accordingly

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

SPECIAL BRANCH
11 NOV. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps.
2. Address 3 Zung Chi Li, Race Course Road.
3. Object To render first aid services and carry out consolation and relief works in war areas.
4. (a) Date of formation 4/11/1937 (b) Date of Inauguration Not yet inaugurated.
5. Promoters: Name Wong Kyung-vung Occupation Practising medicine.

6. Chairman: Name Wong Kyung-vung Occupation Practising medicine.
   Home address 3 Zung Chi Li, Race Course Road.
   Bussiness address -do-
7. Committee: Name Occupation
   Chief of the corps : Wong Kyung-vung, practising medicine.
   He is the only person in charge of all affairs.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address Nil.
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected List of members being compiled.
   Profession of members in general Labourers, merchants, medical practitioners & students.
   Membership fee No
   Subsidies Contributed by the promoters. In the event of experiencing lack of funds, the corps may request the authorities and benevolent societies for money.
10. Proposed activities To render first aid services and carry out consolation and relief work in war affected areas.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government Yes.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued (1) Registration Certificate No.0910 issued by the Ministry of War dated Oct.2, (2) Registration Certificate of the Central Red Cross Enterprises Control Office, Nanking, dated Oct. 18, and (3) Reg. Certi. No.770 issued by the local Bureau of Social Affairs dated Sept. 24.
    Signed Wong Kyung-vung, Chen Chien, Tang Sao-yuin, Wong Dah-tung & Li Hwa-min *Promoters.*

Date November 6, 1937.

Wong Kyung-vung.
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed D.B.Ross
P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford 10/11
Officer i/c S. I.

~~Approved~~

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 227/37

REPORT

Chengtu Road Station,

Date November 10, 1937.

Subject Movable Dare-to-Die Rescue Corps.

Made by D.I. Hill. Forwarded by [signature], Officer i/c.

Sir,

Re attached.

This organization has already formed the subject of Misc. 214/37 (Report attached).

The writer of the attached letter Wong Ching Vung (王競文) was interviewed by the undersigned and stated that the object of the organization was to assist the refugees, aged people and wounded soldiers. It is understood that an application to function has been made to Mr. T.K. Ho, Deputy Secretary of the S.M.C., who has referred the matter to the S.M.P. (Special Branch) who are at present making investigations. Mr. Wong Ching Vung, chairman, states that the organization is not at present functioning pending approval by the Authorities concerned. It is understood that a petition of registration has also been made to the Military Administration and the Central Sanitary Bureau, Nationalist Government, Nanking.

I attach herewith a copy of the regulations of the proposed "Movable Dare-to-die Rescue Corps. The office of the proposed organization is at present located at Lane 69/3 Race Course Road.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

[signature]
D. I.

S.I. for attention

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR 11/11

C 11/11

DB 11/11

Sir,

We beg to report that by order of the Military Administration and Central Sanitary Bureau, we have prepared to organize a Corps under the name of the " Movable Dare-to-die Rescue Corps in War Zones" for the past month, and members are able to do rescue works after being urgently trained. With the approval of the Settlement Authorities, an office is now established at 3 Zung Chi Li, off Race Course Road, the Far Eastern Hospital. Apart from a report of organization and the date of using the chop of above named corps, being made to the Superior Officers, we are hereby writing you this letter for your information.

Signed:- Wong Ching Vung,
Chairman.

Chopped:- The Movable Dare-to-die Corps, Shanghai Office.
9-11-37.

Origin and Brief Regulations of the Movable Dare-to-die Rescue Corps.

Since the "door of peace" having been closed by the Japanese Imperialists, the Chinese race has offered resistance throughout the country for emancipation and animosity towards the enemy are existing among our Chinese people. All the Chinese have decided to offer their wealths to the Government to support same to resist the Japanese aggression, as the present war is to calculate the " Blood Accounts " of ten years with the enemy and is also a "key of life or death". It is anticipated that there must be a great many casaulties in the war and in view of this the people at rear ground must make efforts to supply material assistance and spiritual consolation to the soldiers, therefore many relief, rescue, and consolation associations have been duly established to that effect. Being agitated by war-blood, we are organizing this corps to carry out our dare-to-die works regardless of our lives for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of our Chinese people.

Regulations

1. The purpose of establishing this corps is to carry out relief and rescue works at front lines, therefore this corps is entitled the Movable Dare-to-die Rescue Corps in War Zones, a petition of organizing same having been sent to the General Control Office of Relief and highest officials for approval.

2. With the approval of the General Control Office of Relief, we are authorized to use a wooden chop bearing characters of the Movable Dare-to-die Rescue Corps in War Zones.

3. Armlets and shoulder stripes to be chopped by the Headquarters, will be distributed to the members for use after inauguration of the corps. A preparatory office is now established at the Far Eastern Hospital, 3 Zung Chi Li off Race Course Road, for the purpose of carrying out registration procedure, and application will be made to the Headquarters for issuance of passes, when the members are instructed to make an expedition.

4. Organizors of this corps will prefer to take responsibility of various expences by retrenchment of food and clothing, but charitable organizations and high officials will be requested to render financial assistance against receipts issued by the corps, in case of being short of expenditure.

5. Organization:- 1 chairman, to be selected among the members.
   2. expert doctors.
   1 chemist and others such as nerses, secretary etc.

   Groups consisting of above 40 members at least will be formed for the purpose of carrying out rescue works, and all the members are required to make a decision of dare-to-die.

6. All the members are without pay as they are all patriotic and enthusiastic, but expences for food will be supplied if necessary.

7. Wounded soldiers and civilians after being rescued and given first- aid - treatment by the members and doctors of the corps, are to be sent to the nearest hospitals without delay.

8. This corps will be dis-solved or altered to hospital at conclusion of the war.

9. Should any members of the corps fail to obey the laws, they will be dealt with by Military Authorities according to Military Law.

10. Should any members exert themselves to do their works or be killed when engaged in works, the chairman of the corps will request the government and General Control Office of Relief to issue rewards of compensation for encouragement purpose.

11. These brief regulations can be amended at any time when deficiencies found.

F.M. G. 20M. 9.37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 10, 1937.

Subject War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps - Application for Registration.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford, I. S.

With reference to the attached application made by the "War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps", 3 Zung Chi Li, Race Course Road, for registration, enquiries show that this corps first came into existence on September 20, 1937, with a temporary office at Lane 781, 49 Sinza Road. It was promoted by ten persons, but owing to differences of opinion, the office on Sinza Road was closed at the beginning of November, 1937.

Mr. Wong Kyung-vung (王錦文), who headed one of the disputing parties, on November 4 reorganized the corps and established a preparatory office at 3 Zung Chi Li (Lane 69), Race Course Road (Chengtu Road District). The following are the promoters :-

Mr. Wong Kyung-vung (王錦文), owner and manager of the Yah Woo (恒和) Hospital, 37 Wei Shou Li, Broadway. He is not registered with the Bureau of Public Health nor with the Public Health Department of the S.M.C. Now living at 3 Zung Chi Li, Race Course Road.

Mr. Chen Chien (陳建), owner of the Tao Teh (道德) Hospital, Yard Road near Paoting Road. Now living at 13 Rue Voisin, and serving as a doctor in emergency hospitals for the wounded soldiers sponsored by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Mr. Tang Sao-yuin (唐少雲), owner of the Chien Kong (健康) Hospital, Kashing Road, c/o 13 Rue Voisin. Now serving as a doctor in emergency hospitals for the wounded soldiers sponsored by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Mr. Wong Dah-tung (王達東), owner of the Dah Tung (達東) Hospital, 3 Zung Chi Li, Race Course Road.

Mr. Li Hwa-ming (呂華民), a staff employee of the Western Style Medical Practitioners' Association, 4 Sing Ping Li, Lungmen Road.

The corps claims to have a membership of 36 persons, mostly nurses by profession, who have been prevailed upon to join the corps by the promoters. Those people will be formed into three groups and their duties will consist of work in the

F.M. G. 20M-1.37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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war affected areas. The corps expects to enlist a further batch of 36 persons as a reserve while the other members are away.

Apart from the first aid work, the corps expects its members to collect comforts from their acquaintances for the benefit of the Chinese troops and refugees.

According to the application, the corps is registered with the Linistry of War, the Central Red Cross Enterprise Control Office of the Ministry of Health and the local Bureau of Social Affairs. Enquiries, however, show that the corps is not recognized by the Chinese Authorities. The so-called registration certificates as mentioned in the application are only replies of the different official organs to which application for registration has been made. The following is a translation of these documents :-

1. Document of Ministry of War No.0910 dated October 2 :
   In reply to its application for registration, the Ministry referred the matter to the Central Red Cross Enterprise Control Office of the Ministry of Health.

2. Document of the Central Red Cross Enterprise dated October 18:
   In this document, the Control Office informs the applicant to take the matter up with the Relief Section of the Wounded Soldiers Control Committee at 32 Zung Hou Kong (傳厚崗), Chung Shan Road.

3. Document of the local Bureau of Social Affairs No.770 dated September 24:
   In this document, the Bureau states that the matter should be referred to the Shanghai Municipality Red Cross Committee, 856 Sinza Road.

With reference to the last mentioned document, the corps made application to the Shanghai Municipality Red Cross Committee, but the application was turned down with instructions to join the services of the Red Cross Society.

Mr. Wong Kyung-vung, the applicant, when

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G. 20M-1-37

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

called in question regarding the discrepancy in his statement on the registration form, but could give no satisfactory explanation. He claims that on November 7 the corps sent a representative to Nanking with a view to arranging registration with the Ministry of Health.

In connection with the finances of the corps, Mr. Wong stated that each promoter contributes $150 and that no fees are collected from members.

The corps has no committee nor board of directors, Mr. Wong Kyung-vung being the chief of the corps and in charge of all matter connected with the corps.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG.
No. 8169
Date 13 11 37

November 11, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

MOBILE FIRST-AID CORPS

Acting on instructions from the Central Nursing Managing Office of the Health Bureau at Nanking, the War Area Mobile Dare-to-die First-Aid Corps has been inaugurated, with offices at the Tah Tung Hospital (達東醫院), No.3 Zung Chi Li (永吉里), Race Course Road. The Corps will begin functioning in a few days.

FM.
G. 20M-1-37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station 8469

REPORT

Date November 1, 1937.

Subject "War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps".

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

In connection with the dispute among the members of a "War Area Dare-to-Die First Aid Corps" (戰地流動敢死救護隊 over the control of books on October 29 (Chengtu Road Misc. Report 214/37), enquiries made from the disputing parties concerned show that this corps came into existence on September 20, 1937, with a temporary office at Lane 781, 49 Sinza Road. At first, the corps applied to the Shanghai Municipality Red Cross Committee, 856 Sinza Road, for registration. This application was, however, refused by the Committee, who instructed the corps members to join the Red Cross Society. The corps was reluctant to follow the suggestion, so it applied to the Ministry of War, then the Ministry of Health and finally the Wounded Soldiers Control Committee of the Ministry of Health, Chow Ka Jao, off Brenan Road, for registration, but has so far failed to receive the approval of the Chinese Authorities.

note dealt with & registered

C.I.B. - 1 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

This corps was promoted by ten persons, only one of whom has any knowledge of medicine, a Mr. Wong Kyung-vung (王錦文), the Chief of the Corps, who was formerly in charge of the Ya Joo (協和) Hospital, 37 Jei Shou Li, Broadway. All the other members are either students or business men, including one ex-Inspector of the Consolidated Tax Bureau. None of these promoters has received first aid training of any sort since the formation of the corps. The corps is now split into two parties: one headed by Mr. Wong Kyung-vung and the other by Mr. Wong-Ts-koh (王治圻), ex-Inspector of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, 320 Kiangse Road. These two persons formerly lived together at Lane 781, 49 Sinza Road, but following the dispute, the former left the address,

S.I.
As indicated
DBK
2/11
C.D.I. Cih
C 2/11
2/11
Y.K.K. 1/11

FM 2
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.....Station,

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

since which date he has had no fixed abode. It appears that these people wished to avail themselves of the existence of the corps to further their own ends.

The members of the corps were warned at Chengtu Road Station on October 29 by a member of the Special Branch that unless they apply to Police Headquarters for registration, their organization would not be allowed to function in the Settlement. They promised to comply with these instructions as soon as they had decided whether or not to continue their efforts on behalf of the corps.

The temporary office situated at Lane 781, 49 Sinza Road, has closed down. A watch is being kept on the activities of the corps members.

Kao Yen-kan
D. S. I.

DSR.
1/11

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM 8
G. 20.F-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 214/37

Chengtu Road Station,

Miscellaneous REPORT

Date October 29th, 19 37.

Subject Alleged Robbery of Official Documents belonging to the "War Area Dare-to-Die Salvation Corps".

Made by D.S.I. Tsai Liu Forwarded by A. Jefferson. Insp.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1.05 p.m. on 29-10-37 Complainant, Wong Kyung Vung (王敬雄), in charge of the "War Area Dare-to-die Salvation Corps"(戰地決死救護隊), at Lane 781/49 Sinza Road, came to this Station and reported that four members of the said Corp had forcibly taken away from him three official books kept at Room 336, New World Hotel, 1 Bubbling Well Road.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Tsai Liu, C.D.C.'s 26 and 150 ascertained that the above Corp was organized by the complainant and nine other persons on 20-9-37 without the approval of the National Government Authorities (Petition sent in to Ministries of War and Health but not approved), the object being to remove as many wounded Chinese Soldiers as possible from the War Zone to various Hospitals available. The Office of the Corp is temporarily located in a Chinese Dwelling House at Lane 781/49 Sinza Road, home of several members of the Corps.

Recently there was some dissatisfaction among several of the members regarding the movements of the complainant, whom they originally elected as Head of the Corp, and who, they alleged, had intended to dismiss the old members and re-organize the Corps. The complainant, when questioned by them, denied the allegations and fearing that the members might create further trouble removed all official books and documents belonging to the Corps to Room 336, New World Hotel, 1 Bubbling Well Road, at 4 p.m. on 28-10-37. It may be added that no official work has yet been performed by any member of the above Corps.

At about 11.30 a.m. on 29-10-37 the four under-mentioned members:-

(1) Wong Ts Koh (王治国), 35, Shantung, m/ex-Inspector

Worn to apply for registration & also inform will probably now be approached

D.C. S.B. D.S.B. 30/10

S.I. Forwarded. D.S.B. 30/10.

C.I.D. Sih 30/10 30/10

of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, 320 Kiangse Road, residing at Lane 781/48 Sinza Road.

(2)P'ang Hsung Tsong (龐雄松), 30, Shanghai, m/rent-collector, r[illegible]ding Lane 781/49 Sinza Road.

(3) Kau Heng Fen (高亨芬), 31, Zaushing, m/unemployed, residing at Lane 781/49 Sinza Road.

(4) Lee Wei Ming (李蔚明), age about 40, Shantung, [illegible] residing Lane 781/49 Sinza Road.

on learning the above visited the above Hotel and forcibly took away 3 official books, viz., (1) Names of Members, (2) Account Book and (3) Conference Book, from Room 336 in the presence of the complainant, whom they informed that they would no longer work for the Corps. At about 12.30 p.m. same afternoon the complainant visited the above members home at Lane 781/49 Sinza Road (temporary office of the Corps), where he interviewed and requested them to return the books to him but the said members refused. In view of their attitude, the complainant accordingly came to this Station and made a complaint.

Led by the complainant, D.S.I. Tsai Liu, C.D.C.'s 150 and 26 proceeded to Lane 781/49 Sinza Road and located the first three named members, from whom the three alleged stolen books were obtained and brought to this Station. Questioned by detectives at this Station, the three above named members admitted taking the books but denied having used any threats or violence towards the complainant when obtaining same. Further enquiries were also made at Room 336 in the New World Hotel but the room-boys stated that they did not hear anyone quarrel in the room at that particular time.

This case was referred to D.I. Hill, Senior Detective

in charge, who communicated with Special Branch. D.S.I. Kao Yen Keng subsequently attended this Station, where he interrogated both parties, giving instructions to them that they must first obtain permission from the Council if they desire to form any similar organization in the International Settlement.

The complainant did not wish to take any further action against any of the above members providied that all the books were returned to him. In view of the books being immaterial and there being insufficient evidence to substantiate a charge, the three first named members were cautioned and allowed to go.

Three official books returned to complainant, who was satisfied and left this Station.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

Sen. Det. i/c

D. S. I.

D.D.O."A"

D-8170



8170
3 11 37

November 2 37.

Mrs. Paul D. Twinem,
Foreign Department,
Metropolitan Police Department,
Nanking.

Madam,

Laws, Bye-laws, etc.

In reply to your letter dated October 28, 1937, the particulars asked for in regard to the above are as follows :-

Laws.

Foreigners enjoying extraterritorial rights are subject to the laws of the country to which they belong. All other foreigners are subject to Chinese laws provided such laws do not infringe upon the Land Regulations and Bye-laws.

Bye-laws.

A copy of Municipal Bye-laws is attached.

Regulations.

A copy of Traffic Regulations is attached.

Both bye-laws and regulations are usually applied by Governments enjoying extraterritorial rights in their respective Courts.

I am,
Madam,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd) F. W. Garrard
Commissioner of Police.

X Enclosed 4/11

首都警察廳
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
NANKING. CHINA

8170

October 28, 1937

Dear Sir:

Will you please send us your laws, by-laws and regulations regarding foreigners under your jurisdiction? With appreciation, and thanking you in advance, I am

Very sincerely

Mary Fine Twinem

(Mrs. Paul D. Twinem)

For the Foreign Dep't.

Major Gerrard, Commissioner

Police Headquarters

S. M. C., Shanghai

D-8171

FN G. 2(

Misc. File No. 441/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT Date 16th Nov. 1937

Subject Assistance to Special Branch.

Made by D.S. Sambrook Forwarded by

Sir,

At 11.30 a.m. on November 16th 1937 D.S. Hocking and D.S.I. Shih Ssu Chien, attached to the Special Branch, came to West Hongkew Station and requested assistance to visit House No. 47 Lane 724 Tiendong Road, where a political organization known as the "Shanghai Printing Circles War Time Service Group" were believed to be operating.

The necessary assistance was rendered by C.P.S. 234 and the undersigned, who, upon proceeding to the aforementioned address, found it to be the "Tai An" (泰安) Primary School, of whom one named Tong Wei Ming (湯維明) claimed to be the president. This man when questioned by detectives readily admitted that the abovementioned association had previously operated there. He stated, however, that the parties concerned removed about one week ago.

In an upstairs back room a quantity of literature and two printing blocks were seized by the aforementioned detectives who transmitted same to Headquarters.

No arrests were made.

J. W. Sambrook
Det. Sergt.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

C.D.I. Ross,
Special Branch.

FM. A
G. 20M. 3-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REG. 8171

S.1, Special Branch, ... Station,

REPORT

Date November 3, 1937.

Subject Posting Anti-Traitor and Patriotic Pamphlets in West Hongkew District - Arrest of Three Persons.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien. *Forwarded by* C. Gawler D.S.I.

At 12 noon on November 2, 1937, the three male Chinese described below were taken into custody by the Police of the West Hongkew Police Station for posting posters on walls along North Honan, Shanse and Boone Roads :-

(1) Zao Hoong Mei (曹洪梅), 28, Hunan, M/Printer, residing at 10 San Sing Li, Rue Soeur Allegre, French Concession.

(2) Zee Ts Yuan (徐子元), 25, Kiangwan, M/Printer, 19/75 Ferry Road, O.O.L.

(3) Han Wan Ming (韓文明), 24, Lotien, M/Printer, 47 Tai An Li, Tiendong Road.

When interrogated at the West Hongkew Station by detectives from the Special Branch in conjunction with staff of West Hongkew Station, the above persons admitted being members of the "Shanghai Municipality Printing Circles War Time Service Corps "(上海印刷界战时服务团), with an office still functioning at No.47 Tai An Li, Tiendong Road. At about 9 a.m. November 2, one Ting Tsoo Yao (丁祖尧), an executive member of the above organization, handed them some 300 copies of pamphlets of a national salvation nature with instructions to post same on walls in the West Hongkew District. As far as they were aware, these pamphlets were issued to the above organization by the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, (上海各界抗敌后援会), the address of which they stated they had no knowledge.

According to the arrested persons, the Shanghai Municipality Printing Circles War Time Service Corps came into existence on or about August 20, 1937 with an office at that time on Burkill Road but later removed to the present address. The object of this organization, the arrested men further

FM. G. 20M—'37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

avered, was to participate in movements of a national salvation nature. Up to the present about 600 persons are members, all are present or former employees of the printing concerns situated in the three Municipalities. The responsible members of the said organization are described as follows :-

Mr. Zung Ngoh Chang (陳正章), Employee of the Great Eastern Printing Works, Haining Road;

Mr. Ting Tsoo Yao (丁祖耀), Employee of the World Printing Works, Dalny Road;

Mr. Tong Hong Ling (湯洪林, ditto;

Mr. Yao Zai Ling, (姚瑞林, ditto;

This organization has not registered with the Municipal Police.

Acting on the instructions of the D.O."C" Division, the three arrested persons were released by the West Hongkew Station at 7.15 p.m. November 3, 1937, after having been duly cautioned.

A translation of the seized pamphlets, 7 kinds in all, reads as follows:-

1. Effect the arrest of Traitor Lee Sz-hoa (李思浩)!
2. Support General Chiang Kai-shek, and resist against aggression to the bitter end!
3. Down with the traitors who propose a compromise!
4. Traitors are public enemies and therefore, may be killed by anyone!
5. The citizens should arm themselves to guard Greater Shanghai!
6. Only traitors will propose a compromise!
7. To have a compromise before we succeed is the way to Death!

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

3/11

FM. G. 20M 1-37

Misc. File No. 426/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date November 2nd. 1937.

Subject Arrest of persons in possession of patriotic pamphlets.

Made by D. S. Rossington. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

During the morning of the 2/11/37, Insp't. Trodd reported a number of pamphlets bearing Chinese characters posted on North Honan, Shanse and Roone Roads.

D. S. I. Tao immediately visited the aforementioned roads and at 12 noon was successful in arresting 3 male Chinese on North Honan Road near Tiendong Road in possession of 20 unposted pamphlets. The 3 arrested persons namedi-

(1) Zao Hoong Mei (趙鴻梅), 28, Wusih, M/printer, 10 San Sing Li, Rue Joeur Ilegre, French Town.

(2) Zee Te Yuan (徐志原), 25, Kiangwan, M/Printer, 19 Ferry Road.

(3) Han Wan Ping (韓文彬), 24, Shanghai, M/Printer, 47 Tai An Li, North Chinese Road.

On being questioned by D. S. I. Shih Sau Chien of the Special Branch and the undersigned, admitted being members of the "Shanghai Municipality Printing Circle War Time Service Corps" with an office at No. 47 Tai An Li, Tiendong Road. At about 9 a.m. even date, they were handed by one Ting Yao Yao a responsible member of the said organization, some 300 copies of the pamphlets of a patriotic nature with instruction to post some on walls in this district. As far as they were aware, these pamphlets were issued to the above organization by the All Shanghai Associations for the Support of Armed Resistance, the address of which they did not know.

A translation of the seized pamphlets, 7 kinds in all, reads as follows:-

(1) Effect the arrest of Traitor Lee Sz-hoa (李思浩).

(2) Support General Chiang Kai-shek, and resist against

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the aggression to a bitter end !

(3) Down with the traitors who propose to have a compromise !

(4) Traitors are public enemies and therefore, may be killed by anyone !

(5) The citizens should arm themselves to guard the Great Shanghai !

(6) Only traitors will propose to have a compromise !

(7) To have a compromise before we succeed is the way of Death !

The D. D. "C" on being informed gave instruction for the 3 accused to be cautioned and released and the 20 pamphlets forwarded to the Special Branch for disposal.

20 copies attached to Special Branch report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Rossington

Det. Sergt.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."C" Division.

C.D.I. Ross,

Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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The D. D. "C" on being informed gave instruction for the 3 accused to be cautioned and released and the 20 pamphlets forwarded to the Special Branch for disposal.

20 copies attached to Special Branch report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Rossington

Det. Sergt.

Gen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."C" Division.

C.D.I. Ross,

Special Branch.

D-8172

FM 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY 8472 28 3 38

Date March 26, 1938.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - Refunding of money to lottery ticket holders.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S

With reference to the report on the Refugees Migration Society submitted on March 18 regarding the refunding of money subscribed to the lottery that was prohibited, observation shows that the refunding took place between March 19 and 21 at the office of the society at 101 Mandalay Road and that the period was extended to March 24. Attached herewith is a statement of accounts, which was obtained on March 25, from the society in connection with the prohibited lottery.

On March 23, the society was in receipt of a telegram from the Kiangsi Provincial Government informing them that they had received $1,500 from the Chinese Women's War Disaster Relief Association at Hongkong and $1,500 from the Chinese Women's Consolation Association, Hongkong Branch, as contributions towards the refugee migration scheme. In answer to this telegram, the Society requested the Kiangsi Provincial Government to retain the money as they intended sending a second batch of refugees to Kiangsi. It is learned that the society is making arrangements for the despatch of a second batch of 400 refugees from Shanghai to Kiangsi on or about April 10.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

DBR FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

Summary of the Clearance account of the Charity Bazaar. 25th Mar., 1938.

Item		Dr.	Cr.
1	Cash from $1 tickets sold	1,878 00	
2	Cash paid for goods		407 00
3	Cash paid for goods from deposit a/c.		689 09
4	Cash from goods sold	461 00	
5	Rent paid to Ningpo Guild		90 00
6	Advertisements		127 76
7	Things purchased		16 46
8	Printing paid		110 00
9	Miscellaneous expenses		76 69
10	Money refunded to ticket buyers on 19th & 21st March		1,472 00
11	Loss covered by private payment	650 00	
	Total	2989 00	2989 00

Note:-

The difference between item 1 and 10 of $406 is partly covered by the returning of 339 tickets from buyers as subscriptions, and the remainder part of $67 is not coming to demand for payment, therefore, brought to the subscription account.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch / ~~XXXXX~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8172.
Date ~~XXXXX~~ 19 38

REPORT

Date ~~March~~ 18, 19 38.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to refund money to purchasers of lottery tickets.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

With reference to the decision which was reached on March 10 by the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, to refund the money to purchasers of lottery tickets on March 16, further enquiries show that the society has now postponed the refunding until March 19 and 21.

In the Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition dated March 18, an advertisement appears under the name of the society, stating that the holders of lottery tickets may have their money returned at the office of the society, 101 Mandalay Road, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on March 19 and 21. Intimation is also given that should any ticket holders wishing to contribute the money spent, towards the society's funds, they should return their tickets to the society with the names of the purchasers written thereon, so that their names can be published in the press as donating the money.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 19 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

The society has cancelled the resolution previously passed to the effect that any ticket holder wishing to attend performances to be given by the "Green Bird" Dramatic Club in the Strand Theatre may exchange their lottery tickets for admission tickets.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition dated March 18, 1938



戰區難民移殖協會結束臨時商場辦理代價券等退款手續啓事

敬啓者本會前經遵令籌設臨時商場辦理戰區難民所有服用物品之代價券等退款手續業已籌備就緒定於二月廿六日起至三月二日止假座本會及同鄉會兩處舉行兩日並定於三月五日假座滬西同鄉會舉行兩日三月七日假座滬波同鄉會舉行兩日三月五日至七日時在本會辦理退款手續屆時至希持券請予惠予兌取如承同情本會撥助難民移殖經費即請於券面畫明捐助及台銜地址寄下以便彙登報鳴謝以昭大信（本會會址孟德蘭路一〇一號電話三三二五八）

茲接工部局通知停止開幕並各界公勞往返至深抱歉今後辦理善後計劃于前所推銷之代價券已發定于本月十九及廿一兩日上午九至十二時下午二至五時在本會辦理退款手午後接工部局通知停止開幕並各界公勞往返至深抱歉今後辦理善後計劃于前所推銷之代價券已發定于本月十九及廿一兩日上午九至十二時下午二至五時在本會辦理退款手續屆時至希持券請予惠予兌取如承同情本會撥助難民移殖經費即請於券面畫明捐助及台銜地址寄下以便彙登報鳴謝以昭大信（本會會址孟德蘭路一〇一號電話三三二五八）

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.3, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8177
Date

REPORT

Date March 11. 1938

Subject (in full) War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to refund money to purchasers of lottery tickets and to raise funds by other means to migrate refugees.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan.

Reference D. C. (Special Branch's) query on margin of attached report, enquiries made by Section 3, Special Branch, ascertained that no arrangement had been reached between the management of the Strand Theatre and the Green Bird Dramatic Club, Lane 38, 6 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, for the staging of theatrical performances in the Strand Theatre, the proceeds of which to be subscribed to refugee migration.

The manager of the Strand Theatre admitted that he had been approached by the Green Bird Dramatic Club but emphasized that no arrangement had been made. He was instructed to submit synopsis, etc. to S. 3 for approval in the event of an agreement being reached.

W Logan

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.B. 11 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.B. FILE S.B. 15/3

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.B.P. 11/3

D.O.A. dis. 15/3

C.D.S. Sh

C. 16/3. 16/3 16/3

Information, please note para 1, on Logan's report.

Dans.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 12 MAR 1938 (DIVISION)



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8172

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 10, 1938.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to refund money to purchasers of lottery tickets and to raise funds by other means to migrate refugees.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.C.

In connection with the bazaar, lottery and concert which was scheduled by the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, to take place on February 27 and 28 and which was prohibited by the S.M.C., the society has now decided to refund the money to the purchasers of lottery tickets under the following circumstances :-

1. Any purchaser wishing the return of his money should call at the Dah Hwa (大華) Chartered Accountants' Office, Room 239, 429 Kiukiang Road, on March 13, where his/her name will be registered and the return of the money can then be had at the office of the society on March 16. Those people who purchased through friends may have their money returned before March 16 through their friends.
2. The "Green Bird" (青鳥) Dramatic Club, Lane 38, 6 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, has agreed to stage theatrical performances in the Strand Theatre for three days and to contribute the money earned towards refugee migration. Any ticket holder wishing to attend the performances should read the newspaper advertisements within the coming week and exchange their lottery tickets at the Strand Theatre for admission tickets.
3. Any ticket holder wishing to contribute the money so spent towards the society's funds, should return the tickets to the society with his name written thereon so that a receipt for the contribution may be issued and the names of such persons be published in the press by the society.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Div.)

x See also D 9157-C 6

S3

Notice.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 10 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

D.B.R. 10/3.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, [redacted]

REPORT

Date March 4, 1938.

Subject: Press Article reporting the opening of a bazaar of the Refugees Migration Society on March 5 and 6.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

With reference to the article in the Shanghai Daily News dated March 3, stating that the scheduled bazaar of the Refugees Migration Society, which was prohibited by the S.M.C., would be opened on March 5 and 6 in the Pootung Guild Building, enquiries made at the Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, show that the report is groundless. It is learned that the society is to petition the S.M.C. and the S.M.P. further, for permission to hold the scheduled bazaar, lottery and concert, and meanwhile is engaging Mr. Shen Hsueh-chun (沈雪春), a chartered accountant, Room 239, 429 Kiukiang Road, to draw up a statement of account. According to Mr. Chienli Wong, the General Secretary, if the society again fails to secure permission from the S.M.C., the society will be prepared to refund all monies to the purchasers of the lottery tickets and will publish the date of refunding on or about March 6. It is estimated that the society sold a total of 1,878 lottery tickets in February at $1.00 each.

D.C. (Ag'd)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 4 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

4/3.

Shanghai Daily News (上海日报), a mosquito paper :-

TEMPORARY BAZAAR OF REFUGEES' COLONIZATION COMMITTEE TO BE OPENED ON MARCH 5 AND 6

In order to raise funds to finance the colonization of refugees, the War Area Refugees' Colonization Committee some time ago requested Chinese native products factories to contribute products. It was also arranged to open a temporary bazaar on February 26 and 27 at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association on Yu Ya Ching Road. Admission fees would be contributed toward the colonization fund. The bazaar, however, could not be opened on the dates specified due to action on the part of the S.M.C.

The negotiations between the Colonization Committee and the S.M.C. over the opening of the temporary bazaar have been satisfactory and it is now decided to open the bazaar on March 5 and 6. It is probable that the bazaar will be held in the premises of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association.

D.S.I. Kao

3/3.

3/3

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8172

Louza Station, 27-2- 1938.

REPORT

Date

Subject Re attached.

Made by C.I. MacFarlane Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that on receiving the instructions in the attached file at 12 noon 26-2-38 the undersigned accompanied by Inspector Liu immediately proceeded to the Ningpo Guild and informed Mr. Liu Che Ying, a member of the Refugee Committee that the S.M. Council would not grant permission for a Bazaar, Lottery and Concert to be held on the premises.

From Mr. Liu it was gathered that the Committee were already aware of the fact, and it was also noted that there were no members of the Public on the premises.

Mr. Daung Sing Chi of the Ningpo Guild staff was also informed of the fact that permission had been refused.

From Mr. Wong Chien Li it was ascertained that $1878 had been received from the Public from the sale of the Lottery tickets. Of this amount $470 was in the Bank whilst $582 had been spent on printing, advertisements and the rent of Hall etc. The remaining $626 had been spent on prizes but Mr. Wong stated that this was recoverable.

Mr. Wong went on to say that a Committee meeting was to be called and that he would answer for all monies etc. to them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McFarlane

Chief-Inspector.

D. C. (DIVISIONS)
Information.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 28 FEB 1938. (DIVISIONS)

Inland Colonization Committee for
War Refugees. 101 Mandalay Road,
Shanghai. February 25th, 1938.

The Commissioner,
S.M.P., Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my letter of February 10th regarding the 2-day charity bazaar to be held tomorrow by this committee for refugee colonization purpose, I wish to correct the business procedure of the bazaar to withdraw the part of prizes and to conduct the bazaar in ordinary commercial way according to the Consuls' wishes. The bazaar will be openned for business from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on 26th and 27th instant in the Ningpo Guild Mansion, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road.

In addition to the bazaar Chinese classical music concert will be held in the evennings from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the same days and place of the bazaar. The programme is herewith attached.

The $1 tickets formerly proposed will be used for buying goods of full value and as admission tickets to the concert.

The accounts of the bazaar is managed by the public accountant, Mr. Shen Hsueh-chun. His office is in room 239, Bond Exchange Building, Kiukiang Road.

I beg to have your approval of the above proposal.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chien Li Wang
General Secretary.

Copy sent to
The Secretary,
S. M. C.

Dc. (Sp. B.)
Handed in by Mr. Wang. He was told to make his application to Secretary. Stated that original of this letter had been taken to Secretary.
26/2

February 27, 1938. Morning Translation.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers:

THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES : CONCERT NOT HELD

With a view to raising funds for the repatriation of some 800 refugees to South Kiangsi where they will engage in land cultivation, the War Area Refugees Colonization Association made preparations to inaugurate a temporary emporium and to hold a concert in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association building on February 26 and 27. Unexpectedly, at 4 p.m. February 25 the Association received a notice from the Shanghai Municipal Council stating that the inauguration of the temporary emporium as well as the holding of the concert could not be allowed.

The order was observed, and many people of all walks of life who had arrived had to leave. Later the Association posted up the following notice in the emporium:-

"The inauguration of this temporary emporium and the holding of the concert, the preparations of which had already been completed, would have been carried out at the appointed time but for the fact that this Association received a notice from the S.M.C. at 4 p.m. yesterday (February 25) prohibiting same. Negotiations are being opened over the matter. In the event of the negotiations having no result, this Association will publish an advertisement in local newspapers announcing the refund of the sale of tickets."

Interviewed by our reporter, a spokesman of the Association made the following statement:- "The holding of a temporary emporium and the concert was for charitable purposes. The action of the S.M.C. in prohibiting them may be due to a misunderstanding. Therefore, if the Association can secure permission for these activities the date will be announced, but in case the negotiations end in failure, then this Association will abandon the project and refund the money to ticket holders. Other ways and means to secure funds for the repatriation of the refugees will be devised."

K 7/3

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.8172
Date 26-2-38

February 25, 1938.

Chienli Wang, Esq.,
General Secretary,
Inland Colonization Committee for War Refugees,
101 Mandalay Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 10, on the subject of the proposed charity bazaar stated to be in aid of the colonization of refugees.

In reply, I have to inform you that the various activities proposed to be held at the Ningpo Guild under your auspices are objected to. Permission cannot, therefore, be given either for a lottery, bazaar or concert under your auspices.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. W. Gubb

LH

DEPUTY Secretary

Note and Return	
D.E.Div.	
D.O."A"	
D.C.S."A"	

Fl... No. D 41/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1112
Date 25-2-38

February 24 38.

Secretary,

S. M. C.

K.7/3 : Bazaar & Lottery for Colonization of Refugees.

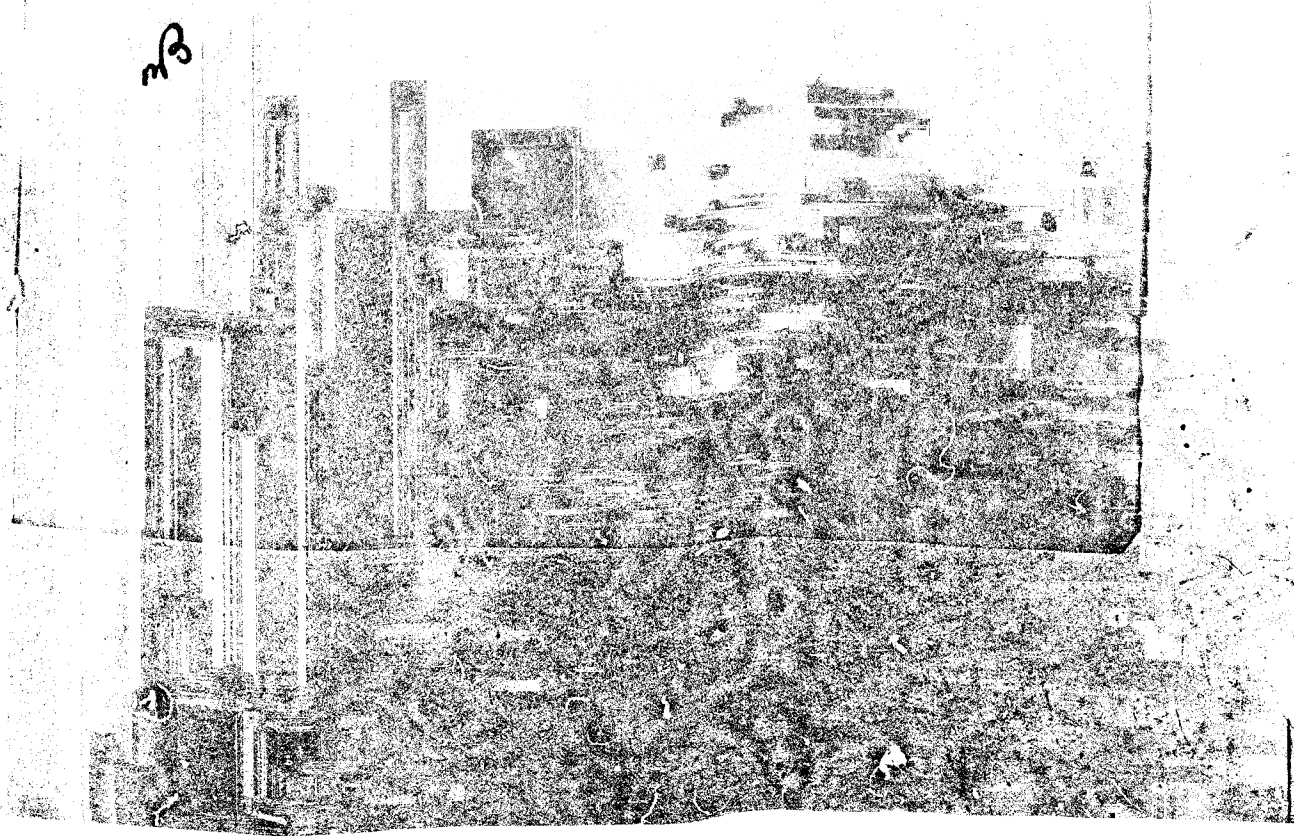
With regard to the above and the application of Mr. Chien-li Wang dated February 10, approval is not recommended.

A report from the Special Branch is attached.

* Enclosed 2/3 ass

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.



FM. 2
1000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1. Special Branch, Station

REPORT

Date February 24, 19 38.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to hold a bazaar and a lottery.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

Mr. Chienli Wong was interviewed at Headquarters on February 22nd, and questioned with regard in the composition of the committee responsible for the organizing of the lottery and bazaar. He frankly admitted that a number of the standing committee-men and also the Financial Trustee Mr. Sung Zuan Hwang (孫瑞璜) were not in favour of the scheme and that it had been initiated by him. When the meeting to discuss the project took place on 20th February and the proposal was put forward, there were insufficient members to form a quorum, there only being an attendance of six people of a membership of nineteen, but that he had advocated the passing of the resolution, which was agreed to by the people present. When asked if the absent members had been informed by letter or circular of the passing of the proposal Mr. Wong was very evasive. With regard to the finance committee, he states that this part would be left to Mr. Sung Zuan Hwang, the Financial Secretary, but our information is to the effect that Mr. Sung is opposed to acting in this capacity and views the whole project with disfavour. He maintains that he has severed his connections with the Society, as Mr. Chienli Wong always monopolies the affairs of the Society. In his letter to the Police informing them of the lottery and bazaar to be held, the chop of Mr. Pan Kung Chan appeared jointly with Mr. Chienli Wong and according to our information Mr. Pan Kung Chan left for Hankow a considerable time ago relinguishing all posts he held in the different Societies in Shanghai, which Mr. Wong admitted in part but maintained that he was still a

Letter dispatched

HAI-M. [illegible] 24 FEB 1938 SPECIAL [illegible]

FM. 2
1000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

member of the Migration Society and that he was entrusted with the use of his chop for such affairs connected with the Society.

Mr. Loh Ken Chen, General Secretary of Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Miss Zia Tsu Yi, General Secretary of Chinese Y.W.C.A., were interviewed and both state that they are very displeased with the conduct of Chienli Wong and taking upon himself the publishing of their names in connection with his Society and that a letter disclaiming all connections with the project of a lottery sponsored by the Migration Society had been despatched.

Mr. Chen Tih Sung, General Secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, in an interview stated that Chienli Wong had assured him that the lottery and bazaar had been approved by the standing committee and that permission had been obtained already from the S.M.C. to hold the bazaar which is an untruth.

It is learned that from February 21, five female staff employees of the Refugees' Migration Society visited foreign style restaurants in the Settlement between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. offering for sale the lottery tickets of the Society and so far a total of $800.00 have thus been obtained which is in the custody of Mr. Chienli Wong.

From February 20, tickets for the lottery have been on sale in the Wing On, Sincere and Sun Companies and Mr. Wong was informed to discontinue the above sale.

C. Crawford
D.I.

242.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Inland Colonization Committee for War Refugees, 201 Kandahar Road,
Shanghai. February 22nd, 1938.

The Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Classical Music Concert to be attached to the Charity Bazaar which will be held on 26th and 27th February, concerning.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my letter of 16th February that a 2-day charity bazaar will be held on 26th and 27th instant for refugee colonization purpose in Ningpo Guild mansion, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, we have engaged Ta Tung Music Association to give Classical Music Concert in the bazaar for two days of the same date from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The concert will be played by fifteen amateurs without any song or lecture in the performance. The amateurs are members of the said Association and business men in Shanghai to participate the concert with their spare time. The said Association is purely a music organization of amateur players without any connection outside the musical realm. Its office is in 36 Rue Barbon Cros, French Concession, with a history more than ten years.

The captain of the band, Mr. Wei Chung-loh, is a well-known musician whose occupation is a librarian in Sino-French Institute of Rue Fergerson.

The concert in the bazaar is an alternative enjoyment to the customers who bought a $1 ticket without buying goods. The admission fee is $2 for front seats and $1 for stall and balcony. Tickets for 400 seats for each night performance will be on sale in the bazaar without sales outside. The $1 ticket of the bazaar can be changed with the musical ticket freely at the discretion of the customer.

The programme of the concert is herewith attached for your approval. I beg to have your sanction.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chieh Wang
General Secretary.

Copy sent to
Louza Station.

P R O G R A M M E

Classical Music Concert performed by members of Ta Tung Music Association.

Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 26th and 27th February, 1938.
Place: Ningpo Guild Mansion, 480 Yu Yu Ching Road.

Performance of 26th February.

Tune	Instrument	Players
(1) Lover's thinking	Combination play	The band
(2) Flying flower	Pipa solo	Mr. Chin Peng-chang
(3) A drunken fisherman	Chin solo	" Wei Chung-loh
(4) Bright Spring and white snow	Combination of pipa	The band
(5) Lighted March	Huchin solo	Mr. Wei Chung-loh
(6) A flowery night on the river	Combination play	The band
Interval		
(7) In the garden	" "	" "
(8) Singing in sickness	Huchin solo	Mr. Hsu Kang-yi
(9) Han Hsun's victory	Pipa solo	" Wei Chung-loh
(10) Fairy wings	Combination play	The Band

Performance of 27th February.

(1) A rich song	Combination play	The band
(2) Dancing prelude	Pipa solo	Mr. Wei Chung-loh
(3) Buddhist prayer	Chin solo	" " "
(4) Bright Spring and white snow	Combination of pipa	The Band
(5) Melancholy sing	Huchin solo	Mr. Wei Chung-loh
(6) A flowery night on the river	Combination play	The band
Interval		
(7) A spirit dance	" "	" "
(8) A charming evening	Huchin solo	Mr. Hsu Kuang-yi
(9) Han Hsun's victory	Pipa solo	" Wei Chung-loh
(10) Fairy wings	Combination play	The Band.

(The end)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date Feb. 18, 19 38.

Subject Re attached.

Made by C.I. MacFarlane Forwarded by [signature] C.I. Officer i/c

Sir,

I beg to report having interviewed Mr. C.L. Wong, General Secretary of the Inland Colonization Committee at 11 a.m. 18-2-38 in regard to the Charity Bazaar to be held at the Ningpo Guild, Yu Ya Ching Road on the 26th and 27th of February 1938.

In regard to the lottery, in which prizes as mentioned in the attached, are to be put up, Mr. Wong stated that he had already seen Mr. Nash of the Secretariat and that permission to hold same had been verbally assured.

Mr. Wong was also instructed that a synopsis and programme of the musical entertainment which they intend to give must be submitted to the Special Branch by 23-2-38 and that anything of a political or anti-Japanese nature must be avoided.

With reference to the traffic etc., it is respectfully suggested that two C.P.Cs be detailed for duty outside on the roadway and two C.P.Cs for duty at the main hall and also to have two C.D.Cs to be on duty at large in the building while the place is crowded. Mr. Wong asked if the services of these men could be given free of charge as the whole affair if for the benefit of a charitable organization.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McFarlane.

C/Inspector

D. C. (DIVISIONS)
Information
No Police objection
H.R.
P.A.M.
19/2

D. O. "A" P.A. to C.P.

No Police objection to amended programme of music etc. as now submitted to Special Branch

21 FEB. 1938
DUTY
(DIVISIONS)

K 7/3.

POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT
12 FEB 1938

Inland Colonization Committee for
War Refugees, 101 Mandalay Road,
Shanghai, February 10th, 1938.

D. 8172/
14 2 38

The Secretary,
S. M. C.,
Shanghai.

A charity Bazaar for the colonization of refugees, concerning.

Dear Sir,

As we have sent out the first group of refugees of 154 persons to Chisui hsien, Kiangsi, for colonization on 23rd January, 1938, per S.S. Kwangtung via Hongkong, we are preparing to send the second group of 450 refugees out in the first week of March.

For raising funds to support the colonization of the second group, we are preparing to hold a 2-day charity bazaar on 26th and 27th instant in the premise of Ningpo Guild, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, in the same way as the Christmas Bazaar held by Y.M.C.A. last year in the building of Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road.

The goods on sale in the bazaar are supplied by various stores voluntarily and are parts on subscription. After closing of the bazaar the unsold goods will be returned to their owners respectively. Profits thus obtained are to be wholly appropriated by this committee to refugee colonization purposes.

In order to facilitate good business of the bazaar, ten thousand numbers of prizes are attached to the selling. The value of each prize varies from 25 cents to 500 dollars. Each $1 ticket or each buying of ten dollars of goods is entitled to pick a concealed number of prize in which it contains one of the above varieties.

The $1 ticket of totally 10,000 in number are sold partly before hand and big stores are entrusted as agents with 5% commission given to them. Any participant of selling in this bazaar managed by itself is charged with 20% of the amount sold. We are aiming to obtain $5,000 from this bazaar to support the colonization of our refugees.

A special committee of eleven is appointed for the management of the bazaar and a regulation is drafted. A list of names of the special committee, the regulation and a specimen of the $1 ticket are herewith attached.

We beg to have your favourable sanction.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

C.L. Wang,
General Secretary.

Copy sent to S,M.P.

Regulations of the Charity Bazaar to be held by Inland Colonization Committee for War Refugees.

Date: 26th and 27th February, 1938.

Place: Ningpo Guild, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai

Purpose: To finance Shanghai refugees to be sent to Kiangsi for colonization.

(1) The bazaar is managed by a special committee of eleven appointed by the colonization committee with names attached.

(2) Goods on sale in this bazaar are devided into two parts. Those of part 1 are selling as prizes either to be gifted to $1 ticket buyers or to over ten dollar goods buyers.

(3) Part 1 contains goods as follows:

No.1 An automobile — No.2 A motor bicycle
" 3 A set of 1st class furnitures.
" 4 A set of silver table vares.
" 5 One 8 lamp radio. — No.6 A set of sofa
" 7 One Musical clock.
" 8 20 shares of goods, each worth $10.
" 9 40 " " " " " $ 5.
" 10 1,000 " " " " " $ 1.
" 11 Goods gifted to buyers who have not obtained any of the above prizes.

(4) The labels of above prize numbers are sealed in rolls separately and mixed thoroughly in the presence of the Special Committee, putting in a box for the picking of the entitled buyers.

(5) Goods of part 2 are selling on market prices.

(6) In order to facilitate the selling of goods, $1 tickets of totally 10,000 in number are to be distributed to stores for sale with 5% commission given to the agents.

(7) Any participant of goods selling in this bazaar managed by its owner is charged with 20% commission of the amount sold.

(8) The $1 tickets except on sale in stores, the special committee undertake to sell them to friends.

(9) After closing of the bazaar, its account will be audited by a public accountant and published in the newspaper.

(End)

A list of names of the Special Committee for the management of the Charity Bazaar appointed by the Colonization Committee.

Mr. K.C. Lok, General Secretary of Y.M.C.A.
Miss T.Y. Zia, General Secretary of Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Herman Liu, President of China House Keeping School
Mr. T.S. Chen, Associate Secretary of Child Welfare Association
Mr. C.L. Wang, General Secretary of the Colonization Committee
Mr. H.H. Wong, Secretary of Y.M.C.A.
Mr. P.N. Chu, " " "
Miss P.S. Tsung, " " Y.W.C.A.
Mr. C. Chao, " " Child Welfare Association
Mr. J.S. Chu, " " Colonization Committee
Mr. C.S. Liu, " " " "

(End)

FM. 2
1000-1-38

File No. 8172

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ 13 2 38

REPORT

Date February 14, 1938.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to hold a bazaar and a lottery in aid of fund.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Gaunt D.S.

With reference to the attached letter, dated February 10, from the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, concerning the project of holding a bazaar and lottery on February 26 and 27 in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association Building, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, enquiries have been made through Mr. Chienli Wang, General Secretary of the Society. Although he claims that the sale of those lottery tickets is confined mostly to friends of the society, he is of the opinion that the sale should also be extended to the public to augment the sales and show that the project was being operated on straight lines.

The following persons have been invited to serve on a special committee to look after the bazaar and lottery :-

Mr. Loh Kan-chen (陸幹臣), General Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

Miss Zia Tsu-yi (謝祖儀), General Secretary of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road.

Mr. Chen Tih-sung (陳鉄生), Associate Secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, 131 Museum Road.

Mrs. Herman Lieu (刘王立明), a committee member of the Women's Christian Temporance Association, 81 An Loh Fang, Bubbling Well Road.

Mr. Chienli Wang (王子里), General Secretary of the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road.

Mr. Wong Han-hsing (黄漢興), a secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

Mr. Chu Pan-an (諸培恩), a secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Mongitny.

Miss Tsung Pu-sung (鄭普生), a secretary of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road.

Mr. Chao Wei-tien (趙蔚天), a secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, 131 Museum Road.

C.P.
I propose to inform Mr Chienli Wang that permission is not granted pending further consideration of the matter in order to avoid the enquiries (a) from persons invited as above (b) other persons

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

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1000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date 19

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Made by Forwarded by

Mr. Chu Jah-sz (朱嘉斯), a secretary of the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road.

Mr. Liu Chia-sung (劉佳申), a secretary of the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road.

Attached to this report is a copy of a letter prepared by the society, which, it is intended, should be sent to various commercial firms as an invitation to them to take part in the proposed bazaar. It is chopped by Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), who, it is alleged, is Chairman of the society, and Mr. Chienli Wang, the General Secretary. Mr. Pan Kung-chan was the Chief of the now defunct Bureau of Social Affairs and the former Chairman of the Shanghai Emergency Refugees Relief Committee, and he is at present absent from Shanghai. Enquiries were therefore made at the Shanghai Emergency Refugee Relief Committee, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, which is part of the Refugee Migration Society, and according to Mr. Mao Yuin (毛雲), a member of the Standing Committee of the Refugees Relief Committee, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, following the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai, left Shanghai for Szechuen and relinquished all the positions he held in Shanghai, including those on the Refugees Relief Committee and the Migration Society. Mr. Mao also mentioned that he himself is a member of the Standing Committee of the Migration Society, but he knows nothing of the project of running a bazaar and lottery. Another member of the Standing Committee of the society, named Mr. Chang Ping-hwei (張秉輝), who presided over a meeting of the society on December 6, 1937, was also approached, he

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also denied any knowledge of the project. It is also to be noted that Mr. Chueh Wen-loh (谷文洛), Chairman of the Federation of Charity Organizations, 35 Yunnan Road, has resigned from the Standing Committee of the Migration Society. Secret enquiries made among responsible members of the Refugees Reception Section of the Federation of Charity Organizations reveal that Mr. Chueh resigned because Mr. Chienli Wang, the General Secretary, intends gaining full control of all affairs affecting the society and Mr. Chueh was not satisfied with Mr. Wang in his conduct in dealing with the finances of the society.

Kao Jen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.B.R.
14/2

Extract from Intelligence Report (S.M.P.) dated 11/2/1938

War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - to hold a bazaar in aid of fund

The War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, situated at 101 Mandalay Road, will hold a bazaar on the premises of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, on February 26 and 27. A lottery with prizes in form of various articles, for which 10,000 tickets priced at $1.00 each have been printed, will be held during the holding of this bazaar. 20% of the proceeds derived from the sale of articles and the proceeds from the sale of tickets of the lottery will all be devoted to a fund for the transportation of refugees to Kiangsi.

Inland Colonization Committee for
War Refugees, 101 Mandalay Road,
Shanghai. February 10th, 1938.

The Special Branch,
S. L. P.
Shanghai.

A charity Bazaar for the colonization of refugees, concernning.

Dear Sir,

As we have sent out the first group of refugees of 164 persons to Chisui hsien, Kiangsi, for colonization on 23rd January 1938, per S.S. Kwangtung via Hongkong, we are preparing to send the second group of 450 refugees out in the first week of March.

For rising funds to support the colonization of the second group, we are preparing to hold a 2-day charity bazaar on 26th and 27th instant in the premise of Ningpo Guild, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, in the same way as the Christmas Bazaar held by Y.W.C.A. last year in the building of Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road.

The goods on sale in the bazaar are supplied by various stores voluntarily and are parts on subscription. After closing of the bazaar the unsold goods will be returned to their owners respectively. Profits thus obtained are to be wholly appropriated by this committee to refugee colonization purposes.

In order to facilitate good business of the bazaar, ten thousand numbers of prizes are attached to the selling. The value of each prize varies from 25 cents to 500 dollars. Each $1 ticket or each buying of ten dollars of goods is entitled to pick a concealed number of prize in which it contains one of the above varities.

The $1 ticket of totally 10,000 in number are sold partly before hand and big stores are entrusted as agents with 5% commission given to them. Any participant of selling in this bazaar managed by itself is charged with 20% of the amount sold. We are aiming to obtain $5,000 from this bazaar to support the colonization of our refugees.

A special committee of eleven is appointed for the management of the bazaar and a regulation is drafted. A list of names of the special committee, the regulation and a specimen of the $1 ticket are herewith attached.

We beg to have your favorable sanction.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Chien Li Wang

General Secretary.

Copy sent to S.L.C.

Regulations of the Charity Bazaar to be held by Inland Colonization Committee for War Refugees.

Date: 26th and 27th February, 1938.

Place: Ningpo Guild, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai.

Purpose: To financing Shanghai refugees to be sent to Kiangsi for colonization.

(1) The bazaar is managed by a special committee of eleven appointed by the colonization committee with names attached.

(2) Goods on sale in this bazaar are devided into two parts. Those of part 1 are selling as prizes either to be gifted to $1 ticket buyers or to over ten dollar goods buyers.

(3) Part 1 contains goods as follows:

No.1 An automobile — No.2 A motor bicycle
" 3 A set of 1st class furnitures.
" 4 A set of silver table wares.
" 5 One 8 lamp radio. — No.6 A set of sofa
" 7 One Musical clock.
" 8 20 shares of goods, each worth $10.
" 9 40 " " " " " $5.
" 10 1,000 " " " " " $1.
" 11 Goods gifted to buyers who have not obtained any of the above prizes.

(4) The labels of above prize numbers are sealed in rolls separately and mixed thoroughly in the presence of the Special Committee, putting in a box for the picking of the entitled buyers.

(5) Goods of part 2 are sealing on market prices.

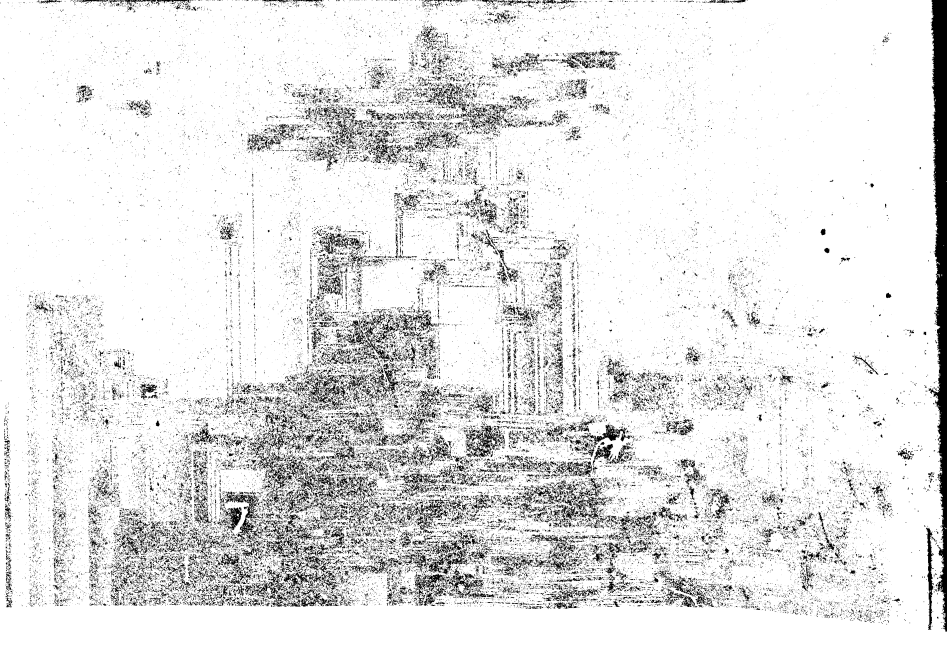
(6) In order to facilitate the selling of goods, $1 tickets of totally 10,000 in number are to be distributed to the stores for sale with 5% commission given to the agents.

(7) Any participant of goods selling in this bazaar managed by its owner is charged with 20% commission of the amount sold.

(8) The $1 tickets except on sale in stores, the special committee undertake to sell them to friends.

(9) After closing of the bazaar, its account will be audited by a public accountant and published in the newspaper.

(End)



A list of names of the Special Committee for the management of the Charity Bazaar appointed by the Colonization Committee.

Mr. K. C. Lok, General Secretary of Y.M.C.A.

Miss T. Y. Zia, General Secretary of Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Herman Liu, President of China House Keeping School

Mr. T. S. Chen, Associate Secretary of Child Welfare Association

Mr. C. L. Wang, General Secretary of the Colonization Committee

Mr. H. H. Wong, Secretary of Y.M.C.A.

Mr. P. N. Chu, " " "

Miss P. S. Tsung, " " Y.W.C.A.

Mr. C. Chen, " " Child Welfare Association

Mr. J. S. Chu, " " Colonization Committee

Mr. C. S. Liu, " " " "

(End)

FORM NO. 3
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B.I. 8172

S.1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 15, 1938.

Subject (in full) War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - letter to Secretary of S.M.C.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Ken-ken *Forwarded by* C Crawford. D.C.

In compliance with the instructions of the Municipal Police, the "War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society", 101 Mandalay Road, made a written application to the Secretary of the S.M.C. on the morning of January 13 for permission to raise funds by selling votes for the election of a Shanghai Singing Queen.

Kao Ken-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

File

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date January 13, 19 38.

Subject Attached letter from the "War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society" for permission to raise funds by canvassing.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. D.I

In connection with the attached letter dated January 12 from the War Affected Areas Refugees' Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, applying for permission to raise funds by selling votes for the election of a Shanghai Singing Queen, and in compliance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appearing thereon, Mr. Woo Hung-chwang (吳鴻章), Secretary of the society, was interviewed at Police Headquarters, on the afternoon of January 12, and informed that the application for permission to sell the tickets must be made through the Secretary of the S.M.C.

Unless application & sec. has been made hawkers & sellers must be suspended. If already made no action

The society proposes to sell 5,000 tickets at $1 each. The tickets are known as the "Shanghai Singing Queen" election votes and are obtainable at the Gift Coupon Department of the Sincere Co., Wing On Co., and Sun Sun Co., Nanking Road, the China Photo Studio, 88 Bubbling Well Road, the Good Luck (好運道) Bookstore, Kiaotung Road, the "Drama Newspaper" office, 5a Ping Loh Li, Yu Ya Ching Road, the Siao Kwang Han (小廣寒) Story-tellers' Hall, 515 Foochow Road, and the office of the society, 101 Mandalay Road. Tickets are already on sale at these places and will close on January 16. Purchasers are requested to complete the voting tickets and delivered them to a ballot box which is placed in the Siao Kwang Han (小廣寒) Story-tellers' Hall, 515 Foochow Road (Louza District), between January 14 and 16 (both days inclusive).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 13 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.1 Forwarded

DBR. 13/1

In order to assist the sale of these tickets, a broadcast will be given over the Station X H H H (1040 k.c.) between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. January 14, 15 and 16, outlining the object of the drive.

Kao Yen-ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

M E M O R A N D U M

Inland Colonization Committee
for War Refugees, 101 Mandalay
Rd., Shanghai. 12th January, 1938.

To
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Selling subscription tickets for refugee colonization fund concerning.

We beg to state that as the Refugee Committee of Shanghai International Red Cross headed by Father R.P. Jacquinot passed a resolution to undertake traveling expenses for our registered refugees to be sent to Kanchow, Southern Kiangsi, for colonization, we are preparing to evacuate 1,500 refugees mostly living in camps situated in International Settlement to this destination.

For rising colonization expenses, the manager of Hsiao Kwang Han singing house, No. 515 Foochow road, Mr. Wang Fu-san promises us to sell one dollar subscription tickets in his house. The buyers are entitled to use these tickets for the election of a singing queen of Shanghai. The funds thus obtained will be wholly appropriated to the refugee colonization work.

A number of stores as the Sincere Co., Wing On Co., Sun Sun Co. and China Studio, etc. are acting as sales agents. The selling of these tickets will be ended on 16th January, 1938.

We beg to have your sanction to this matter, and a specimen of the ticket is herewith attached.

Chienli Wang
General Secretary.

D.C.S.B.

S/ Considered

D.S.I. Kao 12/1

C.D.D. Sih 12/1

Reply application must be made through Sec. S.M.C.

Mention post expenses in hand as to details of promotion

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 12 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 3000-11/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGISTRY
S.B. D. 8172
14 / 38

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 12, 1938.

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - Situation.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Clayton D.S.

The War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society, 101 Mandalay Road, has registered 540 refugee families up to the present, consisting of 1,499 persons selected from the local refugee camps, who are perfectly willing to proceed inland to take up work on farms in Kiangse.

Sixty of the staff employees employed by the society to assist in the transportation of these refugees to Kiangse and to further the development scheme of migration, have divided themselves into cliques, 20 of them banding themselves under one named Siao Chien-yung (蕭金雄), living at 238 Rue Pere Robert. This group is planning to promote a "National Refugees Migration Society" on its own initiative. On learning of this plan, Mr. Wong Chien-li (王千里), the General Secretary, became annoyed and dismissed the 20 people responsible on the grounds of unsatisfactory work.

At 1 p.m. January 10, those twenty staff employees assembled in the office of the society and demanded an explanation from the General Secretary as to why he used the grounds of unsatisfactory work to discharge them. At the same time, they brought with them about 50 refugees who stayed outside the office of the society, with the supposed intention of creating trouble should the General Secretary refuse to give a satisfactory reply in the matter. After protracted negotiations, the General Secretary agreed to withdraw his statement regarding the unsatisfactory work and to make it known that those people resigned from the society of their own accord. The dispute was thus amicably settled.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 13 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) C.D.J. Sth

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

With regard to the financial resources of the society, it is learned that Mr. W.H. Plant of the International Evacuation Committee, U.S. Steel Products Company, 4th floor, 17 Canton Road, has promised to subsidize the society and a drive is being conducted among relatives and friends of the members and up to the present they have collected $1,200.00.

Copies to D.C.A. Mr. Sarby.

Kao Yen-Ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch). P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Date 17-1-38

File No. ~~F.2900/8(70)~~

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT Date 16-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. F 2900 8 (70)
0 / 0 / 74

Subject War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - Sale of tickets to raise funds.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Gash.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter, at 4 p.m. January 15, the undersigned accompanied by S.I. Feng Jui Sheng called at 101 Mandalay Road the offices of the above Society where, in the absence of Mr. Wong the General Secretary, a Committee member named Tsu Ya Chih (徐亞傑) was interviewed. The latter outlined the scheme as contained in the letter for the raising of funds and stated that the tickets had been on sale at the places mentioned since the morning of January 14. The sale of tickets closes on January 16, and ticket-holders who wish to register their vote in the election of "Shanghai's Singing Queen" are requested to deposit their tickets in a ballot box which is situated outside the Sing-Song and Story Teller premises No. 515 Foochow Road.

The election ceremony will take place at the above Sing-Song and Story Teller establishment on January 17, between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., which is the period between the usual afternoon and evening performances when only the ticket purchasers will be admitted.

On behalf of Mr. Chien-li Wong, Mr. Tsu assured the Police that no speeches or songs of a political nature would take place during the election ceremony in view of which I beg to suggest that there are no Police objections to the function being held.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. (DIVISIONS)
Information

Suggest no objection

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
17 JAN 1938
D.C. (DIVISIONS)

16/1

H. C. Gash
Inspector.

File No. K 7/4

M E M O R A N D U M

Inland Colonization Committee for Refugees, 101 Mandalay Road, Shanghai, 13th January, 1938.

To
The Secretary,
S. M. C.

HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. P 2902 / 2 (10)
Date 14 / 1 / 38

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.
1 JAN 1938
RECEIVED

Selling subscription tickets for refugee colonization fund concerning.

We beg to state that as the Refugee Committee of Shanghai International Red Cross headed by Father R. P. Jacquinot passed a resolution to undertake traveling expenses for our registered refugees to be sent to Kanchow, Southern Kiangsi, for colonization, we are preparing to evacuate 1,500 refugees mostly living in camps situated in International Settlement to this destination.

For rising colonization expenses, the manager of Hsiao Kwang Han singing house, No. 515 Foochow road, Mr. Wang Fu-san promises us to sell one dollar subscription tickets in his house. The buyers are entitled to use these tickets for the election of a singing queen of Shanghai. The funds thus obtained will be wholly appropriated to the refugee colonization work without any subsidy to the singing house or selling agents.

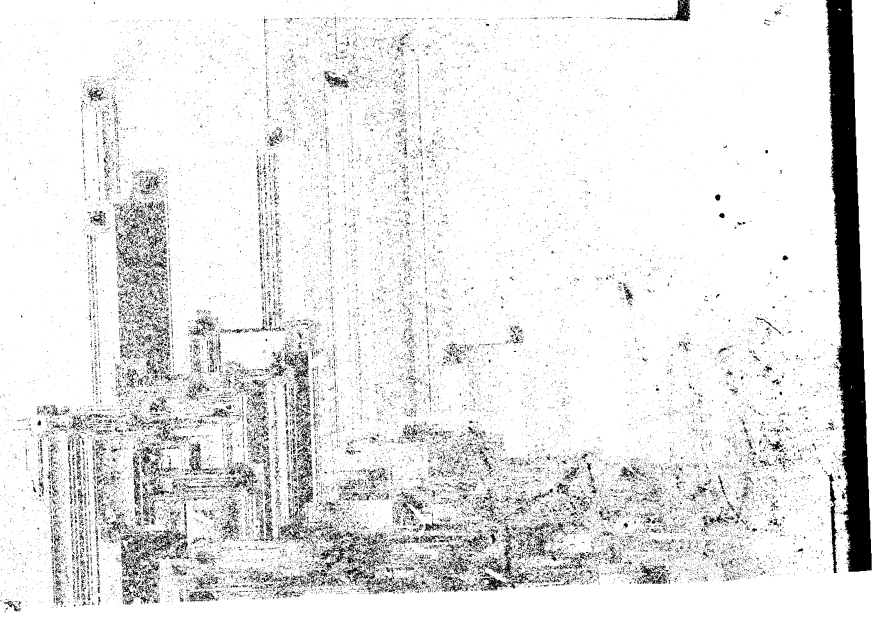
The business of Hsiao Kwang Han singing house is conducted as usual, but there will be a simple ceremony to crown the singing queen after her election.

We have printed and distributed five thousand tickets all in one dollar denominations. A number of stores as the Sincere Co., Wing On Co., Sun Sun Co. and China Studio, etc. are acting as sales agents. The selling of these tickets beginning from 14th and ending on 16th, instant, is managed by a special Committee appointed by us.

We beg to have your sanction to this matter, and a specimen of the ticket is herewith attached.

Chienli Wang
General Secretary.

REFERRED TO
POLICE FORCE
13 JAN 1938



FM. 2
G. 3000-7-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S/172

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date December 8, 1937.

Subject. War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society - Meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford 2.I.

Nineteen committee members of the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society held a meeting in their office, 101 Mandalay Road, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. December 6. Mr. Chang Ping-hwei (張炳惠), Chief of the 3rd Department of the now defunct Bureau of Social Affairs, presided. In view of the fact that they could not ~~migrate~~ repatriate refugees, as previously resolved, to Kaoshun and Liyang, Kiangsu, which are within the zone of hostilities, they decided to detail a delegate to proceed to Kiangse for the purpose of investigating the advisibility of repatriating local refugees to Kiangse, and, if this was practical, to make the necessary arrangements with the Kiangse Provincial Government Authorities. At the same meeting, they appointed the following ten persons to the Standing Committee of the society in addition to the nine already appointed :-

Mr. K.Z. Loh (陸幹臣), General Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Shanghai.

Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), General Secretary of the Chinese Bankers' Association, 59 Hongkong Road.

Mr. Loh Pah-hung (陸伯鴻), General Manager of the Nantao Tramway Company, a well known Catholic philanthropist.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-lin (熊希齡), former Premier of the Peking Regime.

Mr. Chao Tsing-ching (趙晉卿), a staff member of the International Relief Committee, Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

Mr. J.E. Baker, General Secretary of the International Committee, Red Cross Society.

Mr. Liang Siao-tsu (梁小初), General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, 131 Museum Road.

Mr. Sung Dien-sing (沈田莘), a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Socchow Road.

CP. KKY 9/12

Copy to Mr Nash

Copy sent DBR 9/12

S.1. K.I.V. DBR 9/12

Notea C.I.D. 9/12

FM. 2
G. 3000-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. Sung Zuan-hwang (孫瑞璜), Sub-Manager of the Sin Hua Trust & Savings Bank, 361 Kiangse Road.

Mr. Huang Han-ts (黃漢之), a well known philanthropist.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D/SI.
8/12.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] D.I.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXXXX

REPORT

Date ~~November 17, 1937.~~

Subject (in full) War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society - Offices removed from the French Concession to the Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I

The offices of the "War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society" were on November 11 removed from 98 Foong Yu Li, Rue Chapsal, to 101 Mandalay Road (Chengtu Road District).

As a result of application for registration, it has been ascertained that 1,200 refugees now living in refugee camps in Shanghai are willing to proceed to Kaoshun and Liyang to work on uncultivated land. With effect from November 16, the migration society assigned members to various camps with a view to selecting 100 families, who are conversant with farm work. It is expected that at the end of the current month, the families selected will be sent to Kaoshun and Liyang.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch). This is a very transitory Society & I do not think it necessary to register. Give them verbal permission & function if they keep off politics.

18 NOV. 1937

Forth report if Coter it shows signs of permanency.

Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization: Preparatory Committee of the War Affected Areas Refugees Migration Society.
2. Address: 101 Mandalay Road.
3. Object: To repatriate refugees to inland places to till land with a view to alleviating the burden of the local community to support the refugees.
4. (a) Date of formation: 1/10/1937 (b) Date of Inauguration: 31/10/1937.
5. Promoters: Name: Wong Chien-li, Occupation: a member of the Planning Committee of the Shanghai Fish Market.
   Name: Chueh Wen-loh, Occupation: Chairman of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies.
6. Chairman: Name: Chueh Wen-loh, Occupation: -do-
   Home address: 6 Vallon Terrace, Rue Vallon.
   Bussiness address: 35 Yunnan Road.
7. Committee: Name: Wong Ta-sing, Occupation: General Manager of the Hsin Hwa Bank.
   Name: Chen Tao-ye, Occupation: " General Secretary of the City Government Advisory Council.
   Name: Hung Ming, Occupation: " Abbot of Pao Peng Tang Temple, Changsha Road.
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address: -
   Officer-in-charge: -
9. Total membership expected: 40
   Profession of members in general: Merchants and Students.
   Membership fee: -
   Subsidies: by the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies and the Shanghai Branch of the Emergency Period Refugees Relief Committee.
10. Proposed activities: To transfer refugees from Shanghai to Kaoshun and Li, ; for the purpose of exploiting unclutivated land.
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government: Applications have been made to the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs for (registration.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued: Nil.

Signed Wong Chien-li
Promoters.

Date November 17, 1937. Chueh Wen-loh
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection
~~Refusal recommended.~~

Endorsed C. Crawford
A.P.A. to D.C.

C. Crawford 5/11
Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 8, 1937.

Subject War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society - Meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C Crawford D.I

Six members of the Standing Committee of the "War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society", 98 Foong Yu Li, Rue Chapsal, held a meeting in the Jen Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road, between 10 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. November 6. Mr. Chueh Wen-loh (厉文六), a member of the Standing Committee of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies, presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That villages for local refugees be established at Kaoshun and Liyang.
2. That arrangements be made with the Farmers' Bank of China for a loan of $40,000 to finance the transporting of refugees from Shanghai to those villages.
3. That the loan be refunded from the proceeds derived from the sale of products from those villages.
4. That Mr. Wong Ts-sing (王子芹), a committee member of the Industrial & Commercial Society, Room 324, Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, be appointed Trustee for the funds of the Society, under the supervision of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.
5. That with effect from November 8, the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies and the Shanghai Branch of the Emergency Period Refugees Relief Committee be requested to collect the names of 1,000 refugees, from the camps, willing to proceed to those villages.
6. That the offices of the Society be removed on November 10 from the present address to 101 Mandalay Road.

Copy to Mr. Nash Secretariat. Kao Yen-ken
D.S.I. 9/11.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.1. Registration DSR 9/11 C. 9/11 DSR 9/11

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. CONFIDENTIAL 8172

S.1, Special Branch [illegible], 37

REPORT

Date November 3, 1937.

Subject War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society - new body formed.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford A.S.I

A new organization entitled the "War Affected Areas' Refugees Migration Society" (戰區难民移殖會) has come into existence with an office at 98 Foong Yu Li (豐裕里), Rue Chapsal. It has been formed by local philanthropists in order to assist in the transferring of a number of refugees from Shanghai to the interior for the purpose of exploiting uncultivated land.

The following persons serve on the Standing Committee of the society :-

Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and concurrently Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Emergency Period Refugees Relief Committee, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Chueh Wen-loh (虞文一), a member of the Standing Committee of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies, 35 Yunnan Road.

Mr. Pan Kung-pih (潘公弼), Chief Editor of the China Times, 130 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Wong Ts-sing (王子莘), a committee member of the Industrial & Commercial Society, Room 324, Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Chen Tao-ye (陳陶遺), ex-Civil Governor of Kiangsu, at present a committee member of the Shanghai Citizens' Association, Chung Wai Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord.

Mr. Tsang Nai-chi (童乃器), a committee member of the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association, Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Mao Yuin (毛 雲), a lawyer with an office at Lane 250, 3 Rue Kraetzer and concurrently Chief of the Social Affairs Section of the local Kuomintang.

Mr. Chang Ping-hwei (張炳輝), Chief of the 3rd Department of the local Bureau of Social Affairs.

Priest Hung Ming (宏明法師), Deputy Chief of the Priests' First Aid Corps, and a committee member of the Shanghai Municipality Buddhists' Association, 418 Hart Road.

The society claims that it has succeeded in making

SPECIAL BRANCH 3 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Might be scope for M-Plots Committee

Copy for Mr Nash Secretariat

-5 NOV. 1937

Copy sent.

FN. 2
G. 20M. 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date..... *19*

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

arrangements with the Kiangsu Provincial Government for the use of 34,000 mow of uncultivated land at Kaoshun and Liyang and that the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies and the Shanghai Branch of the Emergency Period Refugees Relief Committee have promised to defray the expenses necessary to enable 200 refugee families to be transferred from Shanghai to the two above-mentioned towns.

X

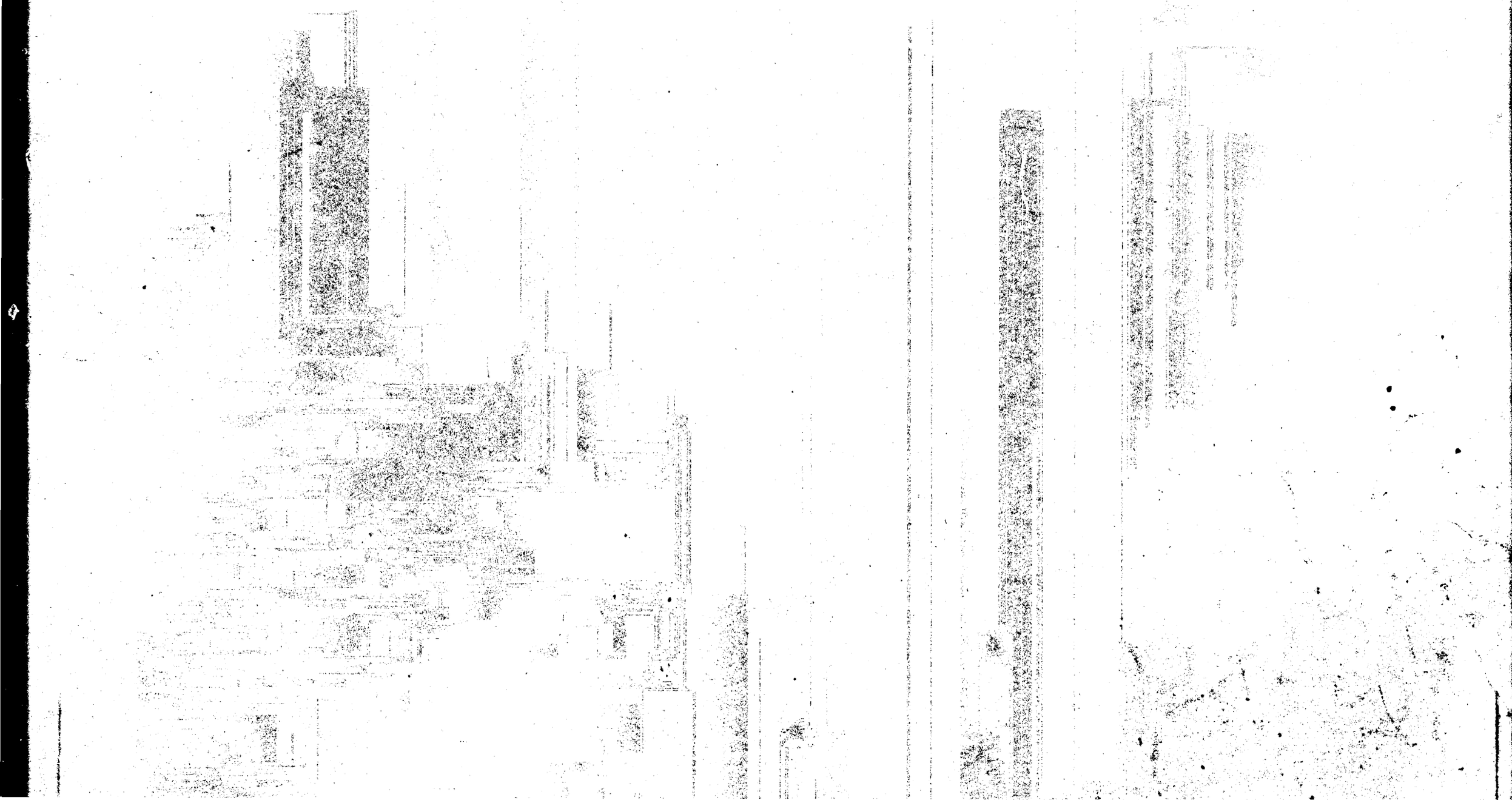
Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FLASH NO.

1



D-8173

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.2179. SHANGHAI, 26th July 1938. 8173 27/7/38

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 25th 1938, No.D.8173, concerning a few musicians, including Adolf Vatner, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul,
for Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

372

July 25 38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2110 dated July 19, 1938, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against the persons mentioned therein with the exception of Adolf Vatner, concerning whom a report is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 23rd, 1938
Date

Subject Communication dated 19-7-38 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning L. Kalivoda and members of his orchestra.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.D

Enquiries show that L. Kalivoda arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in March, 1937 together with 9 members of his orchestra, Messrs: E. NESSWETHA, G. ROSENBERG, F. HUDEC, J. JOZIFEK, J. TAUCHMANN, C. NOVOTNY, F. MARSHIK, V. JANISH and F. PRUDIL. Here they were employed at the restaurant Arcadia, 291 Rue Amiral Courbet, until April, 1938, after which they returned to Harbin.

While in Shanghai they did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable character.

With regard to Adolf VATNER, it appears that this individual joined the orchestra in question only very recently. His name is not known to the manager of the restaurant Arcadia nor to Messrs S.S. Nenishkis and J.A. Zabulanis, Honorary President and President of the Lithuanian Association in Shanghai, respectively. In all probability, he is identical with a certain Adolf A. VATNER, Lithuanian, born in 1914 who according to the French Police Boarding House Section, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 17-3-32. Later he resided at various addresses in the Settlement and French Concession and on different occasions described himself as a pharmaceutist, merchant, or manager of the Vienna Garden. It is reported that on 15-11-36 he absconded from a licenced boarding house at 7/133 Baikal Road leaving an unpaid bill of $115.00. for boarding and lodging. Attached herewith is a copy of an article which appeared in the CHINA PRESS of 2-5-37. It appears from this article that Adolf Vanter was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment or $100 fine by the Hongkong Court in April, 1937

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-5

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

on charges of stowing away and of entering the Colony without a valid passport. Subsequently he returned to Shanghai from Canton on July 29, 1937 in the s.s. Hai Li.

Otherwise there is nothing in the Municipal Police records regarding Adolf Vatner.

G. Prokopiw

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

24/7

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

The CHINA PRESS, Sunday, May 2, 1937

GENTEEL STOWAWAYS

Paying for drinks in bar of Pres. Coolidge is giveaway.

JAILED IN COLONY

Stowaways on Pacific boats, particularly on the Orient end, are becoming more of a nuisance every day. Last Sunday the SHIPPING GREEN reported two men in Hongkong who had stowed away on the President Harrison and caught by the Hongkong Police. Now comes another report from the Colony of three men charged in the Hongkong Court with stowing away on the President Collidge.

The three men, Adolf VATNER, 23, a Lithuanian, Sergei MURZNOFF, 29, and Eugene DENISOFF, 24, both Russians, was charged before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy with stowing away on the Coolidge from Hongkong to Manila and with entering the Colony on April 12 without a valid passport.

Detectives stated that the trio arrived in the Colony from Canton on April 12. All three were fined $ 50 or one month on each charge and expulsion orders were made against them.

Paying drinks is giveaway

According to the Manila Bulletin", they were three of the most distinguished-looking stowaways ever to see Manila from a ship's porthole. Well dressed and apparently men of means, the three were discovered on the liner while en route from Hongkong to Manila, simply because they paid for their drinks in the lounge instead of signing for them.

Anxious to visit Manila, they boarded the Coolidge at Hongkong just before sailing time. The men easily passed as passengers. En route to Manila they roamed about the first-class public rooms and took drinks in the bar.

They made no effort to conceal themselves from ship officers and men . They acted naturally and showed no outward sign which might give them away to ship officers. But they failed to reckon with ship customs. They were calmly paying for what they drank,

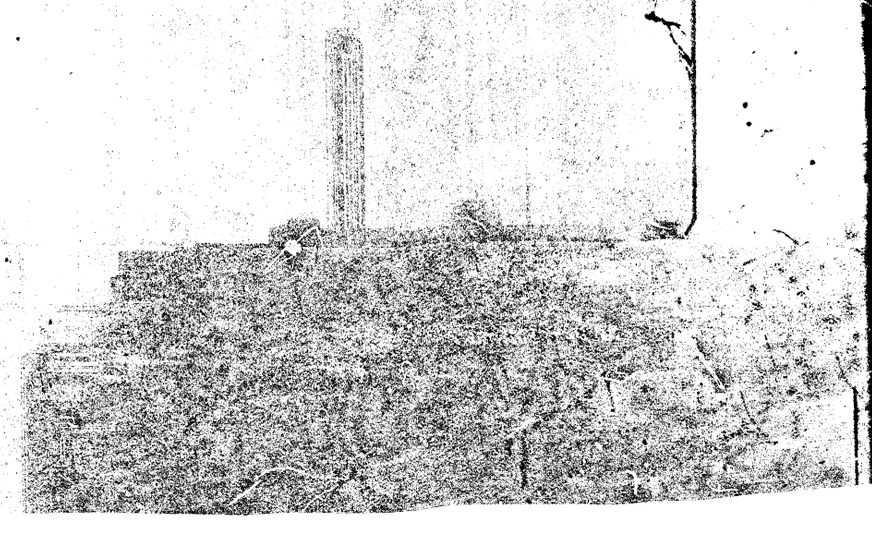
and passengers are usually allowed to sign chits for the drinks.

The steward began to watch them and in a few hours discovered them to to be stowaways. They were locked in a hospital room used for violent patients. There there they remained during the ship's stay in port. Two watchmen saw to it that they did not escape.

Posed as firemen

Bound for Manila, officers of the Coolidge turned over to the police at Hongkong another stowaway, this one from Shanghai. The stowaway, also a Russian, boarded the ship at Shanghai dressed in the uniform of a firemen. He had a cap worn by members of a firemen's union and in this manner escaped detection for some time. The first officer saw him loitering around the boat deck and asked him what he was doing there . He replied: Will you tell your captain that I am a stowaway?" "You could xxxxxx have struck me down with a feather" the first officer recalled the incident. " Would I tell the captain? Would I!"

On being informed of the presence of a stowaway on board, the captain ordered him placed in the brig and handed over to the Hongkong Police.



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.2110.

SHANGHAI, 19th July 1938.

...AL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8173
Date

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the letter of this Consulate General of November 2nd 1937, No.3631 (your file No.D.8173) with regard to Mr.Izak Waldhüter and to inform you that Waldhüter intends to leave again for the Netherlands Indies in September 1938 together with the Kalivoda Orchestra.

The Kalivoda Orchestra has been employed with the Arcadia Ballroom on Rue Bourgeat for about one year and is fulfilling a contract in Harbin at the moment.

The following persons are members of the orchestra :

Name	Date of birth	Place of birth
Ladislav KALIVODA	16 July 1889	Nechanice, Czechoslovakia
Emile NESSWETHA	19 March 1912	Stanovice, "
George ROSENBERG	11 July 1913	Budapest, Hungary
Frank HUDEC	13 April 1906	Suchdol, Czechoslovakia
Joseph JOZIFEK	16 November 1911	Zlata Olesnice, Czechoslovakia
John TAUCHMANN	8 November 1905	Lauterwasser, "
Camillo NOVOTNY	3 July 1910	Prostejov, "
Frank MARSHIK	16 March 1908	Brno, "
Vaclav JANISH	27 September 1902	Kvasice, "
Frank PRUDIL	22 November 1907	Brno "
Adolf VATNER	7 Februari 1914	Cheljabinsk, Siberia.

The first ten persons are in possession of Czechoslovaki passports whereas the last person has a Lithuanian one.

I should be obliged to you if you would let me kno , if possible, whether anything is known against these persons from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

To the Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D.S. S. Prokofieff

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.3787.

SHANGHAI, 16th November 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant No.D.8173, concerning Izak Waldhuter, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.

SPECIAL BRANCH
17 NOV. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

8173
15 11 37

November 13 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3631 dated 2nd November, 1937, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in police records against Mr. Izak Waldhuter. A copy of report concerning him is attached hereto.

Enclosed 15/11 APA

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

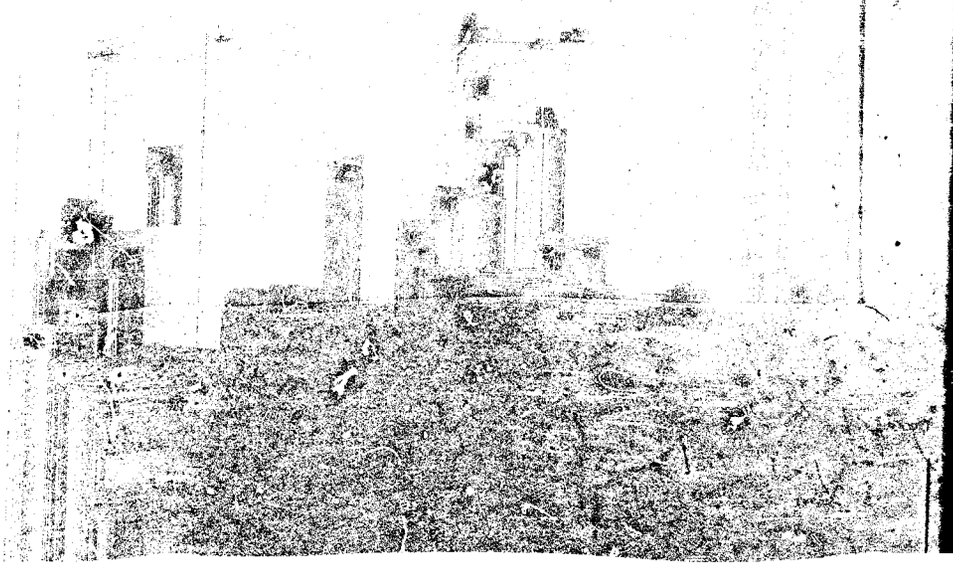
(Sd) [illegible]

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Acting Consul-General,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.



F.M. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Nov. 12, 19 37.

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning I. Waldhuter.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by C Crawford D.I.

Izak Waldhuter, better known in Shanghai under his stage name Isidor Alexeyevich Vlnogradoff, is a Polish citizen of Jewish origin who was born on November 8, 1894, at Czartkov, Galicia, Austria. He received his education in a Normal School at Tarnopol and subsequently attended the Lvov University (Pharmaceutical Faculty) for 9 months. He served in the Austrian Army during the Great War from 1914 to 1916 when he was taken prisoner by the Russians. He was detained in the Irkutsk Prisoners Camp, Siberia until outbreak of the Revolution in Russia in 1917, after which he was released and left for Vladivostok with a Jewish Theatrical Company. In 1918 he proceeded to Harbin where he worked as an impressario and artist until 1920 when he returned to Vladivostok. From 1922 to 1924 he resided in Harbin working in the same capacity after which he left for Chita, U.S.S.R. with Volodin & Smolich's Opera Company. When in Chita, Waldhuter received employment as an advance manager of the Isedora Dunkan's Ballet Company with which he subsequently visited Vladivostok and returned to Harbin. In 1931 and in 1935 he visited Shanghai with Carpi's Opera and Italian Opera Company respectively, as stage manager.

On March 28, 1937 Waldhuter arrived in Shanghai from Harbin with Kalivoda's Symphonic Orchestra which he engaged from Czecho-Slovakia. From April 1, 1937 the above orchestra has been employed with the Arcadia Ball Room, Rue Bourgeat.

He is registered with the local Polish Consulate-General and resides at No.708 Rue Bourgeat with his wife, Mrs. E.N. Waldhuter, nee Medvedchikova, and their daughter Margarita, 14 years of age.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

(2)

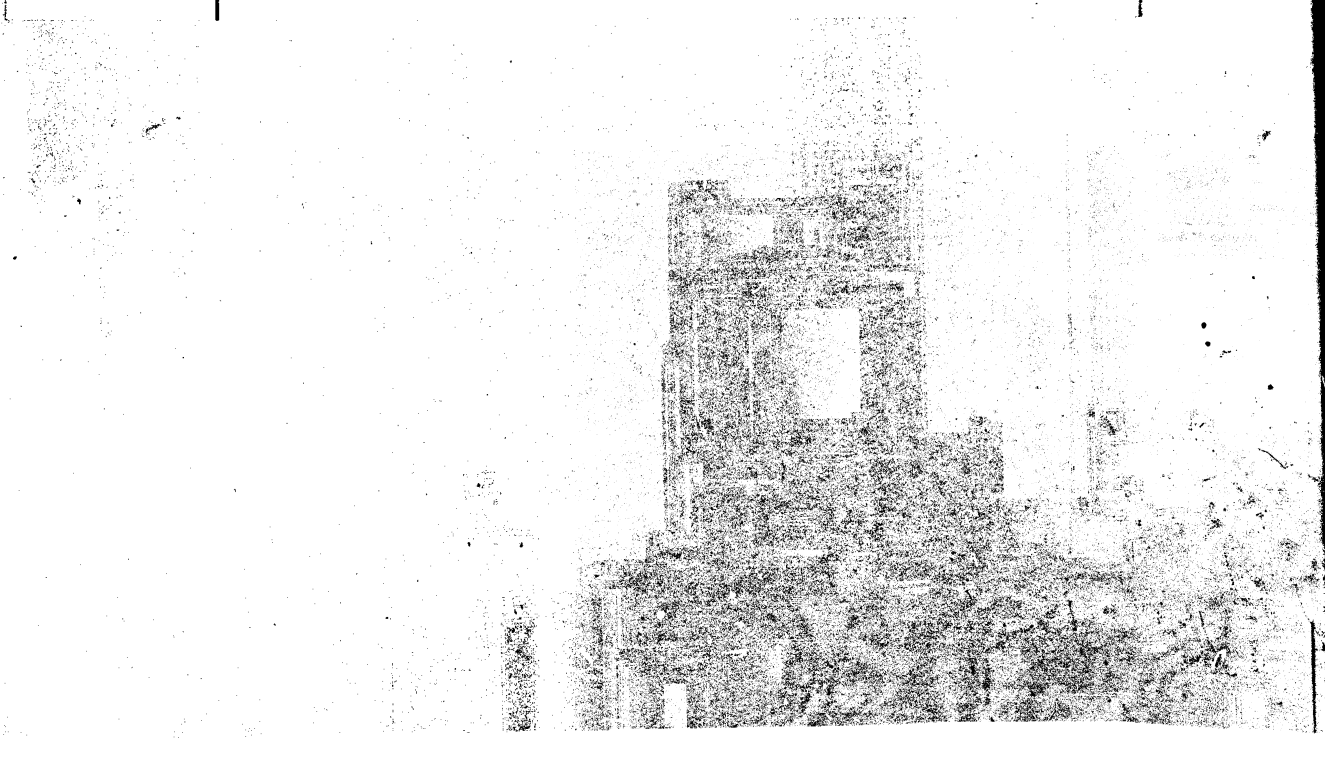
Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Waldhuter-Vinogradoff is reported to be on friendly terms with many Soviet citizens and visits the local Soviet Citizens Club. However, he is not known to take any interest in politics and nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding him.

G Ichercnshansky
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.3631.

8173
4. 11. 37

SHANGHAI, 2nd November 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr.Izak WALDHUTER, has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies. Waldhuter is in possession of a Polish passport,Serie I.No.504114,No.969/35, issued by the Polish Consulate at Harbin, on September 3, 1935, valid till September 3, 1938. According to his passport he was born at Czartkov on November 8th 1894, and his profession stated as Impresario and artist.

He has been residing at Harbin for 16 years, whereas he has been in Shanghai for the last 7 months.

He intends to visit the Netherlands Indies in order to arrange a contract for the band, which is employed at the moment with the Arcadia Ballroom on Rue Bourgeat.

Furthermore he stated to have his residence at 708 Rue Bourgeat.

I should be much obliged to you if you would inform me, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special & Crime Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SPECIAL BRANCH
- 4 NOV. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D-8174

8174

Translation from Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zarya" November 3, 1937. Published by O.V. Lembich Publishing Co. 774 Ave. Joffre. Editor - Mr. L.V. Arnoldov.

EXPLOITATION OF RUSSIAN LABOUR

Yesterday a group of Russians called at the editorial offices of the "Shanghai Zaria" and again complained of the exploitation by certain persons of Russian workmen engaged for transportation of goods from districts situated in the war zone.

The "Shanghai Zaria" has already published an article bearing on this matter. Yesterday we were requested by our visitors to publish another note to the effect that the said exploitation is practised not by the firms themselves, but by their agents, who being employed by the firms concerned on fixed monthly salaries, still resort to the exploitation of workmen recruited through their medium.

For instance, the following incident took place yesterday:- a group of workmen was engaged on behalf of a certain firm at $3 per day each. Upon arrival of these workers to the Garden Bridge they were approached by another group of Russians and were persuaded by the latter to refuse to work at $3 per day. The employer not wishing to loose the workmen engaged immediately promised to pay them $5 per day each.

We are requested by Russian workmen employed for transportation of goods to emphasize that they do not complain against the various firms for which they are working, but wish to bring to the notice of their employers the fact that a lion's share of the money paid by them for the work done is retained by their agents.

Our visitors intend to publish a similar note in the foreign press.

G. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

Reference File D-8174

FM. 2
C. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date November 4, 37.

Subject Reported agitation amongst Russian workmen on The Bund.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford

With reference to the attached report dated 31-10-37 (C.I. Misc. File No.143/37), I have to state that recently there has been a certain amount of dissatisfaction among Russian workmen employed by various firms for transportation of goods from the area North of Soochow Creek.

From enquiries made among the workmen it appears that the dissatisfaction arose after they had realised that they were unduly exploited by certain transportation agencies and foremen through the medium of which they were recruited. In this connection it is alleged that on some occasions foremen etc. retained as much as 50% of the money paid by the firms for the work done.

During the later part of September an unsuccessful attempt was made by foremen of several groups of workmen to organize an employment bureau where various firms could obtain workmen at $5 per day, and out of this money 10% would be deducted by the bureau.

A "Foreign Employment Bureau" established by W.A. White & Co., Ltd. 81 Jinkee Road early in October engages workmen at $3 per day on a commission basis (10% plus 20 cents registration fees). For various reasons it has not been very popular.

It is reported that as a result of agitation a group of workmen (mostly those who do not belong to organized groups) agreed among themselves to refuse to work at less than $5 per day. This led to the incident referred to in the attached report when all workmen proceeding to the Eastern District when passing the Garden Bridge were asked by pickets as to the amount of pay they were to receive and attempts were made to persuade them not

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

to accept less than $5 per day.

According to information to hand, a re-occurrence of such incidents is not unlikely and, owing to the presence among the workmen of bad characters, these incidents may develop into brawls. Several unscrupulous foremen are reported to have been recently assaulted by those workmen in the French Concession.

Of the two individuals referred to in the attached report as agitators N.A.Vishinsky has a long criminal record, while there is nothing in the Municipal Police records against Shipovsky.

Observation will be kept on the situation.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

"ORTH CHINA D/ILY NEWS - 20.10.37.

16670



BY STROY

Workmen's Problem

As everyone knows Russians are being at present hired for the transportation of goods from those districts of Shanghai which are occupied by Japanese troops and where Chinese are not allowed. But unfortunately the actual hiring of this manpower is sometimes done by individuals who reap large profits from the deal. Many firms assign $7 or $8 or even $10 a day per man, but the workmen themselves receive only as little as $4 or even $3 each for work which often entails great personal danger, while the rest of the money goes into the pockets of those astute people who adroitly profit on the exploitation of human labour. In order to protect their interests Russian workmen are thinking of appealing to the Municipal authorities.

C 8/10

HEADQUARTERS CRIME BRANCH
C. I. MISCELLANEOUS FILE
FM. 2
No. 25M-1-36 143/37
Date Oct 31, 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8174

H. Q., C. B. Station,

Date Oct. 31. 1937.

REPORT

Subject EXPECTED TROUBLE AMONGST RUSSIAN LABOURERS ON THE BUND.

Made by D.S.I. Maklaevsky Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Between 7 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. the 31.10.37, D.S.I. Konovaloff and the undersigned kept observation amongst Russian labourers congregated on the Bund, but no untoward incident occurred.

Two Russians, namely, Vishinski and Shipovsky, both well known loafers of N.F.A. were observed attempting to agitate amongst the workers for higher wages. They, however, did not gain any sympathy from the workers assembled there.

After being cautioned by Insp. Brownrigg, they discontinued their agitation and left the Bund.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 1 NOV 1937 CRIME BRANCH

C.D.I.

D.C. (Crime).

SPECIAL BRANCH 1 NOV 1937 INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT POLICE

A.C.P.

S.I.

HEADQUARTERS CRIME BRANCH
C.I.D.
FM. 2
R. 45M. 1-36
143/37 E
Date Dec 31 1937

d.c. (Special Branch)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H. Q. C. B. Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 31. 1937.

Subject ECTED TROUBLE AMONGST RUSSIAN LABOURERS ON THE BUND.

Made by I. Maklaevsky Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Between 7 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. the 31.10.37, D.S.I. Konovaloff and the undersigned kept observation amongst Russian labourers congregated on the Bund, but no untoward incident occurred.

Two Russians, namely, Vishinski and Shipovsky, both well known loafers of N.F.A. were observed attempting to agitate amongst the workers for higher wages. They, however, did not gain any sympathy from the workers assembled there.

After being cautioned by Insp. Brownrigg, they discontinued their agitation and left the Bund.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D.C. (Crime).

1/11

D-8176

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No. 8176

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

To Special Branch. Station. 6-5-38

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date May 16, 1938.

Subject (in full) H. LYON - Departure from Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by Inspector E. Paul

Hyland LYON, American citizen, born 1908, suspected of espionage on behalf of a Foreign government - see file D.8176/37, left Shanghai for Hong Kong on May 14, 1938. aboard the s.s. "Tjibadak".

D.S. Hocking.

D. S.

Copies Sent

D.C (Cr)

FILE D.C.(Special Branch).

16/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 16 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

H. D.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 17 MAY 1938 (CRIME BRANCH)

FM. G. 20M-A

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] 8178

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 8, 1937.

Subject Mr. Hyland Lyon - American Citizen.

Made by D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by C Crawford D.S

Mr. Hyland Lyon, nicknamed 'Bud', was born at Houston, Texas on May 30, 1908. He was educated at a school in the same town. After graduation, he was apprenticed to the Kinner Airplane and Motor Corporation, Ltd., where he took a course in the design, construction and maintenance of aircraft and aircraft engines. Following the completion of his apprenticeship, he was given permanent employment by the same firm. During his leisure hours he took a course in flying and, on passing the necessary examination, became a qualified pilot. He is a member of the American Licensed Pilots' Association.

Approximately two years ago, he was taken on the staff of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as a mechanic. He arrived in Canton where he supervised the erection of an American machine bought by the Young Marshal. He occasionally acted as pilot.

Mr. Lyon resigned from this position in October, 1936, and left Sianfu for Canton. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a position with the "Kwangtung Provincial Air Force." His movements hereafter are uncertain, but it is believed that he left for Manila.

He returned to Nanking via Canton at the beginning of the current year and, according to one of his friends he represented himself as a 'free lance' photographer. He has spent most of his time recently in travelling between Nanking and Shanghai. He made six trips to the capital between April 1, 1937, and August 15, 1937. When in Shanghai, Mr. Lyon resides in the Metropol Hotel, Kiangse Road.

9/NOV 1937 (CR)

8 NOV 1937

DC(Cr) I don't think anything must be available for prosecution if you can pass the case

-8 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Noted M.J.Hd 8/11

D 9/11 (Sp. Br.)

M. 20M-8.7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. Lyon has numerous friends among persons interested in aviation. Discreet enquiries show that he enjoys a good reputation in these circles. Some of his acquaintances express amazement at his present mode of living and are surprised at his reluctance to give details regarding his work. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to discover the person or persons, who have commissioned him to take photographs locally of a technical nature. Mr. Lyon has been known to sell scenes of the local war depicting both Chinese and Japanese activities to a number of his personal friends.

Mr. Lyon is registered at the American Consulate-General. He has made arrangements for his personal mail to be delivered in the office and personally calls for all his correspondence.

F. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DO BRANCH
F. 22 F
G. 12OM-11-36 JOS LTD
No. 140/37
Date Oct. 27, 1937

Confidential.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

817
Copy for Spl. Branch

CRIME DIARY.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.I. Misc.140/37.
CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc,728/37.

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.
October 27th. 19 37.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Confidential enquiries made at the request of the U.S. Consular Authorities concerning the activities of Mr. Hyland Lyon(American).

Following a request made on Oct. 8th. 1937 by Mr. Edward L. Taupel, U.S. Marshall, confidential enquiries were made into the activities and antecedents of an American citizen, named Mr. Hyland Lyon, who resides at the Metropole Hotel. The initial enquiries which form the subject of a report under C. Misc.728/37, were made by D.S.I. Tilton, attached to Central Station.

The reasons underlying this request were that Mr. Lyon was suspected of espionage on behalf of a Foreign Government as he had been caught in the act of photographing a depth charge apparatus on an American war vessel. The films seized from Mr. Lyon had been developed on board the U.S.S. "Augusta" with the result that they left no doubt that they were intended for uses other than press publication, or private collection.

Detectives attached to this office first became acquainted with Mr. Lyon during the first few days after the commencement of the local Sino-Japanese conflict. At that time he applied for emergency and curfew passes to enable him to visit the local war front for the purpose of photographing scenes of topical interest. It was surmised that he was a

S1
Do we know anything of him?

27 OCT 1937

DBK.
27/10

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/8. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

newspaper correspondent, but on being questioned he became very reticent and as he could not satisfy the officer i/c that he was a bona fide press photographer or correspondent, his application was refused.

He called several times after this, and seemed very anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of Detectives attached to this branch. During a conversation he admitted that prior to the Sian coup he was employed as an air-pilot by General Chang Hsiao Liang, but was now out of employment. He produced in substantiation of this his registration card as a member of the American Pilots Association. During this conversation, possibly with the intention of proving that he was a man of some means, he pulled out from his pocket a large roll of bank notes, and transferred it to another pocket.

About the 22nd. Sept. 1937 Mr. Iyen called on the undersigned and complained that a few days previously he had taken one and a half rolls of I.S.S. films to the Eastman Kodak Coy:, Yuen Ming Yuen Road for developing. These films were of scenes taken on the Whangpoo, mostly of warships, and aircraft landing on the river. On calling for them two days later he was informed that the negatives were incapable of development apparently due to his faulty manipulation of the cameras.

F. 22 f
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
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Diary Number:— 1/3 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Lyon on being informed of this interviewed Mr. Ruff, who at that time was acting for the Manager, Mr. O'Bolger, who was absent from Shanghai and remonstrated with him on the negative results obtained. He claimed that it was impossible for him, an expert photographer, using two new "Leica" cameras, to have made a mistake like this. Further that in view of the fact that a similar occurrence had occurred when a roll of films had been taken for development by a Mr. Morris, ex United Press Correspondent, Mr. Lyon stated that it appeared as if the films had either been substituted or maliciously obliterated.

Mr. Lyon in order to convince Mr. Ruff that he was an expert photographer loaded one of his cameras with the remaining half of the film, and by using different apertures, and timing took random shots at scenes from the windows of the "Eastman Kodak Coy's" offices. This film was developed in Mr. Lyons presence, and the results were perfect. Mr. Ruff then promised to investigate the matter, and gave an undertaking that if it was proved that his two Chinese employee's responsible for this work had either maliciously damaged or substituted the films he would instantly dismiss them. However, in view of their long, and faithful service to the Coy. he did not believe that they would jeopardise their livelihood

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/4 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

by resorting to act detrimental to the reputation of the Company.

The two films, together with that obtained from Mr. Morris were shown to the undersigned who in turn showed them to D.S.I. Mason of the Finger Print Bureau. As D.S.I. Mason could not give a definite opinion he called upon a Mr. Dent, photographic expert, employed by the "Lester Institute of Medical Research". Mr. Dent examined the films, and definitely stated that they had not been subjected to any chemical treatment other than that usually used in the developing of negatives.

In substantiation of his opinion in this matter he took a small piece of film, and washed in off with a solution of cyanide potassium. This totally obliterated the marks, and figures which are situated on the outer edge of the film, near the sprocket holes. In the case of the films submitted by Mr. Lyon for examination, these marks, and figures had not been interfered with, which proved that nothing stronger than the usual developing fluid had been used.

On Mr. Lyon being informed of this he stated that he was quite satisfied that the films had not been obliterated by chemical means but was still of the opinion that they might have been substituted. After due consideration of this possibility, Mr. Dent, and

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
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Diary Number:— 1/5 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

D.S.I. Mason stated that it was highly improbable as the part of the film alleged to have been substituted, corresponded exactly with the remaining piece of film kept by Mr. Lyon, and no discrepancy had been observed when the total length of the film was measured.

In view of Mr. Lyon's insistance that something mysterious had happened to these films it became apparent that he was not merely motivated by a sense of disappointment at loosing the films, but by his inability to fulful an assignment given to him by some other person.

At this point the undersigned gave Mr. Lyon to understand that a definite answer was required as to whether he wished the matter to be taken up officially, or not, otherwise nothing further could be done. Mr. Lyon promptly stated that he did not wish anything official to be done in the matter. The undersigned then asked him if he was in the employ of any foreign Government.

At this Mr. Lyon sharply replied that he was not in the employ of any foreign Government, and that he had never been a spy.

An ostentatious display of a large roll of Bank notes was again made when Mr. Lyon on being handed his property by D.S.I. Mason, placed same in the

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
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Diary Number:— 1/6 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

envelope containing the film.

Some days later, Mr. Lyon called at H.Q's and introduced a Mr. Brandt, of United Press War Correspondent to the undersigned. As Mr. Brandt required Emergency and Curfew passes he was referred to D.S.I. Willgoss, i/c of the Pass Office.

At the time of this introduction Mr. Lyon mentioned that he had again interviewed Mr. Ruff of the "Eastman Kodak Coy:", who had confirmed that the persons responsible for the film incident had been dismissed from the firm's employ.

On the termination of this conversation Mr. Lyon followed Mr. Brandt into the Pass Office and more or less associating himself with this gentleman, led D.S.I. Willgoss to believe that he was an employee of the same firm with the result that passes were issued to him. These passes however, were later recovered by D.S.I. Willgoss with the assistance of the U.S.Marshall.

On the 11th. Oct. 1937, the undersigned and D.S.I. Maklacvsky interviewed Mr. O'Bolgar, Manager of the local offices of Messrs Eastman Kodak Coy:, who stated that there was absolutely no truth in the statement made by Mr. Lyon to the effect that the two persons responsible for the film incident had been dismissed from the Coy's employ. He further stated that as Mr.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
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Diary Number:— 1/7 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Lyon had demanded a written statement from the boy: showing that he had delivered the films for development it would appear that he was fulfilling an assignment when he took these pictures.

From confidential enquiries made by A.S.I. Maklaevsky it was ascertained that Mr. Lyon had been seen frequently in conversation with a Japanese in the lounge of the Metropole Hotel, and that observation was continually being kept on him by Captain Pick, alias Major Clugo, but the purpose of this surveillance is unknown. Captain Pick is believed to be in the employ of the Japanese counterespionage service.

Information was also received to the effect that about a month ago a young Japanese speaking perfect English, and posing as an employee of the United Press, frequented low class cabarets in the Rue Chu Pao San, F.C., for the purpose of purchasing snapshots from Foreign Naval ratings of scenes aboard war vessels. It is not known whether he was successful or not, but he suddenly ceased visiting this area, and has not been seen since. It has been established that there are no Japanese employees of the United Press. This may, or may not have any bearing on the activities of Mr. Lyon, but it is highly significant that he should be caught in the act of photographing the armaments of an

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/8 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

American war vessel at about the same time that photographs dealing with like subjects were being sought by the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Edi L. Fougel, U.S. Marshall, has been informed of the results of these investigations, and he has requested that should any further information be received that same be passed to him as soon as possible.

H. C. Flower
D. I.

D.C.(Crime).

D-8177



FM.
G. 3000-A

File No. 8177

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 9, 19 37

Subject Disappearance of Mr. C.M. Robertson.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by C. Crawford DS

Attached, for information, is a copy of a report made by Mr. Russell Engdahl, of the United States Consulate-General on his investigations into the disappearance of Mr. C.M. Robertson.

With regard to the mention made in the report of the burial of Mr. Lam Wing Yan, the Chinese technician who co-operated with Mr. Robertson in his work and who was killed in the explosion which took place in Pootung on November 4: enquiries were made at the China Funeral Home, 670 Avenue Haig, where it was ascertained that on the evening of November 5, a conveyance was sent by the Funeral Home to the Nantao Bund at the request of Mrs. Lam Wing Yan who resides at 273 Seymour Road. After an all night wait the body of Mr. Lam was brought over from Pootung by coolies in the employ of the Bureau of Sea Survey, Fengling-Jao, and was then removed to the Funeral Home mortuary to be prepared for burial. The China Funeral Home employees could give no information which might have been of any assistance to the investigation, and none of the coolies employed to transport the body across the river could be interrogated owing to hostilities.

Diligent enquiries have failed to establish Mr. Robertson's fate and there is no indication at present in view of the circumstances, that his death, if he is dead, will ever be confirmed.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

MEMORANDUM ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CHARLES MORGAN ROBERTSON AND REPORT OF INVESTIGATION AT THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION IN POOTUNG WHERE ROBERTSON IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WORKING.

November 13, 1937

At ten o'clock this morning in company with Lieutenant Phelan of the U. S. S. AUGUSTA I went to Pootung to the scene of the explosion which is believed to have resulted in the death of Robertson. Mr. Restel Scott of the International Funeral Directors also came along. En route we stopped at the Japanese Consulate General to pick up Mr. Wajima of the Japanese Embassy. We then proceed to the IZUMO to get Commander Hidaka and from there went to the Pootung factory of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. near whose property the explosion took place. We were shown to the scene by several men from the Company including Mr. Taylor, the factory superintendent.

It appears that the Chinese were engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes and/or mines which were to be used to sink the IZUMO. These were being manufactured in a Chinese two story building on the corner of two alleys. The building had various Yee Tsoong buildings on two sides and on one side was the property of the firm Olivier Chine. The house was the last in a a row of Chinese houses extending for perhaps 125 feet. The scene of the explosion is one of indescribable wreckage and destruction. The house itself has been totally destroyed so that there is no evidence whatever as to what it was like before the explosion. There is a crater in the ground which is about seven feet deep and about ten feet in diameter. The testimony of everyone who is in a position to know through proximity to the scene or otherwise is that the explosion was definitely not the

result of a Japanese aerial bomb as there were no planes in the immediate vicinity at the time of the explosion which occurred at 2:58 p. m., November 4, 1937. It seems virtually certain that the explosion resulted from inexpert handling of a torpedo or mine. The number of dead is variously estimated at from fifteen to sixty with Robertson as the only foreign casualty.

Robertson had apparently been engaged on this work for at least three weeks. On Tuesday, the 2nd, he had told his wife that he was all finished with the job but the next morning Lam Wing Yang, the principal Chinese engaged on the work, called at Robertson's house and told him something had gone wrong and that his further aid was necessary. He returned to Pootung that day and apparently stayed all night as he did not get home until 6 a. m. Thursday morning according to his wife. He left again at half past nine and was seen by several people from the cigarette factory at times between 10:30 and noon. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Davey as well as a Russian watchman state that they saw him although they did not speak to him. Mr. Taylor further states that he learns from some of his Chinese staff that Robertson went to Shanghai at noon and only returned at 2:00 p. m. and that he believes this information to be correct. When the explosion occurred at 2:58 none of the factory people were near the scene as most of them had either returned to Shanghai or were some distance from away in other parts of the compound.

The explosion must have been of terrific force as is evidenced by the terrific destruction caused not only to the house which Robertson was using but to other houses in the row and to the Yee Tsoong properties. The tobacco company estimates its losses at from $250,000 to $300,000 local currency. Its printing plant suffered most with all windows

shattered and even their steel frames blown out. Part of the walls are seriously damaged and machinery is scattered about in various stages of damage. A 5-ton lathe was blasted from its position and turned completely around and moved several yards from its original position. Another one story building has one wall almost completely down and part of the roof blown off. All windows in the vicinity are of course shattered. The Yee Tsoong property is surrounded by an eight foot concrete wall which is also largely destroyed in the area covered by the explosion.

It should be mentioned that the principal reason for the journey was the fact that Mr. Yui Ming, head of the Shanghai office of the Waichiaopou, had told Mr. Butrick that he had sent a party to the scene on the tenth and that they had collected the remains of what they believed to be Mr. Robertson's body and had placed them in a Chinese coffin which had been then buried just beneath the surface of the ground at the scene of the disaster. I had told Mr. Faupel, the acting U. S. Coroner, that I would be going over but as final arrangements were made after office hours I was not able to inform him of the time of departure. He had already informed me, however, that he wished the Consulate General to take charge and that if we should recover the body and bring it back to Shanghai that he would then, of course, hold an inquest.

Mr. Yui Ming's information would appear to be in error as we were unable to find any evidence whatever of a Chinese or other coffin at the scene of the explosion. There is an enormous amount of wreckage and debris and this did not appear to have been recently disturbed. We did considerable work in moving wreckage and debris but were absolutely unable to find any evidence of a coffin. However, we did find a basket concealed under a large sheet of tar paper and a

sheet of galvanized iron. The basket contained ~~the remains~~ of part of a corpse; the head was missing as was one arm and one leg. It was in such an advanced state of decomposition that identification was impracticable, there being evidence that dogs and cats had been at the body before it was put in the basket. The body was carefully wrapped in paper. It is my own opinion that Mr. Yui's party probably went to the scene, found only this corpse, wrapped it in paper, put it in a basket and then carefully ~~covered~~ it with roofing paper and a galvanized sheet. This body was not considered to be that of Robertson for two reasons: 1.) it was that of a small man with rather small hands and short arms whereas Robertson had unusually large hands and limbs. The body's one arm ~~was~~ was the only part which was not almost completely decomposed. 2.) what little clothing remained on the body was that of a coolie being of ordinary cheap cotton goods such as coolies customarily wear. There did not appear to be anything in the clothing of any kind.

We later found another body which, except for the skull, was pretty much concealed by debris. We moved some of the wreckage and found two dogs which were and had been for some time eating at the body. This body was obviously that of a Chinese as the clothes were those of a coolie and were almost intact. The head was also shaved and the body appeared to be that of a small sized man.

It is certain that there are other bodies buried beneath the debris as the stench from certain places was most pronounced. It would be necessary to clear away the debris in order to bring out the bodies and this require a consider able ~~new~~ number of coolies and might not be entirely safe as there is still the danger of mines in the vicinity. I have asked the Yee Tsoong people to let us know when the job of clearing away the wreckage is started so that we may have a representative there at the

time. However, as the property concerned belongs to Chinese and as the area is now in Japanese hands it is difficult to say when the task of cleaning up will be started. After such a lapse of time the matter of identification would also be difficult but it might be possible to identify the body, if found, by the clothes or by the teeth as Dr. Reuben Lenzer recently did some work on them and would recognize it.

There is also the possibility, a very definite one, that Robertson's body was taken away after the explosion as were several others. It is said that Lam's body was recovered and that he was buried by a Chinese undertaker. I have asked the police to investigate this report. If Robertson's body was removed I think the chances of ever learning its disposition are remote. It may, of course, have been so badly mangled that it can never be found.

I think it proper that something should be said of the attitude of Mrs. Robertson in the case. She has not in every case told the truth and has held back items which would be assistance in solving the case. She has frequently called the press to complain of the treatment she was receiving from the Consulate General. I understand that this morning she called the United Press and objected to our taking an undertaker to the scene. She said that we should not do this until we knew that Robertson was definitely dead. When I informed her of the results of the investigation she thanked me for our activities in the case and for our assistance.

I think that the principal reason for failure to learn more of the truth in this case and to find Robertson's body lies in the unfortunate attitude assumed by the Chinese authorities from the beginning. If they had immediately instituted thorough inquiries when we first requested them to do so on November 6th, I feel that the whole matter

could have been cleared up. As it is, valuable time has been wasted through the dilatoriness of the Chinese authorities who were in complete control of the area until the night of November 10th/11th. They could have instituted a thorough search of the ruins and could have said what disposition was made of the body if it had been removed.

For the present I do not see what further steps can be taken by the Consulate General unless we should undertake to clear the wreckage at the site of the explosion but this does not seem to me to be our proper job. Further investigations can be made with the assistance of the police and it is possible that we shall thus learn more than we know at present.

FM.
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

Date [illegible] Station,

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 19, 19 37.

Subject Alleged arrest of Mr. C.M.Robertson by the Chinese Troops in Pootung.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Laurier

With reference to the attached report by Crime Branch Headquarters relative to a statement by one A.S.Michaelove of 479 Route Vallon, who was detained by the 2nd Special District Court between August 20 and November 6 on a charge of committing an offence against the internal security of the state: Michaelove was questioned on November 16 by the undersigned regarding his allegation of Mr. C.M.Robertson's arrest by the Chinese Authorities and he made the following verbal statement.

On being arrested he was kept in the Chinese block in the French Concession Gaol until October 20 when he appeared before the 2nd Special District (High) Court. After a summary trial he was transferred to Cell No.29 in the 32 Ling Fu Gaol, City, the same day, where he remained until 4th November, when he was returned to the French Concession Gaol from where he was released at 4 p.m. on November 6. On October 28, he states, at which time he was in the 32 Ling Fu Gaol, a foreigner whom the Chinese guards referred to as "ICHISON," was brought in and locked up in Cell No.39. His description of this foreigner is as follows:-

Age about 30, very tall and heavily built, thick neck, full face showing signs of severe illtreatment, large flowing moustache, dirty, unkempt hair and several days growth of hair on his chin, wearing dark trousers and a white tennis shirt with half the collar torn off.

This foreigner spoke with a harsh, American accent, in terms of voluble abuse of the Chinese troops who, he alleged, had arrested him in Pootung for being a spy, adding that at the time of his arrest he was ~~assisting a wounded~~ Chinese

DC(Cr)

20 NOV 1937

File

22/11.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

woman to escape to a place of safety.

In the early morning of October 31st, Michaelove stated, this foreigner was taken away and he did not see him again.

Mrs. Robertson was subsequently approached and denied that her husband wore a moustache and stated that from the outbreak of hostilities to the 4th November he did not spend one night away from home.

Furthermore, she denied that her husband had been arrested by the Chinese Authorities, adding that she would have known had this been the case. Michaelove 's statement cannot, therefore, be credited.

C 10/11

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

C O P Y

Enquiries Crime Registry
2190

FORM 40
G. M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is/translation of the statement of Alexander Michaelove

native of Russian taken by me D.S.I. Maklaevsky

at H. Q. C. B. on the 16/11/37 and interpreted by D.S.I. Maklaevsky

States :-

Around the end of October 1937, whilst I was being held in custody on suspicion of being a spy at the Shanghai & Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, Lunghwa, at about 3 o'clock in the morning a foreigner was brought in.

Later in the morning I saw this foreigner. He was a tall, strongly built man of about 38 years of age and had several days growth of beard. He was dressed in dark trousers and a dirty white shirt. When I spoke to him in Russian he answered me in English. He said he was an American (Canadian) and that he was accused of being a spy. He denied this, stating that he was absolutely innocent and had not done any harm to the Chinese. He further stated that he was arrested in Pootung whilst he was helping a wounded Chinese woman and that Chinese suspected him of being there for the purpose of spying on the Chinese position. When he was called out by Chinese warders, they used to call him by the name of "LOBELSONOU". He spent in the Gaol two days and on the morning of the third day at about 4 o'clock he was taken out.

I had no chance to have a thorough conversation with him because our cells were far from each other and moreover the conversation was strictly forbidden. Later a Chinese warder told me that he was executed.

When I was released I heard of Mr. Robertson and therefore I thought that this was the same person.

The name of that person spoken in Chinese sounded very much like that of Robertson, although I could not definitely state that this was Mr. Robertson.

Signed: A. Michaelove.

16/11/37.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch/~~Shdd~~,

REPORT

Date November 16, 19 37

Subject (in full) Reported death of Mr. C.M. Robertson.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier *Forwarded by* C. Cowie. S.S.

With further reference to this Section's report of November 8 on the above subject: I have to report that one named Ying Dien Ming(尹殿明), of 19 Pei Teh Li, Tatung Road, a former employee of the Silver Taxi Service who accompanied Mr. Robertson and his party to Pootung on November 3rd and who was involved in the explosion which occurred there on the following day, has been located and has been questioned regarding his knowledge of the incident. His statement, a translation of which is attached hereto, merely confirms what has so far been ascertained but throws no new light on Mr. Robertson's fate.

W.D. Laurier.
D.S.I.

File.
D.C.P.
16/11.

Copy ← U.S. Authorities

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copy sent to Consul J. Russell Engdahl.
D.C.P.
16/11.

SPECIAL BR. 16 NOV. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Translation of Statement

My name is Ying Dien Ming(尹殿明). I am 26 years old and a native of Tientsin. I was formerly employed as a coolie in the Mechanical Department of the Silver Taxi Company. Mr. Robertson was at that time the foreign foreman mechanic and Zee Fah Shing was the Chinese foreman. In the summer, 1937, the Silver Taxi Company closed the Repairs Department and contracted with the Ford Hire Service for its repairs with the result that Mr. Robertson, and some fifteen Chinese mechanics were forced to sever their connection with the Company.

On October 18, Mr. Robertson and fifteen others, including Zee Fah Shing, went to the Bureau of Sea Survey, City Government Road, Feng Ling Jao, Nantao. I was called by Mr. Robertson to that place on October 19 for the purpose of constructing torpedos for which I was to be paid $2.00 a day. I was assigned to coiling electric wires on wooden sticks. I was told by other mechanics that this work was connected with torpedo construction.

At 10 a.m., on November 2nd or 3rd, we, numbering some fifteen persons, assembled at the Bund(near Avenue Edward VII), and proceeded to Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung, by native boat, under the leadership of Mr. Robertson. We worked in a block of ten houses(one storeyed), next to the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company. I and the other mechanics remained in the house that night but Mr. Robertson and Zee Fah Shing did not do so. We continued work on the following day(November 3rd or 4th). We were divided into several parties each consisting of some four or five persons and each occupying a room. At 12 noon, on November 3rd or 4th, Mr. Robertson, and Zee Fah Shing and one Mr. Ling, representing the Chinese Authorities, came to our workshop and told us to take tiffin. Four of us went out to tiffin while Mr. Robertson, Zee Fah Shing and Mr. Ling remained. We returned at 1 p.m. and saw Mr.

Translation of Statement

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On October 18, Mr. Robertson and fifteen others, including Zee Fah Shing, went to the Bureau of Sea Survey, City Government Road, Feng Ling Jao, Nantao. I was called by Mr. Robertson to that place on October 19 for the purpose of constructing torpedos for which I was to be paid $2.00 a day. I was assigned to coiling electric wires on wooden sticks. I was told by other mechanics that this work was connected with torpedo construction.

At 10 a.m., on November 2nd or 3rd, we, numbering some fifteen persons, assembled at the Bund(near Avenue Edward VII), and proceeded to Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung, by native boat, under the leadership of Mr. Robertson. We worked in a block of ten houses(one storeyed), next to the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company. I and the other mechanics remained in the house that night but Mr. Robertson and Zee Fah Shing did not do so. We continued work on the following day(November 3rd or 4th). We were divided into several parties each consisting of some four or five persons and each occupying a room. At 12 noon, on November 3rd or 4th, Mr. Robertson, and Zee Fah Shing and one Mr. Ling, representing the Chinese Authorities, came to our workshop and told us to take tiffin. Four of us went out to tiffin while Mr. Robertson, Zee Fah Shing and Mr. Ling remained. We returned at 1 p.m. and saw Mr.

Robertson and Zee Fah Shing standing in the compound. We continued our work in the house, but were unable to look through the window, or pass to any other portion of the house as we were strictly forbidden to do this by Mr. Robertson. At 2.30 p.m. the house suddenly collapsed and I lost consciousness. I did not hear any sound before the collapse. When I recovered I discovered that I was covered with debris. I extricated myself and went to the Pootung hospital, where I was confined for two days. Following the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Pootung, I was removed from the Pootung hospital to the Ningpo Guild, Min Kuo Road. I remained there for one night and returned home on or about November 8. At present I reside at house No. 19 Pei Teh Li(北德里), Tatung Road, which is occupied by the Wong Yung Shing Kee Tailor Shop(王永記成衣店). I do not know where Mr. Robertson and Zee Fah Shing were when the accident accurred, and I have no knowledge of their fate or present whereabouts. Just before and at the time of the accident, the sound of an aeroplane over the workshop was noticed, but I heard no explosion which might have been connected with the presence of the aeroplane. I saw four torpedoes under construction each about 8/9 feet in length and 18" in diameter. I also observed 4 drums of explosive powder, each weighing about 200 catties, stored in another room, but I cannot tell whether these drums of powder were affected by the explosion or not, or whether or not they were the cause of the accident.

(Signed) Ying Dien Ming.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 9-11-37

S.I. Special Branch Section

REPORT

Date November 8, 1937.

Subject Reported accident to Mr. C.M. Robertson and a party of Chinese in Pootung on November 4, 1937

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by C. Chenstone

With further reference to this section's report of November 6, on the above subject: I have to report having made further enquiries with the following results.

Mr. Charles Morgan Robertson, American, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 17, 1892, was a motor mechanical engineer of considerable ability whose only bar to success seems to have been an inability to adjust his temperament to the requirements of his employer. He was formerly in the United States Army from which he resigned when his regiment was stationed in Tientsin. He married in Tientsin in 1918 and came to Shanghai about nine years ago. He obtained a position with Honigsberg & Son, Automobile Distributors, with whom he stayed until the dissolution of the firm several years ago. His next appointment was with Messrs Mark L. Moody, Automobile Distributors, 80 Avenue Edward VII, with whom he was employed as Service Superintendent. He held this post until about one year ago, when he resigned through some disagreement with the management, from which time until June 1937 he was employed with the Silver Taxi Service. He then opened a motor repair shop of his own, The Shanghai Auto Service, at F.B.358 Avenue Haig. This venture had not, however, got quite under way when the present hostilities broke out and his business came to an obsolute standstill. At this time he was living on Point Island but on the outbreak of hostilities he removed to the address of his wife, who is owner-operator of Radio Station X.Q.H.B. (820 K.C.) at 274 Rue Maresca, with whom he has not been on amicable terms for some time past.

C.P. Mr Jamper could these two copies which I shall supply if no objection

Two copies handed to U.S. Consul F. Russell-Engdahl. E.B. 11/11.

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Mr. Robertson had recently become very closely associated with a Mr. Lam Wing Yan (Ling Yung An (林榮安)), a young Chinese of smart appearance and superior education who was well known among local motor engineers for his remarkable knowledge of mechanics. In addition to Mr. Lam, Mr. Robertson had collected about him an odd assortment of some 18 to 20 Chinese comprising motor mechanics, electricians, iron smiths, etc., some of whom had worked for him in Tientsin and others whom he had formerly employed in various capacities in Shanghai. Although some estrangement existed between Mr. and Mrs. Robertson it soon became evident to Mrs. Robertson that her husband, who confided in her enough to give point to conclusions drawn from her own observations, was engaged in some important and secret capacity with the Chinese Military Authorities and that Mr. Lam and the Chinese artisans referred to above were assisting him in this project.

Mr. Robertson for the past three weeks has left his home in Rue Maresca every day for an address in or adjacent to the City Government, Nantao, and constantly visited the Lunghwa, Pootung and Siccawei districts in connection with his work.

At 12 noon on November 3, Mr. Robertson, accompanied by Mr. Lam Wing Yan and thirteen artisans proceeded by motor truck from the Bureau of Survey, Feng Ling Jao, where they had assembled, to Nanking Road Jetty where they boarded a ferry which conveyed them to Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung, where the party disembarked. From here the party proceeded on foot to a building situated inland and adjacent to the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company's factory, Pootung. This building

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was one storeyed and the party, on entering were assigned to various tasks on the ground and first floors. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lam Wing Yan returned to the Settlement late that evening, the former going to 274 Rue Maresca and the latter to his home at 21, No. 273 Seymour Road; the Chinese artisans remaining in the building in Pootung that night. At 9.30 a.m., the following day, November 4, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lam left the former's address and returned to the building in Pootung where work was resumed. A survivor of the explosion which occurred later that day, one named Mao Han Yue (毛書友), resident at 375 Rue Ratard states that his particular task was to heat oil on a fire outside the premises. He is a coolie of low intelligence but whether this fact is responsible for his ignorance of the significance of the work being carried out by himself and his co-workers or whether his taciturnity is due to his having been bound to secrecy it cannot be ascertained but apart from stating that one man was engaged in making small oblong boxes and others were cutting tin and iron, no other information of the nature of the work that was being performed can be obtained from him. However, this man states that Japanese aeroplanes had been flying over the building and its vicinity all the morning without dropping bombs, and that about 4 p.m. in the afternoon there was a terrific explosion from some cause unknown and he lost consciousness. When he regained possession of his senses he was lying on the ground and was partially covered with bricks and dirt and a wooden beam. He then discovered that apart from a gash on his forehead and an abrasion of

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the left leg he was unharmed, so he extricated himself from his encumbrances and fled, not waiting to ascertain the fate of the other members of the party. After being treated in a nearby dressing station he crossed the river reaching Nanking Road jetty at about 6 p.m. This man is unable to state whether Mr. Robertson was in or in the vicinity of the building at the time of the explosion or not.

As regards the actual locality of the explosion, it has now been ascertained from other sources that at about 4 p.m. November 4 a terrific explosion occurred in a small area situated about half a mile inland and bounded on the North and East by the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company's compound, on the West by the Olivier-Chine and on the South by a road. The explosion demolished part of the eight feet high concrete wall surrounding the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company and completely destroyed a brick and mortar building in the compound. This building is situated 320 feet away from the crater made by the explosion. What damage actually occurred in the compound of Olivier-Chine cannot be ascertained. However, Chinese members of the staff of Olivier-Chine formerly occupied a portion of a block of houses belonging to the firm which are situated in the area referred to, opposite the Olivier-Chine compound. The end house of this block has apparently been completely destroyed and it seems that this is probably the house in which Mr. Robertson and his party are stated to have been working. Enquiries amongst business houses having factories in the immediate vicinity of the explosion have failed to elicit anything which might throw any light on the fate of Mr. Robertson. The body of a foreigner has

not been seen in the vicinity by any one, apparently. Some assert that only Chinese soldiers were killed whilst others state that a number of Chinese civilians were also killed. One body was hurled some distance into the Yee Tsoong Compound. Everyone, however, is unanimous that the explosion was caused by a land mine or other similar destructive force and not by a bomb, and that the explosion did not actually originate in any building, but near to a roadway running parallel with the east side of Olivier-Chine. There appear to have been a number of Chinese soldiers stationed in the vicinity.

Enquiries amongst people resident or in business on the Bund who heard the explosion reveal that it was one of unprecedented force, the resultant cloud of smoke and debris being clearly seen directly behind the Olivier-Chine Factory.

Since the occurrence the relatives of a number of those men who are supposed to have perished have made efforts to try to induce Mrs. Robertson to intercede, on their behalf, with General Yang Hu of 11 Route Doumer by whom they allege, the deceased artisans were employed. These people have been questioned and either know, or profess to know, very little of the affair apart from the fact that Mr. Lam Wing Yan was commissioned to do the work by General Yang Hu, with whom he was in constant touch, and that their menfolk, at the time of the accident, were doing special and secret work for the Chinese Military Authorities under the indirect supervision of General Yang Hu, who had not so far paid them any thing for their services. These relatives have now addressed a petition to General Yang Hu for financial

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reimbursement and reward for services rendered the Government by their husbands. In addition to this several of the workers are stated to have expended what seem to their relatives to be considerable sums of money in the purchase of material for the undertaking; they having been promised reimbursement of such monies on completion of the undertaking plus a handsome reward for their services should their endeavours meet with success. Zee Chih-foh (徐志福), one of those believed to be dead is stated by his wife, Zee Wong Sz(徐王氏) of 375 Rue Ratard, to have spent $475.22 in tools and material, for which bills have been produced, and $23.00 for cement, which cannot be accounted. It is doubtful whether this man has himself spent so large a sum of money. One bill totalling $345.70 is made out to "The Soong-Wu Garrison Commander's Headquarters" so Zee Chih-foh may have bought the material with money given him by someone else. Mrs. Robertson has produced similar bills amounting to $799.44 incurred by her husband and they are given hereunder in detail:-

Hung Tai Chang & Company,
580-2 North Soochow Road.

October 17, 1937 -	14 lbs 1/16" Insertion rubber	$7.00
	10 lbs Tin solder	$8.50
	2 doz. 12" hacksaw blades GP/SSS	$5.60
	2 doz. 3/8" x 1-3/4" Iron set screws Hex. Hd.	$0.70
	3 doz. 3/8" polish nuts	$0.90
	one gross 1/4"x 1½" set screws sq. hd.	$2.45

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	one gross 1/4" polish nuts	$1.80
	one gross 3/16"x 3/4" machine screw R.H.	$0.45
	one gross 3/16" square nuts	$0.30
October 19, 1937 -	2 pcs 14" 2nd flat file	$3.12
	1 pcs 14" 2nd round file	$1.40
	1 pcs 12" 2nd round file	$1.04
	1 " 10" 2nd round file	$0.76
	1/2 doz. No.1 emery cloth	$0.50
	1/2 " No.2 " "	$0.60
	2 pcs 8" 2nd flat file	$1.28
	1½ lbs 3/8" high speed steel square	$6.45
	5 lbs 1/2" red fibre	$7.00
	2 bottles Soldering acid	$0.40
October 20, 1937 -	7-1/8 lbs No.19 Phosphor Bronze sheets	$17.10
October 25, 1937 -	11-3/8 lbs Brass rod	$7.39
	7½ lbs Copper tube	$10.50
	12½ lbs Brass tube	$17.50
	1-7/8 lbs Red fibre	$2.25
October 26, 1937 -	1 set 3/16" hand taps GTD	$2.00
	2 pcs 5/32" twist drills "OK"	$0.50
	1 gross 3/16"x 5/8" machine screw round head	$0.45
	1 gross 3/16" x 1/2" machine screw round head	$0.45
	1 gross Hand rills	$4.50

Zee Fah Shing Automobile Bodyworks,
375 Route Ratard.

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November 1, 1937 -	1 Iron tank & pipe	$1.20
	1 Air box	$3.00
	Rice	$13.90
	18 lbs 2" x 1/8" iron bar	$2.26
	2 pkts Charcoal	$2.00
	30 ft 1½" angle iron	$6.25
	2 pcs 3/16" drills	$0.40
	1 pce 5/16" drills	$0.34
	1 bottle acid	$0.30
	1 roll Rope	$0.40
	32 ft Steel wire	$2.24
	8 pcs Plugs and sockets	$1.72
	3 lbs Red powder	$1.44
	1/2 lb Oil	$0.24
	10 lbs White paint	$0.80
	7 sheets G.I. sheets	$18.55
	7 lbs 3/8" iron rods	$0.70
	5 sheets 3 ply wood 7' x 3'	$6.50
	1 length 8'x3"x 1' Wood	$4.75
	2 pcs Iron solder and zinc	$2.67
	1 length 1/2" brass pipe	$2.50
	6 sheets 4' x 8' x 1/32" iron sheets	$39.06
	27 lbs Aluminium	$32.40
	4'10" Steam pipe	$ 9.67
	2 pcs 3" paint brushes	$0.60
	12 pcs 3" steel gears	$31.20
	Made one aluminium hand bracket	$1.50

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	Cast 10 pcs brass plugs (5 lbs)	$3.60
	Rickshaw fare	$4.50
	Made 3 pcs water steering frame	$36.00
	36 lbs "	$4.56
China Unique Electric Works, Lane 109, 15 Hart Road.		
October 28, 1937 -	Making 5 shafts as per sample	$20.00
	Fixing iron flanges to 6 fibre gears	$9.00
	Making one cap pin as per sample	$3.00
	4 old induction coils	$14.00
Bills Motors, Cr. Avenue Foch & Route Cardinal Mercier.		
October 26, 1937 -	1 Switch No.1030 E	$0.80
Da Shing Works, 154 Rue Maresca.		
October 26, 1937 -	8 pcs Round boards	$3.20
Foch Tire & Auto Supply Co., No.490 Avenue Foch.		
October 26, 1937 -	1 switch	$1.00
Zung Chong Electric & Sanitary Co., 1644-6 Bubbling Well Road.		
October 23, 1937 -	1 pce Button	$6.00
Lee Chong & Co., No.145 Moulmein Road.		
October 27, 1937 -	To make 4 sets iron housing @ $30.50 per set	$122.00

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Make 4 pcs. big gears @ $10.50 each	$42.00
Make 4 pcs. aluminium fan leaves @ $5.00 each	$20.00
Make 8 sets iron switch puncher shells @ $9.50 per set.	$76.00
Make 9 pcs. Motor Covers @ $3.80 each	$34.20
Make 4 sets Brass Shaft housings @ $8.00 each	$32.00
Make 12 pcs. gear housings @ $1.00 each	$12.00
True up 5 pcs. motor shafts @ $1.50 each	$ 7.50
Bills made in Chinese which are included in the attached list	$58.70
	$799.44

So much has been ascertained to be fact.

As regards the actual nature of the undertaking on which Mr. Robertson was engaged the following information which has bee gleaned by careful enquiry during the past few days has now been confirmed by a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity who has known Mr. Robertson for a number of years and in whom Mr. Robertson confided without restraint.

Mr. Robertson first met General Yang Hu in business and the two men are known to have subsequently met on familiar terms. Mr. Robertson frequently said during the past two or three weeks that "that General whose car I used

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to fix up" had engaged him at a monthly salary of $1,500.00 on some work of great importance as a result of which the Japanese boats in the river would one day be sent to the bottom. When questioned recently as to the date on which this was to happen he stated, "Thursday the 4th." On Mr. Robertson's own statement he was engaged in building a submarine for the Chinese Authorities which was to be enervated by dry cell batteries and capable of carrying two torpedoes each loaded with 500 lbs. of T.N.T. The submarine was not capable of total submersion but was capable of cruising several feet beneath the surface with only the perescope above water. Nothing is known of the principle underlying the capacity of the vessel for remaining at a fixed depth but Mr. Robertson on being asked one day, replied that the vessel's power of submersion was controlled by valves. General Yang Hu showed great interest in the progress of the work, which was being carried out in the vicinity of Lunghwa, and one day several hours after a successful trial run of the vessel had been made by the Chinese mechanics in the absence of Mr. Robertson, the vessel sank to the bottom of the river as a result of carelessness on the part of the mechanics who had failed to adjust these valves properly. This carelessness occasioned much labour and loss of time in raising the vessel again. It is understood that the submarine was to have been removed under its own power to the Kiaochow Creek where a base was being prepared for it.

How far the work on the vessel had progressed up to the time of the explosion in Pootung is not known. However,

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it is generally thought that land or sea mines may also have occupied Mr. Robertson's attention but this has just been surmised by the general trend of statements which he is known to have made.

Mr. Faupel, United States Marshal, states that he would greatly appreciate any co-operation which the police are able to give him in trying to ascertain the true fate of Mr. Robertson, because if he has been killed and the whereabouts of the body can be ascertained then he would like to make arrangements for its removal to the Settlement.

No information of a reliable or constructive nature can be obtained from the head offices of the firms whose factories are near to the scene of the explosion. Two firms are extremely reticent and one has been discovered in a misstatement of fact, and there is no doubt that the incident has placed one firm in an embarrassing position. In view of possible international repercussions, Mr. Faupel has requested the Consular Department to watch developments.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

TRANSLATION OF BILLS

1) To Soongwu Garrison Commander's Headquarters.
From Lee Chong(利昌) & Co., No. Uv 154 Loulmein Road.
Dated: 27.10.37.

4 pieces of iron housing	$122.00	
4 big gears	42.00	
4 aluminum fin leaves	20.00	
8 pieces iron switch puncher shells	76.00	Total $345.70.
9 " motor covers	34.20	
4 brass shaft housings	32.00	
12 gear bushings	12.00	
Grinding 5 pieces of motor shafts	7.50	

2) Four bills issued by Hung Tai Chang & Co.(恒泰祥), 324-5 North Soochow Road, office at 499 Avenue Edward VII.

(a) Bill dated October 1, 1937.
Three pieces of carbon steel and one bottle of "fluid". $1.04.

(b) Bill dated October 21, 1937.
10 screws (brass, round head) $3.70
10 screw nuts (brass)
2 lbs of fibre bush

(c) Bill dated October 27, 1937.
1 set Hand Taps, 1/4' "Gtol" $2.20 Total $2.88.
1 gro. machine screw ¼ x ¼ .68

(d) Bill dated October 31, 1937, issued to Silver Taxi Service.
32 feet Steel wire $2.24.

3) From Yui Dah (裕大)Metal Ware Shop, 697 Peking Road. 31.10.37.
¾" pipe joints, 8 pieces. Total $1.72.
Pipe covers, 8 pieces.

4) From Yuan Zang(源長)Metal Ware Shop, North Soochow Road, west of Honan Road Bridge. 31.10.37.
Six steel plates, 4 feet by 8 feet by 2½ inches. $39.06.

5) From Zoen Dah(瑞大) Metal Ware Shop, north of Fokien Road Bridge. 19.10.37.
68 pieces of round iron Total $23.97.
184 pieces of square iron

6) From Doong Yuan Ziang(同源祥) Metal Ware Shop, west of Peking and Chekiang Roads. 19.10.37.
Soldering iron .80
Brass pipe 2.50 Total $5.17.
Soldering tin.

7) To Soongwu Garrison Commander's Headquarters.
From Zung Van Loong(鄭萬隆)Iron Foundry, 12/4 Tsung Shing Li, Avenue Road. 25.10.37.
27 lbs. of aluminum, @ $1.20 $32.40.

8) From Nyi Chong (義昌)Metal Ware Shop, corner of Peking and Chekiang Roads. 31.10.37.
One pound. Thread bush. 40 cents.

9) 1½" angled iron, 4 pieces. $6.25.
Bill from Ching Chong Iron Shop(慶昌), 514,518 North Soochow Road. Dated 28.10.37. Issued to Soongwu Garrison Commander's Headquarters.

10) Tsiang Tuh Shing Bellow Shop(蔣德興), 350 Woo Foh Loong, corner of Shanse and Ningpo Roads. Undated.

One Bellow $3.00

11) Yung Zung(永順)Metal Ware Shop, corner of Chekiang and Chefoo Roads. 28.10.37.

Seven tin sheets $18.55.

12) Sung Chong Ziang Iron Shop(森昌祥), corner of Chekiang and Chefoo Roads. 19.10.37.

Seven iron bars 70 cents.

13) Yah Foong(協豐) Iron Shop, 671, south of Chekiang Rd. Bridge. 20.10.37.

38 Thin pieces of iron $4.38.

14) Yah Foong Iron Shop, address as above. 27.10.37.

2" bent iron, 18 pieces. $2.26.

15) Ting Sung Kee(丁森記), no address. Dated "26.11.19"(?)

One iron barrel $1.00

16) Ziang Zung (祥順)Tar Shop, North Gate (New). 23.10.37.

11 lbs. roof tar $1.64.

17) To Soongwu Garrison Commander's Headquarters. From Sing Tai(新泰)Mineral Ash Hong, 264 Rue Ratard. 23.10.37.

5 bags of cement $20.40

18) Woo Foong (和豐) Metal Ware Shop, Outside New North Gate. 23.10.37.

11 lbs. of Rain and rust proof Tar $1.72.

19) Tien Foh Yuan(天福源), Route des Soeurs, No. 60. 30.10.37.

White paint, oil and red paint. $8.48.

20) Kung Woo Zung Coal Shop(公和祥), corner of Rue Ghisi and Frelupt.
Issued to Sea Surveying Bureau. 28.10.37.

Charcoal $2.00.

21) Lee Yuan Lumber Shop(利源), Rue Lt. Petiot. Oct. 19, 1937.

Pole and board $11.25

PARTY MAY CROSS TO SEEK ROBERTSON

Information Is Awaited From Pootung On Fate Of Missing American

BELIEF IS EXPRESSED THAT MAN WOUNDED

Hopes of seeing Mr. C. M. Robertson alive and back to the safety of the International Settlement once again were expressed in many circles yesterday, who have been conducting official inquiries with a view to locating the American auto mechanic, who had been missing in Pootung since last Thursday.

Whether or not any official information will be forthcoming today from the Chinese officials in Pootung, regarding the fate of the missing American, it is believed that a party, probably headed by some officer of the United States Consulate or the United States Court for China, will cross over to Pootung to make inquiries on the spot.

Strong belief to the effect that Mr. Robertson has been wounded and is being taken care of in some hospital or Red Cross establishment in Pootung was expressed last night by well-informed circles, who added that neither Robertson himself nor the Chinese caring for him had an opportunity to send word over to Shanghai.

The wife of the missing man, Mrs. C. M. Robertson, proprietor and operator of Radio Station XQHB at Rue Maresca, was bearing up under great stress and expressing the hope that her husband would come through safe and sound.

Conflicting reports have thus far been coming through regarding the fate of the American, who had gone over with a Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese businessman and technician, and a party of Chinese workers to Pootung on Thursday. Some reports stated that both Mr. Lam and Mr. Robertson had been killed, while others reported that Mr. Robertson had been wounded.

Mr. Robertson has been for many years in Shanghai, always connected with the automobile business. He is operating his own business, the Shanghai Auto Service, on Avenue Haig.

No Clues Yet Found In Robertson Mystery

American Consular Officials Investigating

The disappearance of Mr. C. M. Robertson, local American resident of whom nothing has been heard since he crossed the river to Pootung last Thursday, continued to remain an unsolved mystery until early this morning.

Conflicting reports about him could not be ascertained or disproved yesterday. These are to the effect that he was killed when struck by an exploding Japanese bomb while working on a job in Pootung, and that he is still alive and well.

The 16-year-old Chinese apprentice who told the story of Mr. Robertson's death to Mrs. Robertson, proprietress of radio station XQHB, later retracted his story. At first the apprentice asserted that Mr. Robertson together with Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese technician, had been killed by the bomb, and that he had been able to identify the body of Mr. Lam. Later, he denied the story, saying that he could not possibly know since the first thing he remembered after the explosion was that he was dragged out from under a pile of debris and placed into a Red Cross hospital in Pootung.

Because of the incomprehensible conflicting reports American consular authorities plan to send representatives into Pootung in order to clear up the affair.

Mrs. Robertson, chief announcer and sole operator of station XQHB, told a CHINA PRESS representative that she did not know what to think or hope. Mr. Robertson spurned her worry about his trip to Pootung, saying that he had a job to do and that there was no possibility of danger. He would give her no specific description of the nature of the job, although she understood it to be mechanical work, this being in her husband's line.

Disappearance Of Robertson Still Unsolved

Different Stories Told By Workman Add To Mystery

The fate of Mr. C. M. Robertson, owner of the Shanghai Auto Service, F'B358 Avenue Haig, was still a mystery last night. Reports that he was killed when struck by shrapnel from an exploding Japanese bomb while working in Pootung Thursday afternoon, could not be confirmed.

THE CHINA PRESS was informed last night that the 16-year-old Chinese apprentice, who told the story to Mrs. Robertson that her husband together with 12 Chinese were killed by a Japanese bomb, has retracted his statement. He has supplied no other story as a substitute, however.

In his original tale, the apprentice said that Mr. Robertson together with Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese technician, had been killed by the bomb and that he had been able to identify the body of Mr. Lam. He also stated that four other Chinese were wounded and that they are being cared for in the Chinese Red Cross Hospital at Pootung.

Stories Differ

The families of several Chinese workmen supposed to be with Mr. Robertson at the time of the alleged bombing have told a wide variety of tales, some insisting that he just strayed away from the party and got lost while others have told the story that he was injured and could not get back to Shanghai.

As a result of these conflicting stories, the American consular authorities yesterday afternoon commenced an official investigation. It is understood that they plan to send men to Pootung to find out just what did happen. They hope to clear up the matter within a day or two.

In the meantime, Mrs. Robertson is bravely carrying on as the chief announcer and sole operator of her radio station XQHB at 274 Rue Maresca. All broadcasts are being given as usual.

Mr. Robertson is an old China Hand, having lived in Tientsin and Shanghai for more than 20 years. He came to this country as a first sergeant in the U.S. Marine Corps and after entering civilian life, moved from North China to Shanghai. He has resided here for about nine years, having been associated with several automobile establishments including Mark L. Moody, Inc., and Cathay Motors, as service manager. In recent years, he has been operating his own concern.

No Definite News On Fate Of Robertson

Chinese Coming Back Has Several Different Stories To Tell

U.S. AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING

Rumour That Party Had Been Killed By Hit Of Japanese Bomb

No definite news regarding the fate of Mr. C. M. Robertson, well-known American automobile mechanic, who had gone over to Pootung with a party of Chinese on Thursday morning, could be obtained last night, despite the fact that American Consular authorities had taken it upon themselves to make inquiries regarding the fate of their national, who is believed to be still in Pootung, alive, wounded or dead.

Rumours were circulating yesterday to the effect that he, together with 13 other Chinese of the party of 16, was a victim of a direct hit by a Japanese bomb in Pootung on Thursday afternoon.

Conflicting reports however, had been received by the wife of the missing man, Mrs. C. M. Robertson, proprietor and operator of Radio Station XQHB at Rue Maresca. A Chinese, who came back from Pootung on Thursday afternoon, told her several different tales. He stated that bombs had dropped near the party and that he had run away. He gave several different localities where the bombs were supposed to have dropped. Altogether he was not sure whether any one was hit or killed in the party, but rather seemed to think to the contrary.

On Special Work

Mr. Robertson it is understood had been employed by Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese business-man and technician, whose body it was reported yesterday, had been identified. Mr. Robertson had been assisting and supervising some special work for Mr. Lam.

One rumour had it that 12 of the 16 workmen were killed and that four are lying at the Red Cross Hospital in Pootung.

Mr. Robertson has been in China for many years and is well-known in Shanghai. He was honourably discharged from the U. S. Army after several years of service during the World War. He is operating his own firm, the Shanghai Auto Service at FB58 Avenue Haig. He was formerly connected with the Cathay Motors as Service Manager, with Mark L. Moody as Service Superintendent and with the Silver Taxi Company as Service Manager.

C. M. Robertson Believed Killed

Well Known American Said Dead In Big Explosion

Mr, C. M. Robertson, well known American automobile mechanic, is believed dead together with 13 other Chinese, victims of a direct hit by a Japanese bomb on Thursday afternoon in Pootung. The blast shook the central district and left a huge column of black smoke.

He had been employed by Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese businessman and technician, whose body was identified. Mr. Robertson had been assisting and supervising some special work. Of the 16 Chinese workers, 12 were killed outright and four are now in the Chinese Red Cross hospital, Pootung. A 15-year-old apprentice brought the news yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robertson was an Old China Hand, having lived in Tientsin and Shanghai for 20 years. He was honorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps with the rank of First Sergeant at Tientsin, after many years of service. He came to Shanghai about nine years ago. During the past few years he has been associated with Cathay Motors as Service Manager, with Mark L. Moody Company as Service Superintendent and with the Silver Taxi as Service Manager. He up until now was operating his own firm, the Shanghai Auto Service at FB358 Avenue Haig Mrs. Robertson is the proprietor and operator of radio station XQHE, on Rue Maresca.

12

Robertson Case Left Unsolved

Burning Of Large Areas Of Pootung Puts End To Investigation

The mysterious disappearance in Pootung of Mr. C. M. Robertson, American operator of the Shanghai Auto Service on Avenue Haig, will remain unsolved with the burning of a large area of houses and godowns on the other side of the river yesterday, which was completely taken over by the Japanese from 8 o'clock in the morning.

Early in the week, American authorities, who had launched an inquiry into the disappearance of the auto mechanic, who had gone over into Pootung on Thursday morning, November 4, were preparing to go over to the other side of the Whangpoo to make inquiries on the spot. However, with the occupation of the area by the Japanese troops yesterday this course of action is now closed.

It is now generally believed that Mr. Robertson was killed in the explosion that occurred not far from the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Factory on the Pootung side at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of November 4. He, together with a Mr. Lam Wing-yan, prominent Chinese businessman and technician, as well as 12 of the Chinese workmen, who were with them, were killed by a bomb explosion.

Later these reports were contradicted, observers from the Settlement stating that no planes were overhead at the time the explosion occurred. Two workmen who were in the party brought over conflicting reports and until yesterday could not make up their minds as to what had actually happened.

The wife of the missing man, Mrs. Robertson, is the proprietor and operator of Radio Station XQHB at Rue Maresca. She stated that she had pleaded with her husband not to go across to Pootung. She could not state what his mission was and it will probably always remain a mystery. The hope that Mr. Robertson is still alive is very faint.

27399

Investigation Of Robertson Case Still Continues

Authorities May Visit Scene Of Explosion In Pootung

The mystery of what happened to Mr. C. M. Robertson, American owner of the Shanghai Auto Service, may be cleared up today provided the United States authorities can get their investigators across the Whangpoo.

Up to the present time, those in charge of the investigation have depended almost entirely upon information brought from Pootung by workmen who were with Mr. Robertson and Chinese refugees.

If present plans materialize, the investigators will themselves personally visit the zone to inquire into a mystery explosion which occurred at 3 p.m. Thursday of last week in the vicinity of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company's factory at Pootung.

This was the same day that Mr. Robertson together with several workmen went to Pootung to handle a special job of work for a Chinese technician.

Some of the Chinese refugees coming across the river Sunday and Monday reported that a Japanese aerial bomb had caused the explosion but foreign observers who witnessed the blast from this side of the Whangpoo report that there were no Japanese planes over Pootung at the time.

In view of the fact that one week has elapsed since Mr. Robertson went to Pootung, it is now generally believed that he is dead. A definite statement to this effect, however, cannot be made until the body, or at least parts of it have been found.

27264

MYSTERY OF MISSING AMERICAN

Refugee Says Foreigner Was Among Dead in Explosion

Belief that Mr. C. M. Robertson, the local American owner of the Shanghai Auto Service, who has been missing since last Thursday, has been killed was strengthened by reports brought to Shanghai by refugees from Pootung yesterday.

A huge explosion in the vicinity of the B.A.T. factory at Pootung occurred last Thursday and as Mr. Robertson in company with Mr. Lam Wing-yan had departed for Pootung on a special job in that area it was feared that he had been killed. Yesterday, refugees from Pootung reported to a foreigner that a foreigner and 11 Chinese were killed when a Japanese aeroplane dropped two bombs and a terrific explosion followed. The party were working on a military position at the time.

November 7, 1937.

Journal de Shanghai :-

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN POOTUNG.

Mr. C. M. Robertson, an American citizen who has been missing for the past three days, is still unlocated and it is feared that he is dead.

According to one report, it is probable that he has been killed by a bomb dropped from a Japanese aeroplane. It is said that thirteen Chinese who were with him at the time were also killed.

This, in effect, was the report made by a young apprentice who had accompanied Mr. Robertson to Pootung but when more closely questioned the Chinese youth r tracted his report .

Mr. Robertson was engaged as a mechanic in the service of Mr. Lam Wing Yan, a Chinese technical expert. The apprentice declared that the body of Mr. Lam was identified after the explosion of the bomb.

However, several workers who accompanied Mr. Robertson, declare that they lost sight of Mr. Robertson while in Pootung and they have no idea as to where he had gone.

Mr. Robertson, who has lived in China for 20 years, is the proprietor of the Shanghai Auto Service on Avenue Haig. His wife is the proprietress of the XQHE broadcasting station

The American authorities have opened an inv stigation and will probably dispatch officials to Pootung in an endeavour to locate the remains of Mr. Robertson should he be dead.

FM 2.
G. 20M 1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 6, 1937.

Subject Reported disappearance of Mr. C.M.Robertson, American, in Pootung.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

It has been reported to me that Mr. C.M.Robertson, American, the husband of Mrs. Robertson, owner and operator of X.Q.H.B. radio station, 276 Rue Maresca, proceeded to Pootung on the morning of November 4th in company with a Chinese gardener formerly employed by him at the Point, Yangtszepoo and two Chinese motor mechanics. The party was due back in the Settlement at 4.30 p.m. the same day but up to the present Mr. Robertson and one of the Chinese has failed to return. The other Chinese, who showed signs of injury to the head, returned on November 5th and told Mrs. Robertson that his companion who had accompanied the party, one named Lum Wang Ying, was killed by a bomb which dropped between the Olivier Engineering Works and the Yih Tsong Tobacco Company factory at 3.15 p.m. on November 4th. He could not, however, say what had happened to Mr. Robertson or the other member of the party.

Mrs. Robertson, it is understood, now desires the Police to investigate the circumstances if possible with a view to ascertaining the fate of her husband.

From enquiries of a tentative nature which have been made no confirmation of the injury or death of a foreigner in Pootung during the last few days can be obtained.

S 2
would enquire
for first mover
know why Pootung
was visited &
(2) places we
propose to visit

DB
DBP -8 NOV 1937

6/11

B. Laurier
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D-8178

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No. #178

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch //Shhdn/

REPORT

Date Nov. 11, 1937.

Subject (in full) Hwa Tung Radio Broadcasting Station - warned against broadcasting anti-Japanese plays.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

See also D 6813/14/37 (C.I.)

Mr. Woo Chueh-sung (胡菊蓀), representative of the Manager, Mr. Li Tsung-ts (李震之), of the Hwa Tung Radio Broadcasting Station, 465 Kwangse Road, was interviewed at Police Headquarters at 10 a.m. November 11, when he was warned against broadcasting songs and plays of an objectionable nature. Mr. Woo stated that the programme mentioned in the attached report was broadcasted by the Cultural Circles Race Salvation Association, and was suspended the day after the broadcast. He promised to comply with the Police instructions and in future would submit all programmes for examination to this Branch before broadcasting.

C. Crawford

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

11 NOV 1937

11/11

12/11

13/11

No. 2
G. & M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Addtl

REPORT

Date Nov. 10, 1937.

Subject Hwa Tung Broadcasting Station - broadcasts patriotic play.

Made by Clerk Wong Chia-tsing Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

Between 2 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. November 9, 1937, the Hwa Tung Radio Broadcasting Station, wave length 1,360 k.c., 465 Kwangse Road, broadcasted a play, briefly as follows :-

On the eve of the anniversary of the Mukden Incident (September 18 anniversary), there lived in a certain city in the Three Eastern Provinces a family consisting of a husband and wife, who were members of the volunteer army. They kept a bomb in their home. Two Japanese soldiers came in and searched their house. They were shot by the male occupant, who at the same time threw the bomb. The explosion of the bomb served as a signal given to the volunteer army outside the city to attack the city.

It is to be noted that this drama appears to be the one entitled "Alarm" or "A bomb", which was previously banned by the Municipal Police.

Wong Chia Tsing
Clerk

D. C. (Special Branch) See also M Manager Ln & Sq

10 NOV 1937

D3119/7

S.1. For attention

10/11

November 7, 1937. Morning Translation.

Chiu Huang Jih Pao (救亡日报) :-

TO-DAYS BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

At 2 p.m. to-day the Hwa Tung Radio Broadcasting station will broadcast a play entitled "Let Us be One-Minded" (大家一條心).

At 7 p.m. to-day the Great China Dispensary Radio Station will broadcast a play entitled "Fighting at Lotien" (), and several songs including one entitled "Protect Greater Shanghai" (保衛大上海).

At 2 p.m. to-day the Shanghai City Government Radio Station will broadcast a play entitled "Protect the Motherland" (保衛家鄉).

D-8179

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8179

S.1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date November 10, 1937.

Subject The Masses National Salvation Travelling Propaganda Group - formation. (大衆救亡旅行宣傳團)

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* C Crawford D.C.

A new political organization entitled "The Masses National Salvation Travelling Propaganda Group" came into existence on November 7, 1937, with a temporary office on the premises of the Yung Ching Temple, 248 Amoy Road (Louza District). The object of this group is the carrying out of propaganda work of a national salvation nature in the interior, especially in Kompo. The propaganda work will be in the form of stage plays, singing songs and holding lectures. The dramatic, chorus and lecturing sections are now being formed.

Persons who desire to join the Group and take part in the above work are required to sign an oath taking form in addition to a guarantee paper and also must pay $1.00 as an entrance fee. At present twenty-two members have registered with the Group.

The following individuals have been elected as executive members of the Group:-

Mr. Chiang Hwei Ling (姜煥林), Chairman, member of a Red Cross Group organized by the Chinkiang Guild, French Concession.

Mr. Hu Pai Tsung (胡白邨), Executive committee member; Clerk in the employ of the China Merchants' Navigation Company;

Mr. Liu Pai Heng (劉白痕), Executive committee member, Supervisor of the No.131 Refugee Camp, 248 Amoy Road.

Miss Yang Wei Ming (楊蔚敏), A girl guide,

Mr. Tsu Ying Woo (朱穎吾), Officer in charge of the No.131 Refugee Camp, 248 Amoy Road.

10 NOV 1937

copy to D.O.A.

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

D-8180

J.S.Hsu.

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1,Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 13, 1937.

Subject "The August 13" National Salvation Association (八一三救亡協会)-
Removal of Offices.

Made by D.S.I.Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S

With reference with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, the offices of the "August 13" National Salvation Association at No.96 Kuling Road were visited by members of the Special Branch in the morning of November 12, 1937, when it was ascertained that the Association had suspended activities of its own accord and all its responsible members had vacated the premises.

A close watch on the said offices is being maintained by detectives attached to the Special Branch.

D. S. I.

13/11

D.C.(Special Branch).

15 NOV 1937

File

13/11

F.M. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 10 1937.

Subject "The August 13" National Salvation Association - Removal of Offices.
(八一三救亡協会)

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford. A.D.J.

The "August 13" National Salvation Association which came into existence in the beginning of September, 1937, with an office at that time on the premises of the Van Foh Temple, Chengtu Road, has recently removed its office to No. 96 Kuling Road (Sinza District) and are operating as usual.

This Association was organized by persons mostly of the educational and business class and has for its object the participation in movements of a national salvation nature. Some ninety members have registered with the Association.

The promoters of this organization include the following individuals:-

Mr. Yue Tih Sien (俞迪光), a clerk in the employ of the William, Hunt & Co., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd;

Mr. Woo Chien Shu (胡賢樹), proprietor of the Woo Ping Kee Lighter Company, Woochang Road:

Mr. Woo Wei Chung (何惠鈞), a clerk in the employ of lawyer Zung Ching Yung (宗青榕).

D.S.I.

Warn at Hothers.

D.C. (Special Branch).

copy to D.C.B.

10 NOV 1937

S.I. for attention 10/11

C.S.I. Sih 10/11

D-8181

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date November 15, 37.

Subject Chinan University Students War Time Service Group.

Made by D.S. Hocking. Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.C.

Acting in accordance with the instructions of the D.C.(Special Branch) on the attached file, the Chinan University was visited by the undersigned on November 13 and Mr. Yue Ching Sung, faculty member interviewed. Owing, he said, to the fact that the faculty body looked with disfavour upon the activities of the students, regarding the War Time Service Group, this organization had ceased activities and was at the present time non-existent.

Copy to Do. B. — DH. 15/11

D. S. Hocking

D.C.(Special Branch)

15 NOV 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

File — DH. 15/11

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 10 *19* 37.

Subject Chinan University Students War Time Service Group (暨南大学学生救国团)
- new body formed.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

Some fifty students of the Chinan University, No.826 Ferry Road, have organized a War Time Service Group in the school. The Group has for its object the promotion of propaganda in connection with the present crisis and solicitation of money and articles for the relief of the wounded soldiers and civilians.

The following is a list of the personnel of the new body:-

Section	Responsible member
General Affairs Section:	Liu Tsung Ching (刘宗清)
	Yih Peh Tsoo (叶伯初)
Organization Section:	Tong Tseh Tsung (汤择中)
	(Tong is the chief promoter of the Student Circles National Salvation Association.
Communication Section:	Tang Shiao Tung (唐晓东)
Contribution Soliciting Section:	Tong Yih Tse (汤益之)
Sewing Section:	Wu Ching Zai (吴庆才)
First-Aid Section:	Zung Sien Tseng (钟先增)
Propaganda Section:	Kao Tsung An (高崇安)
Relief Section:	Yih Tung Ching (叶东青)

At present the Group is promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds in the school and raising funds and soliciting cotton padded vests and gloves from the students for comforts for the wounded soldiers.

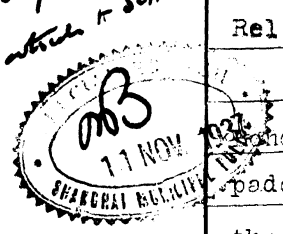
Attached herewith is a copy of the pledge form (together with translation) issued by the Group.

Copy to S.O.B. Liao Chung Chien
DBK Clerk
11/11.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Include in warning a addl that it may be necessary for safety of resident to place agitators & propaganda leaders under restraint

S.1. For attention DBK 11/11



Government Chinan University Students War Time

Service Group - Pledge Form

Date .....

Name ..... alias ..... sex..... age.... native of...

College ..... Class .....

Address and Telephone No. .....

Have you any special art or technical knowledge?

What work do you wish to participate in?

Opinion of the Investigator:-

Remarks:

.....

D-8187

FW
G. 3000-11-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 14, 1937.

Subject "Shun Pao" Suspends Publication.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya Forwarded by

The "Shun Pao" (申報), the oldest leading Chinese daily newspaper, with its office at No. 309 Hankow Road, has decided to suspend publication as from December 15 in opposition to an order issued on December 13 by the Japanese authorities directing it to send to the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau in Hardoon Building for censorship proofs in duplicate of all news items prior to publication.

Dr. Ma Ying-liang (馬蔭良), the Manager of the paper, returned to Shanghai last week from Hongkong where he had consulted Mr. Sze Yung-keng (史詠賡), the proprietor, over the question of the suspension of publication should the Japanese authorities demand the censorship of all news items beforehand.

At a meeting which was held on the morning of December 14 by the management with the senior members of the staff, it was resolved that during the period of suspension half pay (not less than $30 per mensem) will be issued to each of the employees of the paper.

The management of the "Sin Wan Pao" and the "Eastern Times" (時報) have not come to any decision as to whether or not they should comply with the order of the Newspaper Censorship Bureau.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Special Branch)

TWO CHINESE PAPERS TO CLOSE UP

It was reliably learned last night that the "Shun Pao," the oldest and biggest Chinese paper and the "Ta Kung Pao," which recently moved from Tientsin to Shanghai and Hankow, will cease publication as from to-morrow.

The "Sin Wan Pao's" position was said to be obscure. All the three big Chinese newspapers were reported to have received notifications from the Japanese military requiring that their news be censored as from December 16.

The "Shun Pao" was started in 1872. The "Ta Kung Pao" moved to Shanghai from Tientsin before the present Sino-Japanese conflict started and recently started the publication of another edition in Hankow.

THREE CHINESE PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION TO AVOID CENSORSHIP

Two leading local Chinese newspapers, the Shun Pao and the Ta Kung Pao, have decided to suspend publication following an announcement that the Japanese-controlled "Shanghai News Censorship Office" will start operations beginning today.

Editors of the Sin Wan Pao were still closetted in a meeting at an early hour this morning to decide whether or not their paper will be published today. It was indicated, however, that the Sin Wan Pao will most likely follow the two other leading Chinese dailies and suspend publications from today.

The Ta Kung Pao, which is now publishing a Hankow edition following the suspension of its Tientsin papers, will cease publication here this morning. The Shun Pao, according to reports last night, will also suspend today, but no formal announcement has yet been made to that effect.

With the closure of the three journals, the Shanghai Chinese public will only have three Chinese dailies. There are the Eastern Times, the Hwa Mei Wan Pao and the Ta Mei Wan Pao. It is believed that the papers will adhere to the censorship regulations.

According to a circular sent to some 12 Chinese papers, the publishers are asked to send two sets of their galley proofs for censorship. The papers were also instructed not to publish any news which tends to jeopardize "peace maintenance associations" which are now in existence or those which are being organized.

Preparations were made some time ago by the publishers of the Shun Pao to start publication of a Hankow edition. A printing plant has been set up in the Wuhan city and publication may be started immediately. It was not known last night, however, whether the Hankow edition of the Shun Pao will be undertaken by the publishers immediately. The Shun Pao is the oldest paper in China, being started in 1872.

The farewell editorial of the Ta Kung Pao was published yesterday in which the Chinese residents here were urged to remember their position in the "Isolated Island" surrounded by a Japanese army in occupation. The readers are asked "not to loose the soul of a Chinese."

7-28-18

Chinese Newspapers Steadily Closing Shop In Shanghai

Shanghai is no more the centre of the Chinese newspaper business, as only two big Chinese newspapers are continuing publication. Most of the famous Chinese "mosquito" papers have ceased publication. While Hongkong is being gradually transformed into the Chinese "Hollywood," Hankow is rapidly becoming the centre of Chinese news dissemination, at least for the time being.

Owing to the tightening of censorship several Chinese newspapers of high repute, including "The China Times," were closed "voluntarily" and now the "Shun Pao," the biggest and oldest Chinese newspaper and "The Ta Kung Pao" will no more reach their readers as from to-day, at least "temporarily" to quote the words of their own editors. Only "The Sin Wan Pao" and "The Eastern Times" are left.

As to the mosquito sheets the story is more pathetic, if the original number of them is counted. During the golden age of the mosquito papers, which enjoyed big circulation among the populace and even high officials, whose secret stories they often told, there were more than 100 such small papers with movable head offices...movable because they feared that they might be closed at any time during the warlord days. But now the number is reduced to four.

Chinese mosquito papers have a history of about 40 years paying particular attention to sidelights of news, anecdotes, secret information and sometimes big scandals. In recent years, however, they were improved a great deal, publishing headline news items.

TWO MORE CHINESE PAPERS CLOSE

"Shun Pao" and "Ta Kung Pao" Suspend Work

Two more Chinese newspapers the "Shun Pao" and the "Ta Kung Pao," will have their last edition to-day, the managements of the two dailies having decided to close their doors to-morrow.

Both the two papers were reported last night to have received communications from the Japanese censors, asking them to submit proofs for their perusal before publication and that publicity should be given to the so-called "Ta Tao (Great Way) City Government" and other organizations. These latter bodies should in no way be ridiculed.

As the contemplated action will be taken by the Japanese censors beginning to-night, the two papers decided to suspend work early this morning.

Similar notices are understood to have been sent to the two other Chinese dailies, the "Sin Wen Pao" and the "Eastern Times". The attitude of these two papers could not be ascertained last night.

AGITATION CURBED IN SETTLEMENT

Japanese Newspaper Shows Waning Anti-Japonism

Paying an unintentional compliment to the Shanghai Municipal Police, the local Japanese newspaper, the "Shanghai United News," which has recently been to the fore in criticizing the activities of the International Settlement authorities, yesterday stated that anti-Japanese activities have "waned remarkably" in the International Settlement.

Anti-Japanese newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals have almost disappeared from the Settlement, the paper said.

The Central News Agency was closed at the end of November; this was followed by suspension of the "Shih-Shih Jihpao," the "Lipao" and the "Minpao," leading Chinese dailies.

Headquarters of the "Chiumao Jihpao," organ of the popular front, were moved to Hankow after publication in Shanghai was discontinued. The headquarters of the "World Knowledge" also were closed.

The "United News" named eight anti-Japanese magazines which were closed by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

In addition, 14 anti-Japanese societies, including the Shanghai Cultural Salvation Association, were suppressed the paper pointed out.

Strict pressure has been exerted on various anti-Japanese elements by the Shanghai Municipal Police, in compliance with requests made by Japanese authorities, the journal declared.

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8187A

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date Dec. 14, 1937.

Subject "Ta Kung Pao" Suspends Publication.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by

With reference to the remarks of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of the leading article published by the "Ta Kung Pao" (大公報 "L'Impartial"), No. 181 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, on December 14 relative to its suspension of publication in Shanghai as from December 15, enquiries made by the undersigned show that on December 13 the "Ta Kung Pao," the "Shun Pao" (申報), the "Sin Wan Pao" (新聞報) and the "Eastern Times" (時報) as well as all the evening papers and mosquito papers received the following circular letter from the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau which was recently formed by the Japanese authorities with an office in Room No. 218 of the Hardoon Building, No. 233 Nanking Road :-

"Notice is hereby given that this Bureau has decided to censor proofs of all news items to be published by newspapers as from December 15. No news items will be permitted for publication by newspapers unless they have been censored and approval for publication is given beforehand. In consequence of this, you are required to send to this Bureau for censorship proofs in duplicates of all news items to be published by your paper."

The management of the "Ta Kung Pao" thereupon decided to suspend publication in accordance with its original decision which was reached at a meeting held after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and vicinity.

Despite repeated requests from the Japanese authorities, the "Ta Kung Pao" refused to send gratis two copies of each

issue to the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau.

The "Ta Kung Pao" is published by a limited concern with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Hu Cheng-ts (胡政之), the publisher, and Mr. Chang Chi-luan (張季鸞), the Chief Editor, as well as Mr. Wu Ting-chang (吳鼎昌), ex-Minister of Industry and now Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, and General Wu Teh-chen (吳鉄城), Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, are the principal shareholders.

This paper was originally published in Tientsin and is very popular with Chinese readers. After the fall of Tientsin, the paper was removed to Hankow although the Japanese authorities had endeavoured to persuade Mr. Hu Cheng-ts and Mr. Chang Chi-luan, who are on friendly terms with Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, to continue publication in Tientsin.

Loh Sik Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Ta Kung Pao (Editorial) :-

Farewell to Our Readers in Shanghai

China is entering a critical stage of her existence. Our country is prepared to make any sacrifice for its existence.

In North China, our paper had a history of more than 30 years. We began publication in Shanghai in April, 1936. Our paper in Tientsin suspended publication following the fall of the city. To-day our paper in Shanghai has to say farewell to its readers.

The national troops withdrew from Shanghai on November 12, leaving two courses for newspapermen: to suspend publication following the withdrawal of the national troops or to continue publication for the convenience of our 3,000,000 Shanghai brethren under embarrassing conditions. But we have a very high principle : we are citizens of China and we shall never surrender nor can we tolerate insults.

Shanghai became isolated after the evacuation of the national troops, but we have continued our duty for over 30 days to encourage our brethren in their determination to carry on the war of resistance. The special influence in Shanghai has been expanding day by day and the lives and property of Chinese people in the Foreign Settlements have been subjected to repeated interference. Chinese newspapers cannot exist under such an influence.

In the beginning the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau was taken over and a Newspaper Censorship Organ was established by the special influence. Later, this organ requested us to send our newspapers to it, but we ignored the request. On December 13, a "notice" was sent to us by this organ stating: "Beginning from December 15, proofs must be sent for censorship and no news will be allowed to be published unless it has been censored. Proofs in duplicate must be submitted".

We cannot subject ourselves to foreign interference. Neither we nor our paper can tolerate insults. Under the circumstances, yesterday's "notice" decided us to say farewell to our Shanghai readers.

This farewell is only temporary. Certainly we shall meet again in brighter times. During the suspension of our paper in Shanghai, our paper in Hankow will continue to appear.

We Chinese newspapermen have full confidence that a brilliant future is before our country which possesses a population of 450,000,000 souls and a history extending for over 5,000 years. Our country can never be annihilated. The Sino-Japanese conflict in East Asia will be a long struggle; the military developments now going on will not decide this conflict.

For the time being, we have no desire to say anything about Japan. We earnestly request our brethren always to remember that we must not be timid but continue to fight bravely. We are convinced that this national crisis can be weathered. We must be far-sighted.

Shanghai is now isolated and the Chinese people must not work for the enemy.

"TA KUNG PAO" AND "SHUN PAO" CLOSE DOWN

The "Shun Pao" and the "Ta Kung Pao," two of the leading local Chinese newspapers, closed down indefinitely last night rather than accede to a request from the Japanese censors for proofs before the papers were published and for publicity for the so-called "Great Way City Government" and other organizations, which were not to be ridiculed. The directors of the "Sin Wen Pao" are to meet today to consider the matter.



F.M. G. 3000 11-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

Date Dec.6, 1937.

Subject Chinese Newspapers and Periodicals.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by

With reference to the three queries of D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, all the leading Chinese daily newspapers, evening papers, mosquito papers, magazines, etc., contained in the attached list are registered with the S.M.C.

All the papers and magazines in the attached list and which are marked with a red cross have either ceased publication or removed from Shanghai. Close observation has been kept by the staff of Section 5 on all publications since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and none of them can be said to be depending on anti-Japanese agitation for their existence. At the present time, no paper would dare to exhibit anti-Japanese tendencies in too marked a manner.

The publishers of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報) and the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報) and their respective morning editions appear to be endeavouring to make their Chinese readers believe that their publications are not affected by the situation in Shanghai on the ground that they are American concerns.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

C.P.

- 6 DEC. 1937

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Staff~~,

REPORT

Date Nov. 24, 19 37.

Subject Chinese Newspapers and Periodicals.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-Kya Forwarded by D. St Legard

A list of the Chinese newspapers and periodicals that are still being published in this locality is attached.

About 30 mosquito papers, magazines, periodicals, pictorials, etc., have either suspended publication or removed from Shanghai.

During the past few months anti-Japanese articles have been appearing in all Chinese publications. The following newspapers have been warned for publishing false reports or allegations against the Police since August 13, the day on which local hostilities broke out, but not for publishing anti-Japanese articles :-

"Sin Wan Pao," "Shun Pao," "Eastern Times,"
"National Herald," "Ta Kung Pao," "China Times,"
"Central China Daily News," "China Evening News,"
"Hwa Mei Wan Pao" and "Social Evening News."

S.S. In a hurry

DBK 25/11

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Are all now registered?
Can any of the attacks be considered Anti-Japanese as a reason for existence?
Have any shown anti-Japanese tendencies more than others?

25 NOV 1937

NEWSPAPERS, EVENING PAPERS, PERIODICALS AND MOSQUITO PAPERS THAT ARE STILL FUNCTIONING

Name	Address
Sin Wan Pao (新闻报)	274 Hankow Road.
Shun Pao (申报)	309 Hankow Road.
Eastern Times (时报)	514 Foochow Road.
National Herald (神州日报)	130 Ningpo Road.
Ta Kung Pao (大公报)	181 Avenue Edward VII.
China Times (时事新报)	130 Avenue Edward VII.
Central China Daily News(中华日报)	303 Honan Road.
Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) (新闻夜报)	274 Hankow Road.
China Evening News (大晚报)	130 Avenue Edward VII.
Ta Mei Wan Pao (大美晚报)	19 Avenue Edward VII.
Hwa Mei Wan Pao (华美晚报)	172 Avenue Edward VII.
Social Evening News (社会晚报)	310 Foochow Road.
Kwang Min (光明)	Passage 106, 6 Route Vallon.
Sweat & Blood Weekly (汗血周刊)	Lane 228, 37 Burkill Road.
Sweat & Blood Monthly (汗血月刊)	- do -
Sympathy (同病同情)	459 Route Mercier.
Central China Monthly (中华月刊)	303 Honan Road.
Social Daily News (社会日报)	449 Ningpo Road.
Crystal (晶报)	218 Shantung Road.
War Time Daily News (战时日报)	655 Ningpo Road.

PERIODICALS AND MOSQUITO PAPERS THAT ARE STILL FUNCTIONING
(Non-Political)

Name and Address	Subject Dealt With
Young Companion Pictorial Magazine (良友畫報雜誌), 264 Kiangse Rd.	News and social customs
China Pictorial (中華畫報雜誌), 72 Route Vallon.	Common knowledge.
New Life Pictorial (新生畫報), Lane 36, 15 North Honan Road.	" "
Yu Chou Feng (宇宙風), 20 Yu Koh Tsung (愚谷邨), Yu Yuen Road.	Literature.
West Wind Monthly (西風月刊), 20 Yu Koh Tsung, Yu Yuen Road.	"
Science (科學), 533 Avenue du Roi Albert	Sciences & Technics.
Popular Science (科學畫報), 533 Av. du Roi Albert.	" " "
Military Knowledge (軍事常識), 264 Kiangse Road.	General knowledge about military affairs and armaments.
Vai Gee Hui Kan (萬象彙刊), 164 Avenue Road.	Magic.
Hsi Pao (戲報), 81 Ziang Kong Li (祥康里), Myburgh Rd.	Dramatic news.
Hsi Chu Shih Chia (戲劇世界日報), 5 Ping Loh Li (平樂里), Yu Ya Ching Rd.	" "
Robinnood (羅賓漢), daily, No. 39 Cheng Tuh Li (尊德里), Amoy Road	" "

FM 2
G. 20M-11-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, xxxx,

REPORT

Date Dec. 1, 19 37.

Subject Chinese Publications Suspended or Removed from Shanghai to Avoid Japanese Interference.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-Kya Forwarded by

Further to the file No. D.8187A, the attached is a list of the leading Chinese daily newspapers, mosquito papers, magazines, periodicals, pictorials, etc., which have voluntarily suspended publication or removed from Shanghai or which have been informally advised by the Municipal Police to cease publication since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and vicinity.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Suggest that this might be included in I.R.

DSB 1/12

C.P.

The important ones have been included in the Daily I.R. already. I suggest not necessary to republish as the Chinese papers best kept for record only.

Further closure of substantial papers will be included in I.R. as come across

P.A
As above
MB
-3 DEC. 1937

- 1 DEC. 1937

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

S.I.

Note & pass to [illegible]

DSB 3/12

[illegible] 31/12

DSB 3/12

FWK 3/12

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MOSQUITO PAPERS AND MAGAZINES THAT HAVE SUSPENDED PUBLICATION SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS FROM SHANGHAI

Name and Address	Kind of Publication	Date of Last Issue
Lih Pao (立报), 289 Kiukiang Road.	Daily	24/11/37
Min Pao (民报), 290 Shantung Road.	"	24/11/37
China Times (時事新报), 130 Av. Edward VII.	"	26/11/37
Central China Daily News (中華日报), 303 Honan Road.	"	28/11/37
National Herald (神州日报), 130 Ningpo Road.	"	30/11/37
Sin Pao (辛报), Room 529 Continental Emporium Bldg., Nanking Road.	Daily mosquito paper	13/11/37
Nan Pao (南报), Room 510 Continental Emporium Bldg., Nanking Road.	"	14/11/37
Chiu Huang Jih Pao (救亡日报 "National Salvation Daily News"), Room 631 Continental Emporium Bldg., Nanking Rd.	"	22/11/37
Chiu Huang Mai Hua (救亡漫画 "National Salvation Cartoon"), Room 319, 422 Hankow Rd.	5-day cartoon pictorial	10/11/37
Sino-Japanese War Extra issued by New Life Pictorial (抗日画报), Lane 36, 15 North Honan Rd.	5-day pictorial magazine	12/11/37
War Pictorial (戰事画刊), 264 Kiangse Road.	"	16/11/37
War Supplement of China Pictorial (戰時画报), 72 Route Vallon.	"	19/11/37
Pictorial of Resistant War (抗敵画报), 74 Chao Chia Rd. (肇嘉浜), Nantao.	"	15/11/37
Sino-Japanese War Pictorial (血戰画报), 380 Foochow Rd.	"	20/11/37
Chan Sun Hua Pao (戰声画报 "War Sound Pictorial").	"	20/11/37

Name and Address	Kind of Publication	Date of Last Issue
War issued by Health and Life (戰時生活画報), 740 Burkill Rd.	5-day pictorial magazine	11/11/37
Ti Kong Hua Pao (Picture of War of Resistance)(抵抗画報), 75 Chao Chia Rd, Nantao.	"	12/11/37
Ti Kong (Resistance) (抵抗), 75 Chao Chia Rd, Nantao.	3-day periodical	19/11/37
Sun Li Hua Pao (Victory Pictorial) (勝利画報),	5-day pictorial magazine	12/11/37
War Extra (画有戰報), Room 510 Continental Emporium Bldg, Nanking Rd.	5-day periodical	14/11/37
Min Cho Hu Sun (民族呼声).	Weekly	12/11/37
The Great Age (大时代), 400 Foochow Rd.	"	18/11/37
Kuo Min (国民), Lane 384, 4 Foochow Rd.	"	12/11/37
Feng Ho (Fighting Fire) (烽火), 3 Si Chong Jao Ka (西倉橋街), inside City.	"	21/11/37
Kuo Sin (Current Nation) (国訊), 80 Route Voyron.	10-day periodical	11/11/37
Wen Tih (文摘), Futan University, Siccawei.	"	18/11/37
Wen Hua Chan Sien (文化戰线), Lane 384, 4 Foochow Rd.	"	11/11/37
World Culture (世界知識), Lane 384, 4 Foochow Rd.	Semi-monthly	16/11/37

FM 12
G. 20M 1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Dec. 1, 19 37.

Subject: Three News Agencies Suspend Service to Avoid Japanese Interference.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by

In order to avoid Japanese interference, the following three news agencies will suspend their service as from to-day, December 1:-

1) The Shun Shih News Agency (申時電訊社), No. 130 Avenue Edward VII.

2) The Ta Kung News Agency (大公通訊社), No. 545 Hwa Ngoh Fong (華格方), Kiukiang Road.

3) The Zung Chow News Agency (神州電訊社), No. 117 Avenue Edward VII.

The Shun Shih News Agency is one of the four concerns owned by a limited liability company formed by Dr. H.H. Kung, Mr. T.V. Soong, Mr. Sing-loh Hsu (徐新六), Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) and a number of other prominent persons.

Mr. Chuen Vee-ngoo (崔唯吾), the Managing-Director of the defunct "China Times" (時事新報), a leading Chinese daily newspaper, and the "China Evening News" (大晚報), a senior evening newspaper, is the General Manager of the Shun Shih News Agency, with Mr. Tang Shih-chang (唐世昌) as Manager.

The Ta Kung News Agency is an organ of the Shanghai General Labour Union. The Union was dissolved after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and vicinity. Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), Chairman of the Union, who is the Manager of this news agency, is reported to have already fled from Shanghai.

The Zung Chow News Agency was formed in April, 1936 by Mr. Mei Sin-tse (梅星如) after resigning from the post of Manager of the Shun Shih News Agency.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Yes pour record — file with other correspondence.

Included in I.R 2/12/37

1 DEC 1937

December 1, 1937.

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2) The Ta Kung News Agency (大公通讯社), No. 545 Hwa Ngoh Fong (华等坊), Kiukiang Road.
3) The Zung Chow News Agency (神州通讯社), No. 117 Avenue Edward VII.

Received in 01/2/12/37.

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Mr. Chuen Vee-ngoo (崔唯吾), the Managing-Director of the defunct "China Times" (时事新报), a leading Chinese daily newspaper, and the "China Evening News" (大晚报), a senior evening newspaper, is the General Manager of the Shun Shih News Agency, with Mr. Tang Shih-chang (唐世昌) as Manager.

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SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report
Political Dec. 2, 1937.

"National Herald" (神州日报) - suspends publication

The "National Herald" (神州日报)(Zung Chow Jih Pao), 130 Ningpo Road, a leading Chinese daily, suspended publication on December 1.

News Agencies suspend service

The Shun Shih News Agency (申時電讯社), 130 Avenue Edward VII, the Ta Kung News Agency (大公通讯社), 545 Hwa Ngoh Fang, Kiukiang Road, and the Zung Chow News Agency (神州電讯社), 117 Avenue Edward VII, suspended service as from December 1.

Chinese Government State Lottery - suspension

The drawing of the 41st Issue of the Chinese Government State Lottery which was scheduled to take place in Shanghai on December 3, 1937, has been cancelled: a notice to this effect having been published in to-day's press notifying members of the public who are in possession of tickets of the 41st Issue to apply to the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China or the Bank of Communications for refund of purchase price.

The Chinese Government State Lottery Administration, 183 Avenue Edward VII, has been removed to Hankow.

Shanghai Broadcasting Station - suspends service

The Shanghai Broadcasting Station (operating on the call sign X.H.H.S.), 323 Kiangse Road, suspended broadcasting as from December 1.

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. 5, Special Branch, Xxxx,

REPORT

Date 1 Dec. 1, 1937.

Subject The "Zung Chow Jih Pao" ("National Herald").

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* A.H. Logan

The "Zung Chow Jih Pao" (神州日報 "National Herald"), No. 130 Ningpo Road, one of nine leading Chinese daily newspapers in Shanghai, has suspended publication as from December 1.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, this paper used to receive a regular subsidy of $4,000 per mensem from the National Government, but the sum was reduced to $2,000 after the outbreak of hostilities.

Owing to heavy losses, due to poor circulations and lack of advertisements, and fear of Japanese interference, Mr. Tsiang Kwong-tang (蔣光堂), General Manager of the paper, decided to suspend publication.

As regard the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of an article entitled "The All-Front Resistance and the Organization of the People" published by this paper of November 29, I beg to suggest that the matter be pigeon-holed for the time being.

Y.S

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.H.

Note class in I.R.

For inclusion in I.R. of 2-12-37.

1/12.

December 1, 1937.

The "Zung Chow Jih Pao" ("National Herald")

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D.R. 2/12/37.

Intelligence Report

December 2, 1937.

"National Herald" (神州日报) - suspends publication

The "National Herald" (神州日报)(Zung Chow Jih Pao), 130 Ningpo Road, a leading Chinese daily, suspended publication on December 1.

November 30, 1937.

THE "NATIONAL HERALD" TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION

The "National Herald" publishes a notice this morning announcing that it will suspend publication in Shanghai as from December 1.

November 29, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

National Herald publishes the following special article :-

THE ALL-FRONT RESISTANCE AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE

General Sung Hsi-lien (宋希濂), a Divisional Commander, once complained about lack of co-operation from the people and the abundance of traitors when the Chinese troops were fighting in Shanghai.

People may have turned traitors because of their connections (especially economic) with the Japanese Imperialists or because of the necessity of earning a living, but the underlying cause is the lack of organization among the people. If there had been a sound organization of this nature and if the people had been given the thorough political knowledge necessary in a war of resistance, they would have watched one another and effectually prevented people from becoming traitors.

A people who have not been properly organized will never be able to put up any kind of resistance, as witness, for example, the case of the people of Tienchen, Tatung, Kwangling and Lingkiu in Shansi, who were massacred in large numbers by the enemy after the fall of these districts.

For this reason, all responsible persons on the committees to support resistance against the enemy should put into effect the following eight points mentioned in the General Principles for National Salvation Work in the Interior drawn up by the Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association :-

(1) To improve agriculture and manual industry.

(2) To erect small barns for the storage of corn.

(3) To promote character-learning and war-time common knowledge among the people.

(4) To promote an economy movement and the contribution of gold and silver ornaments to the country.

(5) To strengthen the district defence organizations to check the activities of traitors.

(6) To co-operate with the authorities in giving military training to the people.

(7) To form transportation, first aid and other parties in support of the war of resistance.

(8) To collect national salvation and liberty bond funds.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen overthrew the warlords with the power of the people. To-day we shall overthrow Japan and emancipate China with the same force. An understanding between the fighting forces and the people will make our position as strong as if we had a fortress in every nook and corner and will enable us to annihilate the Japanese Imperialists and win the final victory.

30 NOV 1937

F. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date November 26, 19 37.

Subject Leading Chinese Daily Newspapers

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* N. [illegible]

At an urgent meeting held by the Chinese Daily Press Association in the premises of the "Shun Pao" at about 9 p.m. on November 23 at the request of the "Lih "Pao," the "Min Pao," the "China Times" and the "Central China Daily News," it was resolved that the representatives of those four Chinese newspapers who were informally advised either to suspend publication or to remove their offices from the International Settlement should call on Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., on November 24 to ask him for the reason of this informal advice.

It was also decided that all newspapers should voluntarily modify their attitude towards Japan. The representative of the "Ta Kung Pao" did not approve this decision.

As from yesterday the expression "enemy" is being replaced by the term "Japan" by the "Sin Wan Pao," the "Shun Pao" and other newspapers.

At about 4 p.m. November 25 the Board of Directors of the "China Times" held a meeting to discuss the situation. As the paper would sustain heavy losses should publication be continued under the present circumstances and as freedom of speech would probably encounter much difficulty, the meeting resolved to suspend publication.

Translation of an open letter addressed to its readers by the "China Times" is attached.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Special Branch).

November 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times publishes the following notice :-

"CHINA TIMES" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

The publication of this paper will be suspended as from November 27.

China Times publishes the following open letter to readers:-

A Letter of Valediction

From to-morrow we bid you a temporary farewell. This paper has been in existence for thirty years during which period it has overcome many difficulties. Since the outbreak of the present war of resistance, we have, for the sake of justice, peace, civilization as well as our national existence and interests, repeatedly criticized and censured the Japanese Imperialists, the public enemy of mankind and civilization. We felt it our duty as citizens of China and newspapermen to maintain this attitude towards the Japanese Imperialists so long as our enemy---the Japanese Imperialists---continue to commit acts of aggression against China.

Our troops have now moved to the west. The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has fallen. Taking advantage of their military occupation of the area around Shanghai, our enemy---the Japanese warlords---have coerced the authorities of the Foreign Settlements and are demanding the suppression of all anti-Japanese activities. In order to prevent our freedom of speech from being interfered with so that our conscience may remain clear, we prefer to suspend publication voluntarily rather than to serve the enemy as slaves.

We firmly believe that China will weather this crisis. We shall meet our readers again and very soon.

2810A

"Enemy" Becomes Japan In Chinese Newspapaers

Japan is now simply Japan in Chinese newspaper language.

Apparently complying with the "friendly advice" from the Shanghai Municipal Police, all Chinese-owned newspapers in Shanghai today cancelled the old system of referring to Japan as the "enemy". The Ta Kung Pao and China Times are the only exceptions and they continued to refer to the Japanese army as the "enemy army."

This marks the second change in Chinese newspaper language in its reference to Japan. Before the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident in July, Japan was often referred to in the Chinese newspapers as "a certain country." This was immediately changed to "enemy" when the war broke out.

Except for the Lih Pao, influential tabloid paper with a large circulation, and Min Pao, semi-official organ of the City Kuomintang, which announced their suspension yesterday, all the other Chinese papers appeared as usual today. It is reported that the Shun Pao and Ta Kung Pao are seriously considering suspension of publication in the near future and move to Hankow where the latter has already a Hankow edition, being moved there from Tientsin following the Japanese occupation of that city.

Settlement police visited the Central News Agency office in Continental Emporium building yesterday and put the private radio station there out of function.

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 21 [illegible]

S. 5, Special Branch. ~~xxxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 24, 19 37.

Subject Chinese Publications Removed from Shanghai to Avoid Japanese Interference.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

Further to report on above, dated 23/11/37, Mr. Sah Koong-liao (薩空了), Chief Editor of the "Lih Pao" (立報), Mr. Y.C. Feng (馮有真), Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Central News Agency (中央通訊社), Mr. Chuen Vee-ngoo (程唯吾), General Manager of the "China Times" (時事新報), Mr. Ling Pah-sun (林柏生), General Manager of the "Central China Daily News" (中華日報), and Mr. Kwan Tsi-oen (管際安), Chief Editor of the "Min Pao" (民報), called upon D.C. (Special Branch) at Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. 24/11/37, stating that they had heard from the Secretary-General of the S.M.C. that the latter denied being aware that the newspapers, etc. mentioned above, had been ordered to close down, and asking to have the position clarified.

Mr. Sah of the "Lih Pao", who was first interviewed by the D.C. (Special Branch) was informed that there was no question at the moment of the S.M.C. ordering the "Lih Pao" to cease publication in the Settlement but that as information had been received that it was proposed to transfer the "Lih Pao" to Changsha, the Police merely wished to inform the management of the "Lih Pao" informally that the proposal should be put into effect at the earliest possible convenience. Mr. Sah stated that the paper had ceased publication on 24/11/37 and he was going to move to Changsha, but that he hoped it would be able to resume publication in the not very far future in Shanghai.

Mr. Y.C. Feng of the Central News Agency desired to know whether the advice that his agency should cease functioning in the Settlement was official and was informed that up to the present it was not, but that taking into

C.P. Noted on K interviews yesterday

K.B. 25 NOV 1937

25/11

S.S.

K.I.V.

D.S.I.

24/11 noted [illegible] 24/11

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

considera tion the full circumstances existing in Shanghai at present, he would realize that to have ceased functioning was the wisest course to follow. Mr. Feng also voiced his annoyance at the action of the Police in endeavouring to ascertain the manner in which he desired to dispose of the wireless transmitter belonging to his agency which is located on Tatung Road and was informed that the Police would have to ascertain in what manner the transmitter is disposed of, as long as it remains in the Settlement. It was indicated that being an official Kuomintang organ the advice might become an order.

In regard to the "Min Pao", Mr. Kwan was informed that up to the present no official order to close this paper had been issued by the S.M.C. but that should the paper continue to be published, it might be necessary to recommend its closure in view of the fact that it is a Kuomintang official organ.

Mr. Chuan of the "China Times" and Mr. Ling of the "Central China Daily News" were informed that if they wished to continue publishing their respective papers, they were at liberty to do so, but that no anti-Japanese or false reports would be permitted. They were informed, however, that in view of the fact that their papers are known to belong to National Government Party leaders, it might be advisable in their own interests to cease publishing voluntarily. This was left for them to decide.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

28096

Three Chinese Dailies Decide To Carry On

Lih Pao And Ming Pao Fold Up; Editors See Fessenden

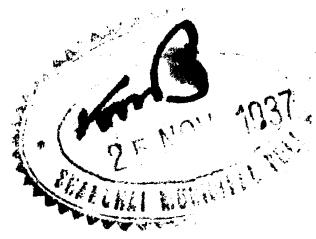
Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, disclaimed yesterday that the Council had authorized anyone to give "unofficial advice" on its behalf for the immediate suspension of the Central News Agency and the five leading local Chinese dailies.

In an interview yesterday with the delegates of the five papers, Mr. Fessenden explained the Council's stand with regard to anti-Japanese activities. He made it clear that local journals which comply with the Council's requirements will be allowed to continue.

Following the interview, editors of three of the five papers, which Tuesday evening received the "unofficial advice" from two representatives of the Council, decided that they will continue to publish their papers. These are: the China Times, the Central China Daily News (Chung Hua Jih Pao), and the National Herald (Chen Chou Jih Pao).

The other two dailies, the Lih Pao and the Min Pao, which printed their farewell numbers yesterday, decided that they will abide with the original suggestion of the Council for suspension. The editor of the Lih Pao, who in a farewell editorial explained the reason of suspension of the paper and called on the Chinese populace in Shanghai to continue to aid the cause of China, stated that he does not choose to alter the stand of his paper.

The Central News Agency, which was also asked to close down, will continue to suspend its service pending a definite decision on the matter by the Council.



D.C.S.B.
S.S. noted
25/11

28143

PREMATURE CLOSURE OF NEWS ORGANS

Advice to Modify Attitude "Misinterpreted"

OTHER PAPERS CONTINUE PUBLICATIONS

A "slight mistake" has resulted in the premature suspension of two Chinese newspapers and one news agency, according to information from Chinese sources yesterday.

The two newspapers are "Lih Pao" which is in tabloid form, and the "Min Pao", the successor of the "Min Kuo Jih Pao", a Kuomintang organ which was closed down prior to the outbreak of the first Sino-Japanese hostilities here in 1932. The agency is the official Central News Agency.

While the agency suspended their services in Shanghai as from yesterday, the two newspapers will not appear beginning to-day. The suspension had been contemplated. They would have still carried on, however, to-day had not they been "advised" by some junior officers of the Settlement Police on Tuesday to discontinue, it was reported.

Enquiries made at the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Police Headquarters revealed that the official advice was to urge them to "modify" their attitude, according to information from Chinese sources. Since their notices of suspension had already been made public, the two newspapers and the agency decided not to reopen in the near future.

Others to Carry On

Meanwhile the three other Chinese newspapers which also received the "wrong advice", are carrying on. They are "The China Times", "The Central China Daily News" (Chung Hwa Jih Pao), and "The National Herald" (Sheng Chow Jih Pao).

A spokesman of the "China Times" questioned by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, denied the rumour that his paper and the other two papers were considering an immediate closure of their offices.

The "advice", he explained, was misinterpreted by the junior officers of the police. What the Settlement authorities advised us to do was to "modify our attitude", he said. The papers, he continued, would readily comply with the latter advice. The publications would be continued as usual, however.

Two tabloid-sized papers, "The National Salvation Daily", publication of the National Salvation Association of the Cultural Association of Shanghai, and the "Hsin Pao", have moved their offices to Hankow. Other Chinese papers are carrying on their publications here as usual. The "Ta Kung Pao" and "Shun Pao" have, however, suspended their afternoon editions.

All the Chinese Government offices in Shanghai have received their orders from the Central authorities to wind up their affairs, according to a Chinese report. These include the City Government of Shanghai and its various bureaux, the Garrison Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung, the Martial Law Headquarters and the City Kuomintang Headquarters and its sectional offices.

November 25, 1937.

Journal de Shanghai :-

S.M.C. DID NOT ADVISE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION

Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, yesterday denied that he had authorized any person to advise officially in his name the Central News Agency and five Chinese newspapers to suspend publication.

In the course of an interview he gave to pressmen yesterday, Mr. Fessenden explained the attitude of the Council in the matter of anti-Japanese activities. He declared in clear terms that all newspapers which comply with the regulations of the Council may continue to appear.

In consequence of this interview, three newspapers which had received the so-called "official advice" have decided to continue publication. They are the "China Times," the "Central China Daily News" and the "National Herald."

The "Lih Pao" and the "Min Pao" have suspended publication.



Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 25-11-37 (A.M.)

REPORT ON SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION BY CHINA TIMES AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS UNTRUE

In their yesterday's issue local foreign newspapers reported that five leading newspapers would suspend their publications. It is now learned that with the exception of the "Min Pao" and the "Lih Pao" which have voluntarily ceased publication, the "China Times," the "Central China Daily News" and the "National Herald" will continue to appear to-day. The report that they will suspend publication is untrue.

November 24, 1937. Morning Translation

Lih Pao publishes the following notice :-

SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION

This paper will suspend publication as from November 25. At this parting we offer our heartfelt thanks to readers for their support.

"MIN PAO" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

The "Min Pao" publishes a notice in its advertisement columns to-day announcing that the paper will cease publication as from November 25.

In making this announcement, the editor of the "Min Pao" writes:-

"It is not at all unwelcome nor is it unexpected that this paper should have to suspend publication. Compared with the loss in lives and property sustained in this war of resistance, what this paper has lost is infinitesimal. Moreover, the fate of the people is closely allied to the destiny of the Government. There is no need for us to regret the suspension. However, we consider it necessary to give to our readers, through the medium of this article, some indication of our feelings:-

"(1) We presume our readers know why this paper has to cease publication. This is only a prelude to future difficulties. Henceforth we should deal with all future events with great care and firm determination.

"(2) We feel that we have not fully fulfilled our duties and the suspension of publication will prove a great disappointment to our readers, but we are confident that it will not be long before this paper will once more be in the hands of our readers.

"(3) It is true that we have sustained numerous reverses in the present war of resistance, but we should not be discouraged by this; on the contrary, we should continue our resistance so that we may attain final victory in the end.

"(4) Our policy and strategy in the present war of resistance have already been defined and we are confident that they will give us final victory. It is probable that misleading reports will be published after the suspension of publication by this paper, but we must remain firm in our determination and have full confidence in our Government and our leader and continue our resistance to the bitter end.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI BRANCH OF CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY TO CEASE FUNCTIONING AS FROM TO-DAY

On November 23, the Shanghai Branch of the Central News Agency issued the following notice announcing that it will cease issuing news sheets as from November 24:-

November 24, 1937. Morning Translation.

"As from November 24, this Branch will cease issuing news sheets. The Chinese translations of news sheets of the Reuter and the Havas News Agencies, which used to be distributed by this Branch, will be returned to them for distribution. Newspapers which desire to use the news sheets of these two news agencies should make arrangement with them direct. The Branch office of this agency will collect the charges for the news sheets of the two news agencies up to the end of November, but from the month of December the two foreign agencies themselves will collect these charges".



(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date 24 NOV 1937

C. P.

Lih Pao etc

The question only arose owing to the last paragraph of attached report dated Nov 23. You will note the Publications in question are owned by Government Officials except the Lih Pao which is a very anti-Communist, anti-Foreign and anti-Japanese publication.

I made the minutes indicating that in view of the above facts they might be told to move or suspend publication particularly as they were already prepared for such necessity.

DSI Logan informs me that owing to position of favorable closing and they were each advised to close down only. He thought the Chekiang Daily was being rather unreasonably mild as this was more noticeable in the case of the Lih Pao.

Any misunderstanding that has arisen is due to my instructions and which

27 NOV 1937

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date

I feel the action taken was reasonable I may must report to file that was fear so to give as actually as intended.

If the Mayor of the Chinese Town & Central China Daily News do call I shall warn them as to anti-Japanese activities & make no further recommendations at the moment.

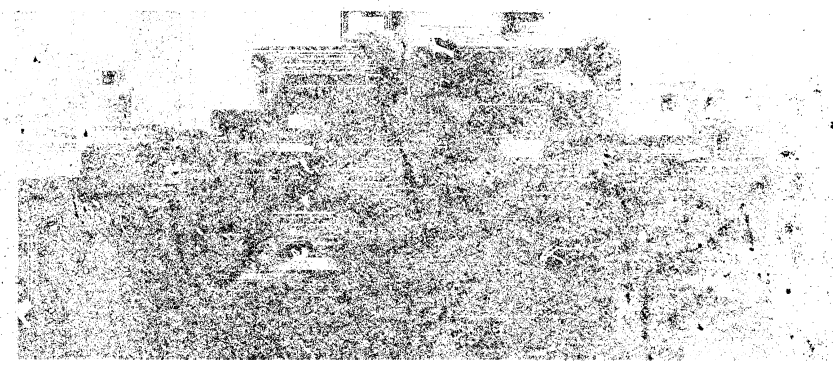
I shall have also a letter to the Peking Times sent to Lit Pao on Nov 17 with report dated Nov 9.

[signature]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

NCCB Reports by Lieut. Hawes et al on circumstances of recent [illegible]

JMS
25/11



FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5 Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 24, 1937.

Subject Closing up of four Chinese leading newspapers

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

Further to the attached file and acting on instructions from D.C. (Special Branch) thereon, D.S.I. Logan and Clerical Assistant Loh Sih-kya visited the following responsible persons between 4.00 and 5.30 p.m. on November 23:-

(1) Mr. Chen Hsien-tao (陳希濤), Manager of the "China Times", No. 130 Avenue Edward VII.

(2) Mr. Yen Sih-sung (葉雪松), Business Manager of the "Central China Daily News", No.303 Honan Road.

(3) Mr. Ho Wei-sun (胡惠生), an editor of the "Min Pao", No. 290 Shantung Road.

(4) Mr. Sah Koong-liao (薩空了), Chief Editor of the "Lih Pao", No. 289 Kiukiang Road.

During these interviews the aforementioned persons were informally asked to cease publication of their respective papers as soon as possible and the advice was accepted.

In to-day's issue, the "Lih Pao" and the "Lin Pao" publish the following notice in their respective papers :-

"This paper will cease publication as from November 25, owing to conditions existing in this locality."

The "China Times" and the "Central China Daily News", however, make no mention of cessation of their respective publications.

The Managers of the "China Times" and the "Central China Daily News" state that they will call at Police Headquarters at 2 p.m. to-day.

W Logan

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. S. B. R.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT Date November 23, 1937.

Subject Chinese Publications Removed from Shanghai to Avoid Japanese Interference

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya Forwarded by

Further to the attached file, the following publications have either voluntarily suspended or removed their offices from Shanghai :-

(1) The "People's Tribune" (民衆論壇), a fortnightly review in English, published and edited by Mr. Tang Leang-li (湯良礼) who, according to report, was paid a subsidy of about $2,000 per mensem by the Nanking Government.

(2) The "Wen Tih" (文摘), a 10-day periodical, published by the faculty of Futan University, has announced its removal to Hankow.

(3) The "Wen Hsueh" (文学), a monthly magazine, has suspended publication. Fu Tung-hwa (傅东华), the publisher and editor of the magazine, published a notice in Chinese newspapers on November 22 announcing that the magazine henceforth be published in Hankow.

(4) The "Chiu Huang Jih Pao" (National Salvation Daily News 救亡日報), published by the Publications Committee of the Shanghai Cultural Circles' Race Salvation Association, publishes a notice in the "Sin Wan Pao" and the "Shun Pao" to-day announcing its removal to Hankow.

(5) The "Ti Kong" (Resistance 抵抗), a 3-day periodical, published by Mr. Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮), one of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association, has suspended publication and will be removed to Hankow.

In addition, a number of other periodicals, magazines, pictorials, etc., are about to suspend publication.

It is reported that the management of the "Sin Wan Pao" will ask Dr. Ferguson, the former owner of the paper, to convert the paper into an American concern.

FORM No. G. 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by .....Forwarded by.....

X. The "Lih Pao" (立报) will remove to Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province, while the "China Times" (中华时报), owned by Dr. H.H. Kung and Mr. T.V. Soong, the "Central China Daily News" (中华日报), an organ of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and the "Min Pao" (民报), the official organ of the Kuomintang, will suspend publication should they find it necessary.

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 2C1 1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Shakow,

REPORT

Date Nov. 18, 19 37.

Subject: Chinese Publications Removed from Shanghai to Avoid Japanese Interference.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya Forwarded by

After the complete withdrawal of the Chinese army from Shanghai and vicinity, rumours were in circulation in this locality that the Japanese military forces would compel the S.M.C. to suppress all anti-Japanese publications. In consequence, the following publications have either voluntarily suspended or removed their offices from Shanghai:-

1) The "Sin Pao" (辛報), a mosquito daily paper, published by Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, has closed down and will probably resume publication at Hankow.

2) The "Kuo Sin" (國訊) Magazine, a ten-day periodical, has removed to Nuchang.

3) The "Chiu Huang Mai Hua" (救亡漫画), a five-day cartoon pictorial, has removed to Nanking.

4) The "Min Cho Hu Sun" (民族呼聲), a weekly periodical, has announced that the next issue will appear at Hankow.

5) The "Kuo Nai Tsing Nyi" (國難青年), a weekly periodical, and three pictorials, called the "Kong Ji Hwa Pao" (抗日画报), the "Ti Kong Hwa Pao" (抵抗画报) and the "Sun Li Hwa Pao" (勝利画报), have ceased publication.

The "Ti Kong" (抵抗), a three-day periodical, published and edited by Mr. Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮), one of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association, will be removed to Hankow. The Life Book Co., Lane 384, 4 Foochow Road, has converted its head office into a branch office. The head office has been removed to Hankow.

S.S. Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

As indicated.
D.S.B. 22/11.

C.P.
D.C. (D.I.)
D.C. (Crim)

V. I. V.
Other anti-Japanese periodicals it is hoped may also be known.

18 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Noted.
C.18/11

C.18/11

00604

CHINA PRESS.

DEC 1 8 1938

Akagi Replies To Criticism By Nipponese

"S.M.P. Is Not Japanese Governmental Body," He Declares

Replying, apparently, to various criticisms directed at him by Japanese circles, Mr. Chikayuki Akagi, Japanese Special Deputy Commissioner of the S. M. Police, stated that he was willing to resign in favor of a more capable and talented official at any time the Tokyo Government required him to do so. This statement was reported by the Shanghai Mainichi, local Japanese daily.

Pointing out that the Shanghai Municipal Police Force is not a Japanese governmental organization, but an institution in which the conflicting interests of third-party powers were in constant evidence, Deputy Commissioner Akagi remarked that, during the five months he has been in office, he heard many criticisms and suggestions regarding his work. There were no alternatives, however, to the steps he has been taking, Mr. Akagi declared.

"I cannot take any drastic measures," he said.

"We must take a long view," Mr. Akagi reportedly added, "reforms, as well as other measures, will have to be undertaken step by step."

The S.M.P. Special Deputy Commissioner admitted that Japan, "as a victorious nation," would be justified in demanding partial reorganization of the S.M.P., but added that such claims, no matter how just, are not compatible with the organization of the S.M.P., which has already developed a history and tradition of its own.

"The Shanghai Municipal Council," he continued, "has shown a very considerate attitude towards Japanese demands, which were now on the eve of realization up to a certain degree with negotiations reaching their final stage.

He declined, however, to divulge the reform plans.

06595

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

DEC 18 1938

Reform of S.M.P. Canvassed

Deputy Commissioner Says Changes Cannot Be Made Quickly ; Japan's Rights

Mr. Chikayuki Akagi, Japanese Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is willing to resign in favour of "a more capable and talented official" at any time the Tokyo Government requires him to take such a step, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on Friday night in a featured report quoting the Japanese official at length.

"During the five months I have been in office," the "Mainichi" reported Mr. Akagi as saying. "I have heard many criticisms and suggestions regarding my work, but what alternatives are there to the steps I have been taking?"

"I cannot take any drastic measures in the proposed reform of the Municipal Police," Mr. Akagi was stated to have declared, pointing out that the S.M.P. was not a Japanese governmental organization, but an institution in which the conflicting interests of third-party Powers were in constant evidence.

"We must take a long view," Mr. Akagi was quoted as saying. "Reforms as well as other measures will have to be undertaken step by step."

Reorganization Justified

Japan, "as a victorious nation", the Special Deputy Commissioner was further reported to have said, would be justified in demanding a partial reorganization of the S.M.P.

"But such claims, no matter how just they are, are not compatible with the organization of the S.M.P. which has already developed a history and tradition of its own," he was said to have added.

The Municipal Council, the "Mainichi" said quoting Mr. Akagi, had shown a "very considerate" attitude towards Japanese demands, which were now on the eve of realization up to a certain degree as negotiations were reaching their final stage.

Mr. Akagi, however, declined to divulge the reform plans asserting that the time for that was still immature.

00622

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 1 8 1938

Deputy Commissioner Akagi Offers To Quit Post

Specially Appointed Police Official Refers To Criticisms; Points To Impossibility Of Taking Drastic Action To Get Reforms

Mr. Chikayuki Akagi, Japanese Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is willing to resign in favour of "a more capable and talented official" at any time the Tokyo Government requires him to take such a step, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported Friday night in a featured report quoting the Japanese official at length.

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"Considerate View"

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Mr. Akagi, however, declined to divulge the reform plans asserting that the time for that was still immature, according to the "Mainichi."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

19-12-33

MEMO.

Commr
Sir,
Information

Thos Robertson
D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI
20 DEC 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
VISITORS

FILE

December 17, 1938.

...POLITICAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

MAINICHI

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AKAGI ISSUES STATEMENT ON REORGANIZATION OF S.M.C.

Mr. Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the S.M.P., of whom many things are expected by the Japanese authorities and people, has been working hard to ascertain what reforms should be introduced in the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Replying to a question as to what policy Japanese must adopt towards Municipal affairs, Special Deputy Commissioner Akagi said in his office at Police Headquarters which overlooks the congested Nanking Road:-

"During my five months of service I have received many requests; I have also heard many criticisms directed against me. What then would truly be the best policy? For my part I am fully convinced that I am discharging my duty with sincerity. Japan has secured certain authority and rights as a result of victories in battle, but I doubt whether it will be good to exercise them in matters affecting the S.M.C. which has been built with its traditions after many years. In connection with the question of reforms in the S.M.C. our requests have been accepted to a certain extent and final negotiations are being held. The time has not yet arrived to make it public so we must wait a little while. The S.M.C. takes a negative attitude, while Japan has adopted a positive attitude, but I think it will be better for us first to draw up an outer structure and later to go into details. Sometimes I am informed that among our Japanese policemen are some who even feel ashamed of wearing this kind of uniform; this I think is narrow minded and most regrettable. I took up this work on instructions from our Government. If the Tokyo Government, therefore, can find an abler and more talented man, I have no objection to such man being sent here to replace me. It is not easy work to get what we want because the S.M.C. is an organization formed by third Powers and it is a matter of course that they do not take orders

from our Government. I give place to nobody in the effort to expand our legitimate rights and interests, but I think we must not act too hurriedly; but we should be firm when strenuously carrying out our work in future."



EVENING ECHO

NOV 8 1938

HONGKEW

WITH every day that passes, the adamant stand which the Japanese Powers-that-be are taking in keeping Hongkew and the Northern districts closed to Chinese civilians, they are dealing a blow to the desperate attempt made by Shanghai's cosmopolitan community to see this city return to normal.

As far back as August, high consular officials of Dai Nippon, promised that districts on the other side of the creek would be thrown wide open within a matter of days. The plan was laid down, small districts at a time were to be opened until the whole territory would be—what it always was—a prosperous part of this city.

Rents which have risen to previously unknown heights, would come back to their normal level, while from the point of view of public health, a big step forward would be achieved if appropriate living facilities were made available to the thousands who cramped together, now have to share rooms that do not give enough breathing space even for half the number of persons living in them.

When the cholera epidemic broke out, this was used as an excuse to postpone the opening of Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Wayside. Now, months already have passed and with it the cholera epidemic, but the Japanese authorities have not yet made any announcement as to when they would permit the Chinese populace to return to their homes, many of which are now shattered.

The trouble is that, whereas the spokesmen in Tokyo cannot often enough repeat how friendly their country feels towards the poor "oppressed" Chinese and what a very fervent brother-love they have for them, their military confreres do not seem inclined the same way.

Thus still, day after day one hears of peasants injured by Japanese soldiers, being brought into the Settlement for hospitalization, while in Tokyo high-sounding words of assistance executed to the distressed millions in this country are eagerly gulped up by a cheated nation.

It is high time that districts north of the creek be thrown open. If the Japanese should consider it necessary to take over the policing job of certain limited districts in which establishments of military importance are housed, the Municipal Council will hardly be able to object. Did not the Japanese have regular blue-jacket patrols on the streets ever since 1932?

EVENING ECHO

NOV 8 1938

Many new Japanese recruits have been engaged by the S. M. Police, presumably so that they may be used in policing the northern districts for and on behalf of the International Settlement, always of course, in conjunction with foreign officers on that force.

Are not the Japanese betraying themselves by keeping the districts in question closed to the Chinese? By far the greater portion of Japanese merchants in this city have their business establishments in Hongkew and just as all European and American businessmen who came here to make their living, there is no doubt that the sons of Dai Nippon intend to cater principally to the Chinese element.

If the Chinese are not even permitted to cross the bridge, how can they be expected to spend their hard-earned money for Japanese manufactured goods?

It is about time that the military and naval authorities on the other side of the creek give away to their colleagues of the consular service, who have enough common sense to know that near-normalcy in this city can only be re-established once the sons of this soil who fortunately are in the vast majority will not be hampered in their movements.

Notwithstanding their actions which went to the contrary, the Japanese military are very eager to create a good impression abroad. Would they not be giving the finest example of their good-heartedness by opening to the general public, districts which, strictly speaking, belong to the Shanghai Municipal Council of which body the Japanese have the privilege to be members?

Maybe a stronger attitude on the part of foreign powers interested in the welfare of this city, will eventually decide the uniformed Japanese, to give way to common sense? Let's hope so anyway.

24.10.32

MEMO.

Comm
Sir
Information

Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

October 27, 1938.

NIPPO

ANOTHER JAPANESE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TO BE APPOINTED TO CONTROL AREA NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

It is reported that on October 26, as a result of conferences held with the Japanese authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Council has agreed to engage another Japanese as Deputy Commissioner whose duty will be principally to exercise control and administrative authority over the area on the north side of Soochow Creek. It appears that the appointment will be made when conditions in the area have returned to normalcy.

It is said that a Japanese with experience in police administration and other high qualifications will be selected.

In view of the "barter system" adopted by the Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities, Japan will enjoy an additional preferential privilege. As an outcome of the system, Japanese will be appointed to hi positions. In accordance with the memorandum presented to the Municipal Council at the beginning of this year by the Japanese authorities, Mr. Akagi has been appointed Deputy Commissioner.

The Police authority over the area on the north side of Soochow Creek is not restricted. The Shanghai Municipal Council has seen its Chinese Constables smoothly carrying out their duties in Yangtszepoo and Hongkew districts during the past month. At previous conferences between the Japanese authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council the first memorandum presented by Japan was agreed to by the Council. The Japanese requested that the Municipal Council appoint Japanese to high positions in the service. At a recent conference the appointment of high Japanese police officers

to the north of the Soochow Creek, especially the appointment of another Japanese Deputy Commissioner to be vested with equal authority as foreign officers, was decided upon. This will not only make the police administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council work more smoothly and with greater efficiency, but will enable both the Japanese authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council to settle local affairs amicably. In view of this, the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided to appoint Japanese to high positions.

...POLICE
...IRY
No. ...

SHANGHAI TIMES.

OCT 26 1938

Discussions By Japanese And Council

Agreement In Principle To Appointment Of High Official

HOPE THAT JAPANESE WILL RECIPROCATE

Development Seen As Very Important Step Ahead In Conversations

...MUNICIPAL POLICE
...20/10/38

It was learnt here yesterday in authoritative quarters that the Shanghai Municipal Council has agreed in principle to the appointment of a Japanese Assistant Commissioner of Police to serve in the districts north of Soochow Creek. This agreement, it is believed, will be fully realized when the Japanese reciprocate by making some move in facilitating the restoration of normality in the areas in question.

The Council is said to have reserved the right to judge whether or not the man which the Japanese might put up for the position is qualified. During the course of recent conversations between the Council and the Japanese, it is understood, the former made it clear that a man who is made an Assistant Commissioner in the police should have had a great deal of experience in this sort of work.

Next Move Awaited

In view of the fact that the Council and the Japanese authorities have now established a sort of "barter system" it is believed that the latter will make the next move. This procedure was established early this year following the first memorandum handed to the Council by the Japanese. In due course the Council agreed to appoint Mr. S. Akagi as Special Japanese Deputy Commissioner, and this was followed by the granting of certain concessions by the Japanese.

Among other things, the police were informed that there was no longer any objection to their maintaining a limited force of Chinese constables in Hongkew and Yangtzepoo, and some months later the district police stations there resumed the practice of detaining prisoners as under normal conditions.

In reviewing the course of the conversations between the Japanese and the Council it is stressed that the nature of the first Japanese memorandums must be understood. In a number of local news reports it was stated that they had asked for "controlling positions" in certain branches of the Council, whereas they had actually asked for "high positions."

Importance Of Question

The importance of the difference between these two interpretations, it is revealed, has been clearly shown in the recent conversations regarding the appointment of a new Japanese police officer to function in the Northern areas. If a Japanese Assistant Commissioner is appointed, it is revealed, he will work with a foreigner of equal rank.

It is believed that the question of appointing two high Japanese police officials to function in the northern areas was brought up during the discussions, but that it was generally agreed that this would serve no useful purpose. In any event, the Council's willingness to agree to the appointment of another Assistant Commissioner may lead to further steps on the part of the Japanese to assist in the settlement of one of the most important local questions of the day.

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 22 1938

Equal Basis In "Round Table" Talk Stressed

Greene Discusses Akagi Scheme In "China Weekly" Broadcast

Good could be gained from a "round table conference," as suggested by Mr. C. Akagi, Special Japanese Deputy Commissioner of Police, in an exclusive interview with THE CHINA PRESS on Wednesday, only if all parties participated on an equal basis, including the Chinese, declared Mr. George H. Greene, President of the American Junior Chamber of Commerce, when he was questioned during the course of the China Weekly Review's regular Friday night broadcast over Station X.M.H.A. last night.

"The prerequisite of such a conference would be that the Japanese should not come into it as victors in the local hostilities, but merely as parties to the treaties on equal basis with all other nations interested therein," he added.

Mr. Greene declared in the broadcast that America had had an increased volume of trade with China during the past few years. Many American industries had depended on the normal continuance of that trade and Americans in Shanghai or their agents by which that trade was being carried on.

Keep U. S. Informed

He believed that American traders in China should keep their principals at home fully informed how American rights were being violated, and that the natural effect of such information should be increased pressure in the direction in which it would do most good.

Mr. Greene continued that the recently formed American Association was keeping Washington informed as to developments in China, while American firms individually were keeping their principals informed.

"Holding Up Trade"

"Obviously," declared Mr. Greene, "what is holding up trade, is the closure of markets in the interior because Japanese are in occupation of the territory along the Yangtse River and are preventing the ingress of ships and the return of business men to their stations in the interior.

"At the same time," he observed, "Japanese are freely importing their goods and are permitting their own business men to go in, thus creating a monopoly for their own benefit.

"Shanghai, of course, depends on a volume of through trade for its prosperity, and normal conditions will not return until foreign ships call at this port and markets are re-opened in the interior," he said.

International Parley On S.M.C. Urged By Japan Police Official

Special Japanese Police Chief Says Agreement Is Urgently Needed

ALL PARTIES ARE ANXIOUS FOR PACT

"Curtain Is Ready To Be Raised, But Pull Is Lacking"

By C. W. TOMBS

"If any solution is to be reached on problems which have been raised during the last year in Shanghai, it must be reached by a roundtable conference with each and every power represented, and with the co-operation and presence of delegates from various national and residents' association here," Special Deputy Police Commissioner C. Akagi told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

"Guiding such a conference," he added, "there must be a spirit of understanding, sincerity and confidence, with the aim of the greatest good for the whole city."

This opinion was given by Mr. Akagi during a discussion on the current negotiations which have been proceeding between the various Japanese authorities, the Shanghai Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council on a number of outstanding issues.

Deadlock Reached

"A virtual deadlock has been reached," he said, "because each party is waiting for the other party to act first in its concessions. What must be sought is a means whereby these concessions will be made simultaneously.

"Apart from the appointment of my own post as Special Deputy Commissioner of Police, which was a primary necessity for the opening of negotiations between the Council and the Japanese authorities, and the agreement of the Japanese authorities to allow the entry of a certain number of Chinese police into the area north of the creek, no progress has been made towards an agreement.

"On the Japanese side, certain requests have been made to the Council, notably for greater Japanese representation in the Police Force. For the granting of these, assurances have been given that the Japanese authorities would restore the area north of the Creek to the S.M.C. These requests have, as it is already well-known, been modified from time to time as the result of friendly negotiation.

Stage Is Set

"For the Council's part, an understanding has been given that the Japanese requests would be given formal recognition the moment the disputed areas have been restored to its jurisdiction.

"In short, each is waiting for the other to act first, and there does not appear to be any immediate hope of an ending to the deadlock.

"The stage is set, we have all rehearsed our parts, the audience is eager for the play to begin . . .

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but there is no one to pull up the curtain.

Urgent Necessity

"This," Akagi declared, "is my personal opinion, and must not in any way be regarded as official opinion. In conversations with the Commissioner of Police and other officials of the Council, all that I have heard is agreement that the reopening of the areas north of the Creek is an urgent necessity for the preservation of trade in Shanghai.

"Similarly, in talking with Japanese officials, I have heard only that opinion. Army, Navy, Consular and civilian bodies have laid stress on this again and again, and I have not the slightest doubt that any plan which might hasten a return to normality in Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo would meet with their unreserved approval.

"It must be remembered however, that there are more issues to be settled than that of policing the district, and on those other issues, I am not qualified to speak. But even taking those other and wider issues into consideration, I am certain that the calling of an all-power, all-representative conference, embracing official, commercial and social interests in Shanghai, would be able to reach and amicable agreement on the subject in a short time."

Needs Of Every Class

The reporter asked Commissioner Akagi whether the Japanese would insist, in the event of such a conference being called, on the presence of representative of the "Provisional Government."

"That is quite a problem," he observed, at the same time agreeing that such an insistence at the outset would so embarrass diplomatic representatives, that the conference would be impossible.

"What is needed is greater understanding—a higher spirit of co-operation. The needs of every class must be considered," he pointed out.

"Would you go so far as to express the belief that the Japanese would agree to representation at such a conference of Shanghai Chinese bodies—such as the leading Chinese Ratepayers' Association?" he was asked.

Livelihood Of Millions

"I feel certain they would," replied Mr. Akagi. "It cannot be denied that the livelihood of millions of Chinese people in Shanghai is dependent on a resumption of industry in the northern and eastern areas, and that is one of the most compelling factors in the Japanese desire for a return to normality north of the creek.

"It is surprising to Japanese civilians," Mr. Akagi concluded, "that foreign civilian residents in Shanghai have given such little voice to their opinions in a matter which is so vital to the existence of commerce here. Public opinion is the most strongly accelerating power there is on official action, and perhaps a little of it among foreigners would do no harm."

Ta Mei Pao :- 20-10-38 (AM)

MR. AKAGI, SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, INTERVIEWED

Despite repeated negotiations between the S.M.C. and the Japanese authorities over the question of the policing of the districts north of the Soochow Creek in the International Settlement, no definite arrangement has yet been reached.

When interviewed yesterday by a reporter of a certain local foreign newspaper, Mr. Akagi, the Japanese Special Deputy Commissioner of Police, made the following statement :-

"In order to bring about a solution of the question of police rights over the districts north of the Soochow Creek, a round table conference should be held at which representatives of all Powers should be present and at the same time co-operation should be secured from the representatives of all local foreign residents' associations. All those present should have a clear understanding of one another and should be frank and sincere in the negotiations. It is only by this means that all outstanding issues can be amicably settled. So far as I understand, no result has been reached in the negotiation between the S.M.C. and the Consular Body on the one hand and the Japanese authorities on the other and both parties are now adopting a wait-and-see policy. Each side is waiting for a compromise from the other. The S.M.C. is planning to detail a number of Chinese policemen to the north of the Soochow Creek to resume police duties, while the Japanese authorities insist on an increase in the strength of the Japanese Branch. As a result of the negotiations in the past, the Council has agreed to increase the strength of the Japanese Branch only after the Japanese authorities have handed over to the S.M.C. the policing of the districts north of the Soochow Creek, but the Japanese authorities insist that the increase should be made first. The negotiations thus had no result and it is difficult to say when the deadlock will be removed."

In conclusion, Mr. Akagi stated that all he had just said represented his private opinion and not as an official view. He added, however, that he was in agreement with other Council officials that in order to bring about the revival of Shanghai, it was necessary that the districts north of the Creek should be opened to the public.

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Japanese Nominee For High SMP Post Reaches Shanghai

Mr. Chikayugi Akagi, the official Japanese nominee for the post of special deputy commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, arrived here yesterday aboard the Shanghai Maru.

He was greeted at the wharf by officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese

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Japanese Aver S.M.C.'s Reply On Recent Request Is Held Unsatisfactory

Formal Notification Contained In Letter Is Handed Personally To Chairman Of Council By Consul-General For Japan; Reconsideration Asked

JAPANESE POLICE OFFICER SUGGESTED AS SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

The Shanghai Municipal Council was formally notified yesterday by the Japanese consular authorities here that its stand on increased Japanese participation in municipal administration was regarded as unsatisfactory.

The notification was contained in a letter handed personally to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka.

The letter voiced Mr. Hidaka's appreciation of the "careful consideration" given by the S.M.C. to the Japanese requests, but regretted the Council's refusal to accede to some of the proposals.

The letter said the Japanese authorities expected the Council to reconsider its position and "to meet our desires fully when the present tense situation is mitigated" and the Council's financial condition is improved.

List Of Requests

Appended to the letter was a list of requests for changes in the municipal police force. These included:

1.—Immediate appointment of a Japanese officer as a Special Deputy Commissioner, who shall be next in rank and status to the Commissioner of Police and have the authority to command and supervise the whole Japanese staff and to participate, representing Japanese interests, in the general administration of the Municipal Police.

2.—Immediate appointment of a Japanese officer as an Associate Divisional Officer in the "C" Division (Hongkew) who shall have the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

3.—Appointment, "as soon as possible" of another Japanese officer, with the rank of Assistant Commissioner, as Associate Divisional Officer in the "D" Division Yangtzepoo).

4.—Hope was also expressed for the appointment of Japanese officers in charge of police stations having to do with Japanese interests.

The Japanese memorandum noted the Council's undertaking to fill the vacancies in the Japanese branch without delay.

Gratifying Feature

The memorandum also noted with gratification the Council's delineation of the duties and privileges of the Japanese Deputy Secretary of the Council.

The memorandum took especial note of the Council's intention to afford the Japanese Deputy Secretary extended facilities, including attendance at important conferences at which matters affecting the Japanese community in any way are discussed.

In announcing the terms of Mr. Hidaka's letter, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said last night that the question of the return of northern areas to municipal control is not considered by the Japanese authorities or the Municipal Council as a *sine qua non* for the Council's acceptance of the Japanese requests

This part, he said, is clearly understood by the Council.

Council's Memorandum

The Council's memorandum, released to the local press on March 21, read in part:

The Council.... "urges upon the Japanese authorities that simultaneously with the changes which the Council is prepared to make in its organization to meet the requests of the Japanese community, the Japanese authorities should assist the return to normal conditions by taking all practicable steps to restore full Council control in the area north of the Soochow Creek at the earliest possible time."

The impression created by this press release that the return of the northern areas to municipal control was a condition for the Council's acceptance of the Japanese proposals "is incorrect," the spokesman emphasized.

Japanese Not Satisfied With S.M.C. Stand

Hidaka Makes Further Requests In Letter To Franklin

The stand of the Shanghai Municipal Council upon increased participation of Japanese in the municipal administration of the International Settlement has failed to meet the approval of the local Japanese consular authorities.

In a letter handed personally to Mr. C. S. Franklin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, by Japanese Consul-General S. Hidaka, yesterday, Japanese dissatisfaction of the S.M.C. stand was officially expressed.

The letter voices Mr. Hidaka's appreciation of the "careful consideration" given by the S.M.C. to the Japanese requests, but regretted the Council's refusal to accede to some of the proposals.

The letter said the Japanese authorities expected the Council to reconsider its position and "to meet our desires fully when the present tense situation is mitigated" and the Council's financial condition is improved.

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Extended Facilities

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Wrong Impression

The Council . . . "urges upon the Japanese authorities that simultaneously with the changes which the Council is prepared to make in its organization to meet the requests of the Japanese community, the Japanese authorities should assist the return to normal conditions by taking all practicable steps to restore full Council control in the area north of the Soochow Creek at the earliest possible time".

The impression created by this press release that the return of the northern areas to municipal control was a condition for the Council's acceptance of the Japanese proposals "is incorrect," the spokesman emphasized.

S.M.C. To Employ More Japanese In Police Department

Council Announces Proposed Changes In Police Force; Further Appointment Of High Official In Secretariat Deemed Unnecessary

AMALGAMATION OF FOREIGN AND NIPPON POLICE BRANCHES SAID NOT PRACTICABLE

While refusing to admit that the municipal administration as at present constituted has shown inefficiency, the Shanghai Municipal Council, in its reply to the Japanese Consul-General's various demands presented on January 4, 1938, readily offers to co-operate with the responsible Japanese authorities on all matters relating to the welfare of the Japanese community in Shanghai.

The Council's statement touches carefully on all the specific points raised by the Japanese Consul-General, particularly with regard to the future composition of the Police Force. The Council does not deem it practicable at the present time to amalgamate, as suggested, the foreign and Japanese branches of the Police Force. In its stead the Council proposes to abolish the designation "Japanese Branch" and to establish two sections, the foreign branch as section No. 1 and the Japanese branch as section No. 2. Close co-operation will be effected between the two sections, with members of section No. 2 ultimately being admitted to section No. 1 when their ability to take part in the work of this section has been fully proved.

The Council raises no objection to the appointment of another Japanese Deputy Commissioner for the north of the Creek area, provided that such officer has sufficient command of the English language and sufficient police experience to justify his appointment to this high rank. It also proposes to increase the strength of the Japanese branch from its present quota of 266 to 300, provision for this change having been made in the year's budget.

From a general point of view the Council is not in favor of carrying out drastic changes in the Police Force except in gradual stages, with each step fully justified before another is attempted.

With regard to the Secretariat the Council does not think it necessary to appoint another high official to this department at the present time. The present Japanese Deputy-Secretary has direct access to all the heads of the administration and is in a position to keep the interests of the Japanese community constantly before the notice of the Council.

Text Of Statement

The complete text of the Council's reply follows:—

"The Shanghai Municipal Council on Friday, March 18, delivered to the Japanese Consul-General the Council's reply to the various requests presented on January 4, 1938, in regard to the municipal administration.

"The Council does not admit that the municipal administration as at present constituted has shown inefficiency. None the less, the Council recognizes and regards sympathetically the desire of the Japanese community for greater participation in the Council's administration. In order to meet this desire for greater participation in the administration the Council considers that the requests made in regard to the Police Force should be met as far as is possible without any impairment of efficiency. The Council, however, stresses that the principle of partnership applies to the whole Settlement and not merely to one part of it, and consequently urges upon the Japanese authorities that simultaneously with the changes which the Council is prepared to make in its organization to meet the requests of the Japanese community, the Japanese authorities should assist the return to normal conditions by taking all practicable steps to restore full Council control in the area North of the Soochow Creek at the earliest possible time.

Amalgamation Impracticable

"The Council does not consider it practicable to amalgamate forthwith, as was suggested, the Foreign and Japanese Branches of the Police Force. Apart from the financial aspect of such a change, it would be impossible to make a combined gradation list based on rank, seniority and qualifications without chaotic results. Furthermore, a large number of the Japanese Branch have not the requisite knowledge of English to make it possible for them to do the work at present done by members of the Foreign Branch. A number, however, of selected men could, it is considered, do the work after a period of instruction, and in order to meet the requests made in a practicable manner it is proposed that the designation "Japanese Branch" be abolished and that the new Foreign Branch be divided into two sections, members of the present Foreign Branch becoming No. 1 Section and members of the present Japanese Branch becoming No. 2 Section. As members of No. 2 Section, after trial and experience, show their ability to take part in the general work of No. 1 Section they would be transferred to that Section, and the ultimate aim would be that the two sections would become one. In this connection, in the words of the memorandum presented to the Council by the Japanese Consul-General, Japanese members of the Force would be given an equal opportunity for participating in the functions of all branches of the police administration, and would also have the authority to exercise control and supervision over Indian and Chinese members of the Force and also over foreigners according to rank.

Probationary Sergeants

"The Council considers that there is no objection to the proposal made that the initial appointment of Japanese to the Police Force be appointments as Probationary Sergeants and not as Constables. The rank of Sergeant would be accorded, in conformity with the present practice in the present Foreign Branch, after three years' service subject to the passing of a qualifying examination of an agreed standard.

"The Council states that there are no objections to Japanese members of the Police Force being identified with the conduct of investigations in all cases involving Japanese interests, provided that they are subject to the general system of control centered in the Crime Branch.

"The Council further has no objections to the appointment of another Japanese officer as a Special Deputy Commissioner, provided that such officer has police experience in keeping with his rank and has a thorough knowledge of English. Such an officer would, of course, be in a position to place his views on general policy before the Commissioner of Police from time to time.

Another Japanese Commissioner

"The Council considers that the proposal made that the Japanese Deputy Commissioner be given charge of that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek requires careful consideration. Under the present system, "C" and "D" Police Divisions are controlled by Divisional Officers directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner (Divisions), and the appointment of the Japanese Deputy Commissioner over these Divisional officers would disrupt the control work of the Deputy Commissioner (Divisions). The Council considers that the real aim could better be met by the nomination and appointment of a further Japanese officer, with police experience in keeping with his rank and with a knowledge of English, to be placed as Associate Divisional Officer in "C" Division to work with the Divisional Officer with the special object of attending to Japanese interests and of studying and assimilating police methods in the Settlement with the view of ultimately assuming a definite responsibility in the general administration. At a later date it might be found possible to appoint a second officer with the same object in view.

"It is pointed out that the present authorized strength of the Japanese Branch is 316, though owing to recent financial conditions the actual strength is only 266. The Foreign Branch is similarly considerably under authorized strength. In this year's budget provision has been made to increase the strength of the Japanese Branch to 300.

Importance Of Gradual Changes

"The Council's reply stresses in general in regard to the Police Force the importance of only gradual changes. It is pointed out that the various requests made to increase the strength of the Japanese Branch have been met as far as has been found from time to time practicable without lowering the efficiency of the Force by changes likely to weaken its framework. In 1925 the strength of the Japanese Branch was 3 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Sergeants and 37 Constables, while in 1937 it was 1 Deputy Commissioner, 1 Assistant Commissioner, 7 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 61 Sergeants and 242 Constables.

"It is pointed out how the Police Force, which came ino being as early as 1853 with a small number of British personnel, has had introduced into it Chinese Constables, Sikh policemen and a Japanese Branch. Throughout the growth and development of the Police Force English has been the official language, and it has only been possible to appoint to the senior controlling posts officers with a thorough knowledge of English. The Force, composed as it is of various nationalities, is only manageable now on account of the special character that has been given to it, and any sudden change in the form of control is considered likely to render it unmanageable.

"The hope is expressed that, remembering all the difficulties, it will be appreciated that the Council is offering to go a considerable way at the present time to meet legitimate aspirations for greater Japanese partnership in the administration of the Police Force.

Question On Secretariat

"In regard to the Secretariat it is pointed out that not more than one person can function at the head of this department, which is an essential part of the municipal administrative machinery.

"It is considered that there is no justification for the appointment of a further high official to the Secretariat at the present time. The present Japanese Deputy Secretary has direct access to both the Chairman and the Secretary-General and can communicate directly with heads of departments in all matters affecting Japanese interests. It is, however, readily agreed that the Japanese Deputy Secretary should attend all important conferences at which matters affecting the Japanese community in any way are discussed or decided, and it is further pointed out that he is, of course, also entitled to be kept informed in regard to all aspects of the municipal administration, whether particularly affecting the Japanese community or not. It is considered that any change in rank would be an embarrassment as giving an impression of dual control in an important Council department.

"In conclusion, it is again emphasized that the proposals contained in the Council's reply are made with a genuine and sympathetic desire to meet legitimate Japanese aspirations."

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S.M.C. Reply To Japanese Requests With Regard To Shanghai Administration

Council Does Not Admit Present System Shows Inefficiency But Is Prepared To Meet Certain Wishes Of The Japanese

URGES FULL COUNCIL CONTROL NORTH OF CREEK AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

The Shanghai Municipal Council on Friday, March 18, delivered to the Japanese Consul-General the Council's reply to the various requests presented on January 4, 1938, in regard to the municipal administration, says a statement issued yesterday.

The Council does not admit that the municipal administration as at present constituted has shown inefficiency. None the less, the Council recognized and regards sympathetically the desire of the Japanese community for greater participation in the Council's administration. In order to meet this desire for greater participation in the administration the Council considers that the requests made in regard to the Police Force should be met as far as is possible without any impairment of efficiency.

The Council, however, stresses that the principle of partnership applies to the whole Settlement and not merely to one part of it, and consequently urges upon the Japanese authorities that simultaneously with the changes which the Council is prepared to make in its organization to meet the requests of the Japanese community, the Japanese authorities should assist the return to normal conditions by taking all practicable steps to restore full Council control in the area North of the Soochow Creek at the earliest possible time.

Police Organization

The reply of the Council then proceeds to touch upon the specific points raised in regard to the Police Force.

The Council does not consider it practicable to amalgamate forthwith, as was suggested, the Foreign and Japanese Branches of the Police Force. Apart from the financial aspect of such a change, it would be impossible to make a combined gradation list based on rank, seniority and qualifications without chaotic results. Furthermore, a large number of the Japanese Branch have not the requisite knowledge of English to make it possible for them to do the work at present done by members of the Foreign Branch. A number, however, of selected men could, it is considered, do the work after a period of instruction, and in order to meet the requests made in a practicable manner it is proposed that the designation "Japanese Branch" be abolished and that the new Foreign Branch be divided into two sections, members of the present Foreign Branch becoming No. 1 Section and members of the present Japanese Branch becoming No. 2 Section. As members of No. 2 Section, after trial and experience, show their ability to take part in the general work of No. 1 Section they would be transferred to that Section, and the ultimate aim would be that the two sections would become one.

Equal Opportunity

In this way, in the words of the memorandum presented to the Council by the Japanese Consul-General, Japanese members of the Force would be given an equal opportunity for participating in the functions of all branches of the police administration, and would also have the authority to exercise control and supervision over Indian and Chinese members of the Force and also over foreigners according to rank.

Rank Of Sergeant

The Council considers that there is no objection to the proposal made that the initial appointment of Japanese to the Police Force be appointments as Probationary Sergeants and not as Constables. The rank of Sergeant would be accorded, in conformity with the present practice in the present Foreign Branch, after three years' service subject to the passing of a qualifying examination of an agreed standard.

The Council states that there are no objections to Japanese members of the Police Force being identified with the conduct of investigations in all cases involving Japanese interests, provided that they are subject to the general system of control centred in the Crime Branch.

Special Deputy Commissioner

The Council further has no objections to the appointment of another Japanese officer as a Special Deputy Commissioner, provided that such officer has police experience in keeping with his rank and has a thorough knowledge of English. Such an officer would, of course, be in a position to place his views on general policy before the Commissioner of Police from time to time.

The Council considers that the proposal made that the Japanese Deputy Commissioner be given charge of that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek requires careful consideration. Under the present system, "C" and "D" Police Divisions are controlled by Divisional Officers directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner (Divisions), and the appointment of the Japanese Deputy Commissioner over these Divisional Officers would disrupt the control work of the Deputy Commissioner (Divisions). The Council considers that the real end could better be met by the nomination and appointment of a further Japanese officer, with police experience in keeping with his rank and with a knowledge of English, to be placed as Associate Divisional Officer in "C" Division to work with the Divisional Officer with the special object of attending to Japanese interests and of studying and assimilating police methods in the Settlement with the view of ultimately assuming a definite responsibility in the general administration. At a later date it might be found possible to appoint a second officer with the same object in view.

Strength Of Japanese Police

It is pointed out that the present authorized strength of the Japanese Branch is 316, though owing to recent financial conditions the actual strength is only 266. The Foreign Branch is similarly considerably under authorized strength. In this year's budget provision has been made to increase the strength of the Japanese Branch to 300.

The Council's reply stresses in general in regard to the Police Force the importance of only gradual changes. It is pointed out that the various requests made to increase the strength of the Japanese Branch have been met as far as has been found from time to time practicable without lowering the efficiency of the Force by changes likely to weaken its framework. In 1925 the strength of the Japanese Branch was three Sub-Inspectors, 17 Sergeants and 37 Constables, while in 1937 it was one Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, seven Inspectors, 61 Sergeants and 424 Constables.

Use Of English

It is pointed out how the Police Force, which came into being as early as 1853 with a small number of British personnel, has had introduced into it Chinese constables, Sikh policemen and a Japanese Branch. Throughout the growth and development of the Police Force English has been the official language, and it has only been possible to appoint to the senior controlling posts officers with a thorough knowledge of English. The Force, composed as it is of various nationalities, is only manageable now on account of the special character that has been given to it, and any sudden change in the form of control is considered likely to render it unmanageable.

The hope is expressed that, remembering all the difficulties, it will be appreciated that the Council is offering to go a considerable way at the present time to meet legitimate aspirations for greater Japanese partnership in the administration of the Police Force.

The Secretariat

In regard to the Secretariat it is pointed out that not more than one person can function at the head of this department, which is an essential part of the municipal administrative machinery. It is considered that there is no justification for the appointment of a further high official to the Secretariat at the present time. The present Japanese Deputy Secretary has direct access to both the Chairman and the Secretary-General and can communicate directly with heads of departments in all matters affecting Japanese interests. It is, however, readily agreed that the Japanese Deputy Secretary should attend all important conferences at which matters affecting the Japanese community in any way are discussed or decided, and it is further pointed out that he is, of course, also entitled to be kept informed in regard to all aspects of the municipal administration, whether particularly affecting the Japanese community or not. It is considered that any change in rank would be an embarrassment as giving an impression of dual control in an important Council department.

In conclusion, it is again emphasized that the proposals contained in the Council's reply are made with a genuine and sympathetic desire to meet legitimate Japanese aspirations.

POWERS OPPOSE S.M.C. CHANGES DEMANDED BY JAPANESE

Lords Debate China Affairs: Customs Integrity Maintained Though Funds Detained

EFFORTS MADE TO EASE LOCAL RESTRICTIONS

London, Feb. 15.

"THE British French and American authorities have agreed to support the Shanghai Municipal Council in opposing Japanese attempts to interfere with its functions or to alter the character of the administration," declared Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the first Parliamentary debate hitherto devoted exclusively to the present situation in China in the House of Lords to-day.

There was some force, he said, in some of the Japanese contentions, and there was a large measure of agreement that their representation on the administration was hardly commensurate with their numbers and interests. That matter was under consideration; but the Japanese claim for increased representation on the Council itself was quite a different matter. The Council was an international body and not under the control of any particular government.

The debate was initiated on a motion by Lord Elibank, formerly President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, who drew attention to the magnitude of British trade investments in China, which precluded the taking of a passive attitude towards events in the Far East.

He did not wish, he said, to be provocative either towards Japan or China.

After commenting on Japan's problem of over-population and lack of raw materials, he declared that China's population problem was just as acute as Japan's, and it was not surprising that she resisted when the Japanese "forcibly deprived her of land and laid her land to waste."

He, however, sympathized with Japan on the question of Soviet Russia, which was trying to impress Communism on China. "Japan cannot look upon this without anxiety."

Japanese ambitions, Lord Elibank continued, were directed towards Chinese trade in such a way as to squeeze out all other competition. He quoted as examples the position in Manchoukuo and the recent discriminatory import duties decided upon by the "Government" at Peiping.

Shanghai Actions Deplored

Moreover, he added, Japan's actions in and around Shanghai "are most reprehensible and, like sands on the seashore, are likely to leave a gritty taste in the mouth."

Shanghai is the centre, Lord Elibank said, for many thousands of millions sterling of foreign investments in various parts of China. Great Britain's share of investments in Shanghai alone was over £150,000,000.

If recent Japanese demands were granted, Japan would acquire complete control in the International Settlement, and its international character would be destroyed.

Any Power controlling Shanghai, the speaker declared, was able to injure the interests of other nations right into the centre of China, while the control of the Chinese Customs there would imply control of every other Customs station in the Yangtze Valley.

Lorn Elibank said that the Customs revenue in Tientsin and Tsingtao was being deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank; and he asked what guarantee there was that the Japanese would not do the same with the Customs revenues in Shanghai and ultimately appropriate them for their own purposes.

Gen. Matsui's Threat

He recalled that Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, was reported to have stated that he was getting tired of long discussions and that he might be compelled to take over the Chinese Customs at Shanghai.

Lord Elibank asked what steps the Government was taking to secure British interests and to prevent an act of aggression which, if carried out, "would never be forgiven in Great Britain."

The speaker demanded that the Japanese troops occupying the northern and eastern parts of the International Settlement should be substituted by Municipal Police, and he protested against Japanese censorship.

Urging Anglo-American co-operation, Lord Elibank accused Japan of disregarding the ethics of war by laying waste territory occupied by her troops. He cited figures showing how trade had been affected by the war.

Japan, he said, was raising against her the public opinion of almost every nation. Even Italy and Germany could not, in their hearts, condone the way in which the war was being carried on. Japan had made it extraordinarily difficult for herself to raise finance abroad when in due course her resources become exhausted.

Government's Stand

In reply Lord Plymouth said that it had always been one of the Government's main duties to protect British interests in China. Usually action was taken in consultaton with interested foreign governments, especially the French and American Governments.

Lord Plymouth said that efforts to arrange for "safety zones" with the Japanese had only partially succeeded, although undoubtedly something had been achieved.

British ships on the Yangtze and in Canton, he proceeded, had rendered invaluable assistance in the protection of foreign communities in the interior of China.

As regards trade, the hostilities had almost completely stopped shiping of the Yangtze. The Government was watching the question very carefully and closely, and was insisting that British merchantmen be allowed to resume their full trading rigths as soon as the situation permitted.

Shanghai Restrictions

Regarding Shanghai, Lord Plymouth said that the restrictions under which some areas there were being reopened were extremely burdensome. The Government was doing its utmost to have them removed at the earliest possible date.

Dealing, with the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Foreign Under-Secretary declared that the Government was working in the closest consultation with France and America. No remittances had yet been made from the customs revenues deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank in Tientsin to meet the services of foreign loans, and he understood that no remittance was likely to be made until the position of the Customs in Shanghai had been cleared up.

The position, Lord Plymouth stated, was undoubtedly very difficult and anxious, but so far the integrity of the actual Customs administration had been maintained.

Recent Japanese statements in Shanghai that they would not respect foreign obligations secured on the Customs were very disturbing. The Japanese had no right whatsoever to disregard the interests of foreign countries in these revenues.

Consultations With U.S.

Lord Plymouth denied that the censorship of foreign commercial telegrams had actually begun, although there was a press censorship. The Government had been in constant consultation with the United States on a great majority of the subjects discussed in the debate. Action was usually taken independently, but almost invariably on parallel lines.

Lord Strabolgi (Labour Opposition) said the Labour Party suggested that the Government should take action, even if other countries were not prepared to do so, in discouraging the shipment of munitions to Japan.

The Party also asked the Government to discourage any attempt to give financial assistance to Japan, and advocated an individual boycott of everything Japanese. He hoped this would spread throughout all countries. He believed that, in regard to China, public opinion in Britain was well ahead of the Government.

Public opinion to-day, Lord Strabolgi said, was represented by the dockers who were refusing to handle Japanese goods.

Speaking a second time, Lord Elibank said that he was sure the Government statement would allay, to a certain extent, the feelings of those who were anxious about matters in China.

The subject was then dropped.—Reuter.

No. S. B. 01.
Date 8/1/38

JAPANESE REQUEST TO S.M.C.

It is unfortunate that publicity in connection with the representations made to the Shanghai Municipal Council by Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, regarding the desirability of greater participation by Japanese in the working of the Council should have created the impression that the Japanese are seeking the domination of that Administration, for such is not the case. The wording of the announcement dealing with the *demarche* stated that the Japanese were asking the Council to "place Japanese in controlling positions in all important organs of the Municipal Council" and it was from that wording that the assumption was made—not unwarranted on the surface—that the Japanese were demanding control. But this journal, as a consequence of direct inquiries to both sides, is assured that control, in the sense of assuming a position of superiority, is far beyond from what is within Japanese minds to request. Such a demand, if it were made and assented to, would destroy the international character of the Council and make it a Japanese directed administration. Clearly should it be understood that such a development is not envisaged or desired. But the substance of the representations made are, nevertheless, quite important, and perhaps the best way of interpreting them for public guidance is to state what has become a strongly-held Japanese viewpoint, even before the current Sino-Japanese hostilities brought about a train of events here which has thrown the whole subject into very strong relief and made its recurrence a matter of immediate concern. Beginning as an Anglo-American Settlement, the latter-day Foreign Settlement—over which the Municipal Council has administrative jurisdiction by virtue of the Land Regulations and by the delegation of powers vested in the Consular Body—has continued to develop administratively along Anglo-Saxon lines. Progressively has there been direct Chinese and Japanese identification with the administration, not only in the matter of representation on the Council itself but also in the employed administrative staff. Chinese have long since complained that that process has not gone far enough and the Japanese have been similarly dissatisfied. An attempt by the Japanese nearly two years ago to increase their elected representation was met by highly-organized opposition on the part of British interests, conducted, in certain quarters at least, in questionable taste and atmosphere. Be that as it may, the Japanese were rebuffed and made more than ever to feel that they were set somewhat apart from the rest of the foreign international community.

It is no secret that on many important matters of policy the inner counsels of the Council are taken among the Anglo-American heads and that others in the Council are later presented with proposals to which they are invited to acquiesce. On certain matters there are, of course, consultations and an exchange of views, but the inner direction of affairs rests, by virtue of the nature of executive personnel and the proportion of elected representation, mainly in the hands of Britons and Americans. Certain other nationalities besides Chinese and Japanese have not been altogether satisfied with this state of affairs, but the tribute is generally and deservedly made that there is commendable efficiency plus freedom from anything at all serious in the way of malpractice. Shanghai has a good Council and a high standard of probity among its public servants. But should the character of the administration remain as now so predominantly and almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon? Many will instantly reply that it should because of the preponderance of Anglo-Saxon interests among the foreign community. But where the balance of partnership is in process of change owing to important political and *de facto* developments it is not unwise to give serious and constructive thought to desires of greater participation on the part of rising interests. It is not domination or control which is now requested; it is a more proportionate share in the directive and executive functions—an extension of the co-operative basis which is the essential theory behind the Council's being. Rightly or wrongly, the Japanese feel that in the changed circumstances of to-day it would be to the mutual advantage of all if they were more closely consulted and given greater expression, the Council being better able to handle the situation if co-operation with the Japanese were of a more intimate character. Thus they have suggested an increase in the number of Japanese members of the Police force together with an improved status and authority in that force, and the appointment of Japanese in executive positions in important Departments, not to secure control but to be given a greater measure of equality.

That is, so far as we have honestly gathered from both sides, the real meaning and purport of the representations made on Tuesday, and it is now for the Council and the Consular Body to give the matter careful consideration. The essential character of the Council would not be greatly altered, though, of course, there are important points calling for study. Just how successful would be the introduction of more Japanese executives functioning alongside and in collaboration with existing appointees is one of the matters exercising the thoughts of those concerned, but it is not regarded as an insuperable difficulty. How far an essentially Western type of administration could absorb more Eastern executive personnel without some measure of change is also to be pondered on, but the principle of greater participation and closer collaboration is, it ought to be recognized, not necessarily to the serious detriment of the existing Council, as some people have been inclined hastily to

assume. All of us here in Shanghai have to realize that we can only get along together by facing facts, and if the Japanese feel that they are rightly entitled to a greater share in the administrative voice and if that greater share could be given without any endangerment of, or challenge to, existing interests then the necessity arises of giving constructive thought to that claim. It is not a matter for hasty decision nor for howling before one is hurt. Peace and prosperity in Shanghai depends upon the harmonious working together of all and also upon the community's ability to adapt itself to the changing vicissitudes and fortunes of its several parts. If the circumstances call for some measures of readjustment there should be no mere blind opposition. In the last analysis, Shanghai itself, and as a whole, is superior in its title to consideration to any one or two of its national communities. The international idea is the one of cardinal importance and the wise thing to do is to try to keep an international balance relative to each and every particular interest. Requests for a greater share—or, as the Japanese conceive it, a levelling up—need not be regarded as the doom of the international idea but, possibly, of its greater implementation. These thoughts are offered as a small contribution to an extremely important problem.

JAPANESE DEMANDS

THE aide-memoire which had been presented to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Japanese authorities has been generally construed as a series of demands which, if accepted, would materially alter the status of the International Settlement—partly because of their wide implications and partly because of the circumstance in which they were presented.

It may be recalled that prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai there had been much agitation in the local Japanese press for a larger voice in the affairs of this community. Whether that agitation was a spontaneous one, fostered by those Japanese who were inclined to take a genuine interest in the municipal administration, or whether that agitation was engineered in anticipation of the subsequent developments, only historians may tell. It is safe to suggest that the movement once set on foot must have gained further momentum with the Japanese occupation of a portion of the International Settlement and large areas surrounding it.

The exact facts behind the Japanese agitation will have important bearings on the international frame of mind in which it may be received. If the aide-memoire were only an official presentation of Japanese aspirations which had been already expressed by the Japanese press in the early part of last year, it may find a more friendly reception in responsible quarters. If, on the other hand, the demands have been made on account of the present military success in a purely bilateral war between China and Japan, then they will take on a hostile complexion which is bound to find repercussions in the chancelleries concerned.

It may be pointed out that the International Settlement is a co-operative community among the various national groups represented on the Council. Its status cannot be subject to the fortunes of war between any of the nations participating in its administration, or between any one of such nations and China. If one nation should achieve victory at the conclusion of a war, the victor may reap its spoils from the other belligerent but not at the expense of the International Settlement. Such a view is likely to be held by the Powers to which the aide-memoire will be eventually referred.

On broad principles, however, there appears to be a long-felt need of adjusting the administration of the Council. For years the Chinese residents have desired a more active participation in the affairs of the International Settlement, and through a series of minor concessions they have been able to exercise a small voice in local problems. If the principle of taxation and representation had ever been adopted, the Chinese should have had many more councillors and enjoyed greater control over the administration.

In the wake of the Chinese endeavor to gain an equitable treatment, the Japanese began to demand increased representation on the Council. If the Japanese demands were based on the same principles as those of the Chinese, the question could be tackled without difficulty through diplomatic channels, and the public might readily accord them a sympathetic hearing. It is much to be regretted that, instead of waiting for a fitting opportunity to renew their attempt in the usual manner, the Japanese authorities have taken advantage of isolated incidents to press home their wishes. Pressure thus exerted can hardly be expected to accomplish as much as moral persuasion based on accepted principles of modern government.

Moreover, satisfaction of Japanese aspirations, if ever given by the Powers concerned, will have to be predicated on general principles in any event. The Council cannot give recognition to Japanese military success in considering the Japanese aide-memoire without impairing in a fundamental way the neutral status of the International Settlement and without creating a precedent which may prove inimical to the future of Shanghai.

By these considerations we do not propose to ignore the fundamental need of adjustment which time has brought about since the time when the Land Regulations were first conceived. The population of the Settlement and the extent of its area have grown and have outgrown the expectations of the early pioneers. It would be most unprofitable to pour new wine into an old bottle, and the Council would be rendering the community and posterity a distinct service if it should see fit to evolve a formula by which the legitimate aspirations of all national groups may be gratified to the detriment of none.

In our opinion the differentiation between the Chinese and foreign ratepayers should be done away with. If Shanghai is to remain an international community, it must be international in spirit as well as in name. The foreign residents must have a right to register their approval of the Chinese councillors, just as the Chinese must also have the prerogative to vote for the foreign councillors. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that what one councillor or a group of councillors, be they Chinese or foreign, may do in the name of the Council may affect all residents alike. The removal of this differentiation will facilitate co-operation and make the Council truly representative of the residents without discrimination.

If this suggestion should be adopted, the Japanese aspirations may be met to a considerable extent. A new ratepayers' body will be then created, and by exercising a strong voice in its elections, the Japanese, like other residents, may directly control the policy of the Council, in respect to its personnel and other weightier matters.

It is readily admitted that, to bring about such a fundamental change as is here proposed, much opposition from vested interests may have to be overcome and the unanimous approval obtained from the various Powers concerned. And yet this change is certainly to be preferred to any arrangement or agreement which may have to be reached between Japan and the other Powers as the result of the aide-memoire in question.

In fact, the Council should utilise the occasion created by the Japanese aide-memoire to solicit the support of all the Powers to formulate a new policy of administration based on modern tenets of government. In this way the self-centered wishes of one particular group will be defeated by the united front of the other national groups. The ratepayers' body will become a true controlling organ of the residents, and there can be little justification for one group to claim a special position *vis-a-vis* the other groups.

In the past the Council lost more than one opportunity to take the needed initiative, but it is not yet too late for it now to come forward in a statesmanlike manner to put an end to a system whose usefulness has been reduced by time and will be further reduced in the course of time.

SHANGHAI'S SETTLEMENT FACED WITH MAJOR CRISIS

Japanese Demand Control of All Important Organs of the Municipal Council

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE GROUPS

SHANGHAI'S International Settlement was yesterday faced with one of the most serious crises of its history when a warning that the Japanese Expeditionary Force may be compelled to take steps, as occasion requires, to ferret out anti-Japanese elements in the Settlement was served on the Municipal Council.

Four high Japanese officials, representing the army, navy and the Foreign Office, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, chairman of the S.M.C. The officials were Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Consul-General, Colonel Sanetaka Kusumoto, representing General Iwane Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, Captain Risaburo Fujita, representing Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, and Mr. Noritake Yoshioka, senior Japanese consul. For the S.M.C., Mr. Harold Porter, vice-chairman, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General, and Mr. Godfrey Phillips, secretary, were present.

Mr. Okamoto told Mr. Franklin that the Japanese authorities regarded the recurrence of anti-Japanese incidents as the result of the inefficacy of the Council's efforts to suppress anti-Japanese elements.

The Japanese Expeditionary Force, Mr. Okamoto said, is constrained to feel that the Municipal authorities lack earnestness or ability to meet the Japanese demand for the suppression of subversive elements.

The Japanese Expeditionary Force, the demarche emphasized, may be forced to extirpate the anti-Japanese groups from the Settlement, thus making it a safer place to live in.

Under these circumstances, the official said, The Municipal Council is requested to take appropriate measures to eradicate anti-Japanese elements and to exercise rigid control of anti-Japanese newspapers.

Two Demands

As an essential means to achieve the desired objectives, the Japanese authorities asked the Council to take the following steps:

1.—Increase the number of Japanese members of the S.M.P. and raise their status and authority; and

2.—Place Japanese in controlling positions in all the important organs of the Municipal Council.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Okamoto called Mr. Franklin's attention to the fact that in the Chinese newspapers of January 1, opposition has been declared to the formation of the Shanghai Citizens' Federation by the General Labour Union, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Special Citizens' Federation.

These organizations, Mr. Okamoto asserted, have long been engaged in anti-Japanese agitation. For this reason, Mr. Okamoto requested that the Council take immediate steps so that these bodies:

1.—Retract their statements and advertise their retraction in the press; and

2.—Be hereafter kept under rigid surveillance of the Municipal Council.

The Japanese authorities, Mr. Okamoto further informed Mr. Franklin, regard the recent anti-Japanese incidents in the Settlement as a matter of serious concern and regret.

In view of the importance of the proposals, Mr. Franklin made no immediate reply, promising to make a thorough study of the matter.

Questions by the Press

One of the journalists at yesterday's press conference, at which the Japanese demarche was read out, asked if the control of the press referred to meant all journals, and the spokesman replied that all were included, including the foreign language papers. Replying to another question whether any English language paper was directly referred to as having been delinquent in Japanese eyes, the spokesman said that he "would leave that to your judgment."

"Would the Japanese be prepared to exercise censorship over the foreign press?" asked another—"We would have to wait and see whether the Council has acted sufficiently."

Regarding Concession

"Has any protest been lodged with the French Concession authorities (the journalist referred to the recent murder of Mr. Loh Pah-hong) concerning anti-Japanese incidents?"

"There is no evidence to show," replied the spokesman, "that the victim of the assassination was killed solely because of his connection with the Special Citizens' Federation." (This group was specifically mentioned in the above statement as one over which the S.M.C. must exercise strictest supervision).

Another journalist asked whether a démarche would be lodged with the French Concession authorities regarding the suppression of anti-Japanese sentiments by the newspapers in the Concession to which the spokesman replied that the matter would have to be considered.

Referring to the second demand of the Japanese—that the Council place Japanese in controlling positions in all the important organs of the Municipal Council—the spokesman was asked if the "singular or plural" was intended in each organ. He replied: "the plural."

Foreign Consul Officials Study Aide Memoire

Decision On Nipponese Requests Rests With Home Gov'ts

Foreign consuls representing extraterritorial nations in Shanghai were yesterday urgently considering the Japanese memcradum placed before the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Japanese representatives during a conference Tuesday.

Mr. N. Aall, Consul-General of Norway and Senior Consul in the city, informed THE CHINA PRESS that he has received a communication from the Council embodying the various requests made upon the Settlement's governing body by the Nipponese authorities.

He revealed a meeting of the Consular Body is likely to be held in order to enable the various consuls to exchange their views regarding the Nipponese *aide memoire.* He pointed out, however, that time is needed for the consuls to study the request before reaching a definite decision on the matter.

Up To Home Governments

At the same time THE CHINA PRESS was informed by a high Council official that the decisions relating to the Japanese requests are most likely to be made by the various home governments, in Washington, London and other capitals.

The wide implications of the Nipponese *aide memoire,* which touches upon the interests of the United States, Great Britain and other nations having treaty rights in the city, make the matter an international instead of a purely local issue, it was pointed out.

A definite decision on the Japanese requests which would involve not only a realignment of the Council's administrative personnel, but also to a large degree a readjustment of the policies and powers of the Council, rests today with the home governments, the reporter was informed.

The Council official pointed out that during the lengthy conversation Tuesday, the four S.M.C. representatives who took part in the discussions did not offer the Japanese delegates any reply on the latter's suggestions.

No Time Limit

The entire issue was left by the Japanese to the Council officials for comprehensive study. Contrary to unfounded reports, the *aide memoire* did not specify the date on which an answer is desired.

Observers pointed out here yesterday that as a result of the seemingly unlimited scope implied by one of the two Japanese requests, the issue raised by the Nipponese delegates will materially affect the status of the International Settlement in the event that the *aide memoire* is acted upon fully by the Council.

The Japanese request referred to by the observers reads: "Place Japanese in controlling positions in all the important organs of the Municipal Council."

The Japanese And The Council

TWO drastic demands were presented to the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Japanese Consul General in association with representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy, yesterday. These demands were:

1. An increase in the number of Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal police, and the raising of their status and authority.

2. The placing of Japanese in controlling positions in all the important organs of the Municipal Council.

The first is a demand which should be considered entirely on its merits. If the employment of more Japanese Police with an improved status would contribute towards the maintenance of internal peace and order within the Settlement, there may be a great deal to be said for such a step. The real issue is whether this would be the result. We are living at the moment in a time of acute emergency, when feelings between the Chinese and the Japanese run extremely high. It is not to be assumed that this state of affairs will continue indefinitely. And it is questionable whether the engagement of more Japanese Police, without local experience, at this juncture, would in any way assist in curbing outrages of the kind which have been only too frequent during the past few weeks. If the existing Police Force, with its long experience of dealing with the local criminal element, cannot prevent such outrages, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that inexperienced Japanese constables would achieve any better results. On the same day that the text of the Japanese demands is published we read that a number of Chinese plain-clothes men got into Taiyuan, and by a sudden attack with hand grenades killed more than 80 Japanese soldiers. Taiyuan is under an exclusively Japanese military administration. If such outrages could occur in these circumstance there is no reason to suppose that the employment of additional Japanese police in Shanghai would augment the efficiency of the existing Police Force.

* * *

THE second demand made by the Japanese is clearly *ultra vires*. The Settlement is an *international*, not a Japanese area. Its original title was Anglo-American. Its administration is governed by Land Regulations which have received international sanction. Its Executive Body, the Council, is elected by and responsible to, the Ratepayers, and is not authorized to make fundamental changes in the administration without their assent. The appointment of officers is a prerogative of the Council, "provided always that no officers shall be appointed for any longer period than three years, unless the said appointment, together with the salary appertaining thereto, be sanctioned by a public meeting of the electors duly convened." The heads of the various Municipal Departments are all under agreements, which cannot be broken by the Council or the Ratepayers, without the payment of heavy damages. It is quite certain that if an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Foreign Ratepayers were called, they would refuse to displace the present heads of departments by Japanese. There is no warrant for such a change in an area where Anglo-American interests far exceed those of the Japanese, and where, today, it is more than ever necessary that the fundamental rights of the community should be upheld.

It would, however, appear to be superfluous to convene a meeting of Ratepayers to discuss this issue, which in reality lies outside the scope of their authority. The matter is one, not for the Council, or for the ratepayers, but for the Foreign Governments which have been instrumental in creating the Settlement, and whose interests would be permanently and adversely impaired by conceding the Japanese demand. Mr. Franklin's reply must obviously be a *non possumus*, and intimation that if the demand is intended to be taken seriously, it is a matter for international diplomacy, and not for the elected representatives of the ratepayers to handle.

* * *

IT is to be hoped that before committing themselves irrevocably to a demand which strikes at the very root of representative government, the Japanese authorities will give the matter serious reconsideration. The initiative in forming the International Settlement, the administration, and the financing of all the public utilities and most of the local industries, came from Britons and Americans, whose enormous investments in this area cannot be disregarded by any other Power. Assuming that it is desired to see Shanghai restored to its former preeminence as the commercial, industrial and shipping metropolis of China, it is essential that Anglo-American interests should

be recognized, and the confidence of Anglo-American investors retained. A drastic change in the status of the area, such as would be implied by conceding Japan's demand, would start Shanghai definitely on the downgrade. For it is obvious that with all of her other commitments, and the heavy losses she has already suffered in China as a result of the present hostilities, the Japanese could not assume the financial burdens involved in the rehabilitation of Shanghai.

It is the obvious duty of the Council to cooperate to the utmost with the Japanese in maintaining internal order, and curbing the activities of any Chinese or others who abuse the hospitality of the Settlement to foment anti-Japanese agitation or outrages. But it is the equally obvious duty of the Japanese to recognize the facts of the situation, the extraordinary difficulties of administering a densely populated area under existing conditions, and the *international* character of the Settlement. If any changes are to be made in the status or administration of the area they must come as the result of international agreement, and not by the sudden imposition of Japanese demands upon a Council which is elected by and responsible to the whole body of foreign ratepayers.

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Future Of S'hai Decided Abroad

Authorities Of S.M.C. Unable To Consider Nippon Demands

Decision on proposals for increased participation in the activities of the S.M.C. and Settlement Police made by the Japanese authorities yesterday will be reached in London and Washington, a high official of the Council intimated today. The interests of Great Britain and the United States in the International Settlement are as great as those of Japan and they are entitled to have a say in the matter, it was stated.

"The International Settlement has always been supported by these two powers, and the Council cannot act without their approval in the present case." The proposals will be carefully studied, but no decision is expected for some time.

Informal discussions regarding the request for more Japanese policeman with better pay, increased participation in the activities of Settlement administrative organs and a larger Japanese personnel in general were held this morning, but no meeting of the Council was called.

Asked if Chinese members of the Council would be consulted during discussions, the high official stated that they would probably be asked to voice their opinion. How much weight their opinion will carry is problematical.

No Political Activity

Although no reports have yet been received of protests filed with the French authorities by the Nipponese in connection with anti-Japanese terrorist activity in the Concession, the French Council has already taken action, announcing that residents indulging in political activity detrimental to the peace of French-administered areas will be expelled. This action is similar to that taken Saturday by the Settlement authorities.

Four Russians, suspected political agitators, were allegedly ordered to leave the Concession already yesterday, but two were finally permitted to remain. The two expelled men were connected with a strongly anti-Soviet weekly so it can hardly be said that they were expelled on Japanese protest.

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Matters For High Authority

PERHAPS it is just as well from the standpoint of the Shanghai Municipal Council that the Japanese have gone to an extreme in such demands as for increase of the number of Japanese members in the police, a boost in their status and authority, and placement of Japanese in controlling positions in all important organs of the Council.

For this gives not only reason but necessity for the Council to take no position whatever, but automatically to pass the whole question over to the Consular Body. Such issues certainly are not to be settled locally. And frankly we think it is about time the home capitals had Shanghai affairs called forcibly to their attention.

November 24, 1937. Morning Translation.

Journal de Shanghai :-

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS TO THE FOREIGN COUNCILS
MR. C.S. FRANKLIN'S STATEMENT.

In the course of a statement yesterday, Mr. C.S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, stated that the desires expressed by the Japanese authorities regarding the suppression of the Chinese Government's influence in the Shanghai area appeared to be very reasonable. He added that the Settlement authorities had not waited for the Japanese demands before taking the measures required.

Mr. Franklin continued :- "It was not necessary to give new orders to the Shanghai Municipal Police in order to satisfy the Japanese demands. As for the suppression of Chinese censorship, it had ceased voluntarily since last Friday. The Chinese telegraph and post offices are still in the Settlement and the Japanese have not made any attempt to establish their own censorship.

"Before even the Japanese had occupied the Shanghai area, the Shanghai Municipal Police had been dealing with anti-Japanese organizations and I believe it will not be difficult to suppress any kind of propaganda for the Chinese desire as much as the Shanghai Municipal Council to avoid incidents and I think the Japanese, on their part, will be reasonable".

Mr. Franklin went on to say that the Japanese had not submitted a "black list" of Chinese personages whom they regarded as undesirables and no obstruction had been made to the departure of any Chinese personage from the Settlement. He denied that the Japanese had demanded the handing over of certain Chinese personages. The Council had no right to expel residents from the Settlement; the Council could only request them to leave and if they refused they ran the risk of losing the right of protection from the Police. He added that the Japanese authorities and the Council are working together harmoniously. He denied the report that the number of Japanese members on the Shanghai Municipal Council will be increased.

November 23, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao :-

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS TO THE S.M.C.

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday, an extraordinary meeting of the Councillors of the Shanghai Municipal Council was held to discuss the various demands conveyed to Mr. Franklin, the Chairman of the S.M.C., by Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai. The meeting lasted until 12.30 p.m.

Enquiries made by our reporter reveal that the Japanese are demanding:-

(1) The suppression of anti-Japanese activities, including

(a) The dissolution of the Kuomintang Party and other organizations.

(b) The suppression of the dissemination of handbills, slogans, booklets, pictorials, the staging of plays and other kinds of propaganda.

(c) The suppression of the dissemination of propaganda by radio stations.

(d) The suppression of all kinds of activities by Chinese spies.

(2) Strict supervision of the activities of the Kuomintang and Government officials; the expulsion of the officials of the Central Government and of the district governments; the extradition of all those officers and men who had withdrawn into the Foreign Settlements from both Chapei and Nantao.

(3) The abolition of censorship by the Chinese authorities of postal and telegraphic matters.

(4) The suppression of censorship of Chinese newspapers by the Chinese Government.

(5) The suppression of Chinese radio communications.

Min Pao :- Foreign Councils Consider Demands

A special meeting of the S.M.C. was held yesterday morning to discuss the Japanese demands. There were present all the foreign Councillors, as well as the five Chinese Councillors, Messrs. Singloh Hsu, Yulin Hsi, William Gockson, Yu Ya Ching and Eugene Y.B. Kiang, and Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Council. The Chinese Councillors retired from the meeting at 12.30 p.m. and the foreign Councillors continued the proceedings.

A meeting of the French Municipal Council was also held yesterday afternoon to discuss the Japanese demands.

It is learned that as a result of these meetings, both the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession decided that great care should be exercised in dealing with the matter.

Eastern Times :-

A meeting of the S. M. C. was held yesterday to discuss the demands submitted by the Japanese authorities.

In the course of an interview with foreign journalists yesterday, the spokesman of the S.M.C. stated that it has been decided to instruct the various subordinate organs of the Council to do their utmost to comply with the five Japanese demands.

REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

November 22, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao and Central China Daily News:

JAPANESE ARMY'S DEMANDS TO S.M.C. AND FRENCH CONSUL

Acting on behalf of General Iwane Matsui, Major-General Harada on November 20 called on Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, demanding that the authorities of the International Settlement should suppress the activities of the Chinese Communist Party and anti-Japanese elements within their jurisdiction. He also informed Mr. Franklin that the Japanese Army reserved the right to adopt emergency measures to deal with these matters.

It is learned that Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, has also called upon Mr. Franklin, the Chairman of the S.M.C., demanding:-

(1) The suppression of all anti-Japanese and incompatible activities and speeches within the International Settlement; the dissolution of all organs of the Chinese Kuomintang Party; the suppression and confiscation of all handbills, slogans, pictorials, booklets, the performance of plays and broadcasting by radio stations and the prohibition of imposing punishment on traitors and spies.

(2) The expulsion or detention of the leading officials of the Chinese Kuomintang and Government and officers connected with the four Chinese Government banks, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China; the extradition of all the officers and men who had withdrawn into the International Settlement from Chapei and Nantao.

(3) The taking over of the various subsidiary organs under the control of the Chinese Government in Shanghai, such as the Chinese Post Office, the Customs, etc.

It is also learned that Major-General Harada, the Japanese Military Attache, and Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, have made similar requests to M. Baudez, the French Consul-General, on the night of November 20. -----Domei.

Sin Shun Pao, the Chinese edition of the "Shanghai Godo," a local Japanese daily, published the following article on November 21 :-

Major-General Harada Calls on S.M.C. : Suppression of Anti-Japanese Movement Demanded

At 6 p.m. November 20, the Japanese Army in Shanghai issued the following statement :-

At 4 p.m. November 20, Major-General K. Harada, Japanese Military Attache, in company with Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., and other high officials of the Council and on behalf of General I. Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai Area, submitted the following verbal requests :-

(1) The Communistic and anti-Japanese movements of the Chinese, which are using the International Settlement and the French Concession as bases, are seriously impairing the Japanese military operations and cannot be tolerated by the Japanese Army. The Settlement authorities should suppress these Chinese activities thoroughly and quickly as far as it is possible.
(2) Should the steps taken by the Settlement authorities be considered unsatisfactory, the Japanese Army will at once consider independent measures to be taken to deal with the subject.

Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul-General, submitted concrete measures for discussion with the Settlement authorities.

Reliable information secured by this paper shows that the Chinese Wireless Administration and the Chinese Telegraph Administration are still functioning in the Foreign Settlements and this is impairing the Japanese military operations. If the Settlement authorities continue this policy of connivance and do not adopt steps satisfactory to the Japanese military authorities, armed force may be used to deal properly with the matter. Cables between Shanghai and Nagasaki have been cut by anti-Japanese elements directed by anti-Japanese organizations in the Foreign Settlements. Unless such activities be suppressed, the Japanese Army will have to adopt suitable and effective measures.

According to observers, similar suitable steps will also be adopted to deal with banking organizations, anti-Japanese newspapers and books.

Armed Japanese troops have never passed through the Foreign Settlements and the Japanese Army have, so far, experienced much inconvenience in their operations. Nantao has been occupied and peace has been fully restored. The Japanese Army will not harm residents in the Foreign Settlements and it is only reasonable that armed Japanese soldiers should be allowed to pass through the Settlements. This passage of armed Japanese troops through the Settlements may take place in the near future.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch ~~Section~~

Date November 13 19 37.

Subject Uneasiness amongst well-to-do Chinese in Settlement.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt.Tan Shao Liang

On account of the publication in the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" evening paper dated 12-11-37 of an article under the attractive heading "Commander of British Army in Shanghai receives order from Home Government to fire on Japanese soldiers if they encroach on the International Settlement", many enquiries have been received from well-to-do Chinese as to the truth of this report and a general uneasiness appears to be prevailing especially amongst the well-to-do classes. Some bankers who are natives of Tientsin and Peiping are planning to return to the North whilst some express the opinion that the French Concession is safer than the Settlement.

Rumours have also been prevalent during the past few days that the Japanese Authorities have approached the Municipal Council for the arrest of 600 Chinese who are considered to be anti-Japanese. These include Tu Yueh Sung, Wong Shiao Lai and Yu Ya Ching.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.1.

13 NOV 1937

Status Of Shanghai

To the Editor:

I am surprised beyond measure that in your issue of November 13, 1937, you would publish such an article as that of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, under the heading of "Japanese Military Occupation, Status of Shanghai."

The Japanese army has no more rightful authority in the Foreign and French Settlements of Shanghai, than it has in London, Washington, and Paris.

The Shanghai Foreign Settlements are under foreign, not Chinese government. And if the Japanese army undertakes to interfere with government in this area, *in any way*, their army should be met at the boundaries by the combined military and naval resources of the several foreign nations that have interests here. It is presumed that such forces are here for the purpose of protecting this Settlement —this foreign controlled area, from interference from any source, Japanese or otherwise. It is not presumed that these forces will fail in their duty. If they *should* do so, then the civilian manhood and *womanhood* of Shanghai should meet such invaders at the borders. We should certainly not be less willing to defend our homes and our lives than the Chinese are bravely doing. The civilian men should man the guns, and the women of Shanghai will also do their part.

However, it is not assumed that the soldiers in uniform of the nations in interest in controlling this area, will do otherwise than honor the ensigns they gear and the uniforms they wear.

The slogan of every self-respecting man and woman should be, No Japanese army or authority shall be tolerated within the boundaries of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.

I am sorry that Mr. Woodhead could phrase such an article. And I am sorry indeed that an American editor would publish it.

Very truly,
CHAS. W. RANKIN.

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1937.

Disagreement

To the Editor:

Many British residents of Shanghai find themselves disagreeing with the attitude taken by your Mr. H. G. Woodhead, C.B.E. in the article on the new status of Shanghai published in last Saturday's issue of your paper. I venture here to state my own objections, shared, as I know, by a number of my compatriots.

Mr. Woodhead says that the community of Shanghai must assume that the non-declaration of war will not materially effect the exercise of a victor's rights by the Japanese military and naval command. But is it necessary to assume anything of the kind unless We are prepared to stand aside and let it happen? The Japanese have seen fit to invade China without the formality of declaring war. It is true that they have succeeded in ousting the Chinese troops who defended Shanghai proper so valiantly but the conquest, if it is to be so regarded, does not extend, as yet, to the foreign areas of Shanghai. In these areas they have a joint interest in the administration as one of general partners and, in the absence of a declaration of war, their rights surely must be circumscribed by the terms of that partnership.

Mr. Woodhead goes on to say: "Whatever views may be taken by individuals of the origin and conduct of local hostilities it is necessary to recognize that the Japanese as a consequence of a victorious campaign are entitled to gather the fruits thereof." I dispute that it is necessary to recognize anything of the kind any more than it is necessary to recognize that a burglar who is enterprising enough to break into a house is entitled to get away with whatever he can continue to lay his hands upon. I agree that the Chinese would be wise to obstain from any violently anti-Japanese outbursts which would give the Japanese a pretext for applying the screw to the Shanghai Municipal Council but I think they also are entitled to expect that the Council will extend them adequate protection from the sort of terrorism which attended, for instance, the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and North China. It seems to me that, in common with the Chinese, residents of the Settlement are entitled to look to the Council to restrain the Japanese from carrying out in The Settlement any provocative action likely to inflame Chinese popular feeling and thus cause regrettable incidents possibly leading to bloodshed.

The tenor of General Matsui's statement when interviewed by the foreign correspondents last Thursday leaves little doubt of his intention to make himself master of the foreign controlled section of Shanghai if permitted. The establishment of a Japanese hegemony over the International Settlement and French Concession would threaten the international status of those areas just as surely, it seems to me, as if they had been overrun by the Chinese army —a contingency which some ill-informed foreigners appear needlessly to have contemplated. Hence one is able to agree with Mr. Woodhead as to the desirability of emphasizing that international interests are involved. Our local consular and municipal officials are thus faced with a problem rather similar to that which confronts the statesmen now conferring in Brussels. Will they have the courage and foresight to make a stand against Japanese bluff and bluster?

Yours truly,
REARGUARD

Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1937.

Shanghai's New Position

AN OBVIOUSLY unprecedented situation has arisen in Shanghai since the Chinese military evacuation, and the Japanese military occupation, of the areas about the International Settlement and the French Concession. Never before in the curious history of this unique city has such a state of affairs arisen and it is quite impossible at the present time to lay down any comprehensive statement as to the full ultimate position. We do not think that at this moment anyone anywhere has a final conclusion as to how the foreign areas will or should be affected, although quite naturally there has been a tremendous discussion including the dogmatic expression of some extreme views.

We hope and believe that no extreme view will prevail. Compromise, the essence of so many settlements in the age-old Orient, has its points. To adhere rigidly to an extreme position on any aspect of Shanghai has always been to invite defeat because the very essence of this international enterprise obviously requires the ultimate conciliation of many often conflicting attitudes and interests.

We would call special attention to the Readers' Forum letter today headed "Disagreement" and signed "Rearguard" in which a reasoned and moderate dissent is expressed toward the view that we must submit to an exercise of a "victor's rights." Certainly authority cannot abrogate its moral obligations, whatever the pressure. But we are inclined to think that there has been some undue alarm.

Despite some hasty and ill-advised efforts to draw conclusions from the implications of Japan's military ringing-about of the foreign areas, and particularly from General Iwane Matsui's interview with foreign correspondents last week, we see no reason to expect that the Japanese will act drastically or intolerantly with reference to affairs of the two foreign areas. So far as we can learn and so far as we can see on a basis of events thus far, Japan's policy in this respect is not entirely solidified but it has no tendency toward the extreme. The best way to head off any tendency toward extremity on the part of the Japanese will obviously be to deal realistically with the situation, to avoid anything provocative, and to refrain from advocating an attitude which cannot be supported by the responsible authorities.

What some still find it difficult to see is that for anyone to proclaim that Shanghai's foreign areas should or must remain entirely unaffected by the changed military position is as "die-hard" a view—in reverse application, of course—as was a view of other years that Shanghai's foreign areas should remain entirely unaffected by Chinese sovereignty.

The early view was a die-hardism against the Chinese. On point after point it had to yield; foreign Shanghai areas could not, did not, remain watertight against penetrative influence of those who held sovereignty without. The present opposite yet logically corresponding die-hardism is *for* the Chinese. It is ironical yet a fact that it too must yield, and probably in some respects it must yield because of the success of the pro-Chinese elements in years past in breaking down the older doctrine that foreign authorities in the foreign areas must exclusively administer affairs in those areas.

We do not wish to be too sweeping. It is by no means certain that the Japanese wish to press the point that their military conquest, without formally declared war, must of necessity make them in every ways the inheritors of all duties and privileges of the Chinese administrators of Chinese soil. It is by no means certain that much a point could be supported either in law or in logic.

But certainly it is within bounds to say that Shanghai's foreign areas now lie behind the Japanese lines, in the course of a warfare no less bitter and real because formally undeclared, and that this poses very real problems not to be dodged. It is only a facing of facts to say that the administrators of Shanghai's foreign areas *already* have recognized the existence of a changed state of affairs in some measure, and that they have taken steps designed to prevent the creation of friction because of this change. Obviously they have not surrendered their authority. They are trying to prevent the raising of embarrassing issues and they needed the collaboration of Chinese to that end.

Such collaboration will be accorded gladly, we believe, if it can be fully realized both that it is necessary and that it does not imply surrender of the special status of the foreign areas on any vital issue. Even General Matsui's much-debated statement, subject to various interpretations in certain of its aspects, was clear in recognizing that both Settlement or Concession might be places of refuge. He was clear that he did not purpose to try to take authority into his hands. It should be obvious to anyone that Chinese cannot expect to use such refuge, within an area behind the Japanese lines, for war activities. Those essentials surely give something to go on with in our thoughts and actions.

There has been a tendency on the part of some Chinese, and more particularly on the part of some belligerently inclined sympathizers with the Chinese, to assert a view that Settlement and Concession should afford a refuge for Chinese to do anything that they pleased, whatever the military position just over the border. This is to close one's eyes to realities. The Shanghai Municipal Council has general police powers; nothing more. It has within its administrative borders certain defense units sent here by foreign Powers; it cannot call upon them for more than such help as they may elect to give within the frame of their instructions from home Governments, which frankly have no great interest in anything save preservation of the lives of their own nationals.

Certainly if anything really outrageous is demanded by the Japanese there will be no tame knuckling-under. Our belief is that no demands of the sort is contemplated. We feel that the Japanese would find it a needless complication of their present difficulties to embark on any such quarrel; we believe they want to achieve whatever they desire within the patience, common-sense and an avoidance of "going off half-cocked" may show that the situation admits of solutions which all parties will agree to be fair under existing circumstances.

Speaking for ourselves alone, we may point out that we have been sympathetic with the Chinese cause throughout and that we have dealt with the present hostilities on principle, which has on occasion caused us to be critical of both sides. Our sympathy with the Chinese will continue and we have no idea of altering our adherence to principle. Rather than abandon this effort to follow the light as we see it, and to accept dictation from either the Japanese or the Chinese, we would reluctantly but decisively shut up shop. Yet we would never expect our own or any other authorities to support us in employing extra-territorical privilege—either as regards foreign ownership, foreign nationality of personnel, or publication in a Shanghai foreign area—for the fomenting or trouble.

In a rough sort of way we conceive this to indicate a line of thought, a course of conduct, of universal application during the present tense times as in the past. The truly international aspects of both Settlement and Concession must be borne in mind now more than ever before. We trust the responsible authorities to maintain essential rights, and they in turn have a right to trust us all not to place them in embarrassingly difficult or impossible positions. W firmly believe that there will be no surrender and no demand for surrender on the fundamentals. To keep our eyes fixed upon those fundamentals, and to avoid unnecessary conflict over relative superficialities, is the task for us all.

British Dementi

Reuter is authorized to state that the report circulated here to the effect that British military and naval authorities in Shanghai have been empowered "to open fire immediately if Japan makes any move to attack the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek" is entirely without foundation.

The Japanese Foreign Office yesterday issued a categorical denial by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo, in connection with the report circulated by a foreign news agency to the effect that British forces in Shanghai had been authorized to fire on Japanese forces if they attempted to come south of Soochow Creek, says Reuter in a message from Tokyo. The denial is similar to that issued by Reuter on the authority of the British Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai.

Agitators Not To Be Tolerated, Says Yomiuri

TOKYO, Nov. 12.—(Reuters).—The Shanghai correspondent of the Yomiuri Shimbun reports that the Japanese authorities "will demand that the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession rigidly control anti-Japanese agitators now taking refuge there.

"Failing this," the journal adds, "the Japanese authorities will possibly take action, as indicated in General Matsui's statement."

Japan Asks Control Of Agitation

TOKYO, Nov. 12. — The Shanghai correspondent of the "Yomiuri Shimbun" reports that the Japanese authorities "will demand that the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession rigidly control anti-Japanese agitators now taking refuge there.

"Failing this," the journal adds, "the Japanese authorities will possibly take action, as indicated in General Matsui's statesment."—Reuter.

Secretary-General Says There Has Been No Real Friction With Japanese

Mr. Fessenden Believes Council Will Continue To Throw Oil On Troubled Waters; All Questions Handled With Tact

SETTLEMENT REMAINS UNCHANGED AS TO POLITICAL AND LEGAL STATUS

The belief that the Shanghai Municipal Council will adopt a policy of throwing oil on troubled waters in connection with the Japanese military occupation of areas adjacent to the Settlement was expressed here yesterday by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General, during the course of a statement made to a representative of "The Shanghai Times."

Mr. Fessenden was of the opinion that the Japanese would not attempt to interfere with the administrative powers of the Shanghai Municipal Council, adding, however, that it must be realized that the Japanese are in military occupation of this area.

"The Council is doing everything within its power to maintain an attitude of neutrality," Mr. Fessenden said. "We are also doing our best to keep radical organizations in order, especially in connection with the posting of anti-Japanese handbills," he continued.

Asked whether or not the Council would try to assume powers of press censorship, Mr. Fessenden stated that it had not done so as yet, but might be forced to take action. It would be more advisable, he remarked, if local papers could exhibit a greater degree of self-control.

International Question

Mr. Fessenden was asked what effect a declaration of war would have on the Settlement, and his reply to this was that the question would become an international rather than a purely local subject. Under the present circumstances, he said, there was no reason why the Japanese should seek to interfere with the administration.

In reply to another inquiry, Mr. Fessenden stated that the question of the Customs, which was mentioned by General Matsui in his statement on the question of the International Settlement on Thursday, did not directly concern the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Passing on to another point, Mr. Fessenden said that with the influx of refugees and soldiers into the Settlement, the question of internal defence had assumed new proportions.

"The Council has always succeeded in keeping order in the past and there is no reason why we should not be able to continue to do so now," he said.

Very Little Friction

Mr. Fessenden did not seem to share General Matsui's impression to the effect that the Settlement had not been sufficiently co-operative.

"There has been very little friction between ourselves and the Japanese," he said. "Whenever a question arises we approach it with a broad-minded attitude and attempt to deal with it as tactfully as possible."

Mr. Fessenden stated that he saw no reason why the Council should not assume control north of the Creek again as soon as the situation cleared up.

"Politically and legally the Settlement is the same as it has always been," he concluded.

Two Other Reports

Other developments here yesterday with regard to the internal situation were seen with the release of two interesting reports.

A special committee to study various measures for the rehabilitation of the areas which until recently were under fire, met on Thursday at noon in order to discuss the possible restoration of water, electric, telephone and gas service, the Shanghai "United News" reported yesterday morning.

Thirteen members of the committee, the paper added, spent Thursday afternoon inspecting the North Szechuen, Darroch and Scott Roads areas.

Another report was to the effect that regardless of the change in the war situation, all Chinese industrial, commercial and other organizations should carry on with their work unless and until they are countermanded by their supervisory organs by order of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Japanese Military Occupation

THE STATUS OF SHANGHAI

By H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

(Editor, *Oriental Affairs*)

THE POSITION and status of the Foreign Areas in Shanghai have been radically changed by the events of the past few days. The whole of the Greater Shanghai Municipality and the greater part of the Settlement North of the Soochow Creek are in Japanese military occupation. There is a complete cordon of Japanese Military and Naval Forces around Shanghai, on both sides of the river. And it is as well that the Foreign as well as the Chinese residents within this cordon should realize, and adjust themselves to the logical implications. The absence of a formal declaration of war may appear to render some of the rights of a victorious belligerent less precise, but the communities of Shanghai have to face realities, not theories, and they must assume that the non-declaration of war will not materially affect the exercise of a victor's rights by the Japanese Military and naval Commands.

* * *

IN AN INTERVIEW with certain Foreign Press Agencies granted by General Matsui on Thursday morning he made it very clear that it was his intention to exercise some at least of the rights of a victorious General in occupation of a great City. His accusation that the Settlement and French Concession authorities had not observed strict neutrality, was not convincing, and would appear to suggest not only that they should have taken sides in an outbreak of hostilities for which they were in no way responsible, but that they should have exerted powers which are not legally theirs. Their main concern throughout the fighting around Shanghai has been the maintenance of internal order, regulation of food supplies, the care of refugees, the safeguarding of public health, and the functioning of public utilities, and of essential municipal services. Political issues have had to be handled by the Foreign Consular officials. The peace of the Foreign Areas could not have been maintained amidst a Chinese population of two or three millions, worked up to a great pitch of excitement by the conflict, if either the French or the Settlement authorities had taken measures which could be construed as partial to the Japanese.

* * *

BUT the position has now changed, with the military occupation of the Shanghai District, and the very fact that the two Councils are neutral bodies necessitates their refraining from any action which can be regarded as obstructive or hostile to the Japanese Command. It must be emphasized that the Foreign Garrisons and Naval Forces in Shanghai are not here for the purpose of fighting the Chinese or the Japanese, but solely for the protection of the lives and properties of their nationals. They would have resisted and been entitled to resist any incursion into the Foreign Areas of unorganized military units. But they are not entitled to oppose by force any acts taken by the Japanese Command which do not imperil their nationals. If the Japanese Military authorities should take measures which affect the interests of the foreign communities, or threaten the status of the Foreign areas, it will be a matter for representations from the Consular Body in Shanghai, or the Foreign Envoys in Tokyo. It is desirable to emphasize that *international* interests are involved, and that these issues must be handled *internationally*, and not as Anglo-Japanese, or American-Japanese problems. Efforts have already been made in some quarters to represent the British authorities, military and civil, and the British community, as actively hostile to the Japanese occupation. If successful, these efforts can only results in acute and quite unnecessary friction. Whatever views may be taken by individuals of the origin and conduct of local hostilities it is necessary to recognize that the Japanese as a consequence of a victorious campaign are entitled to gather the fruits thereof. Diplomatic issues must be settled elsewhere by the competent officials of the Governments concerned.

* * *

IT FOLLOWS then that the Chinese population in the Foreign Areas must be regarded as residing within a region occupied by a victorious military force, and must be prepared to submit to many of the restrictions that would be imposed if a Japanese Garrison actually patrolled the streets of the Settlement and the Concession. General Matsui has intimated that for the moment he has no intention of taking advantage of the present state of affairs, but he left no doubt that he expects certain restrictions to be imposed upon the Chinese population. The latter is in much the same position as were the population of Brussels during the German occupation, and if they are to continue to enjoy the hospitality of and the security afforded by, the Foreign Areas they must abstain from all actions which would normally be forbidden by an Army of Occupation. Anti-Japanese publications, placards, or gatherings will have to be rigidly suppressed. Any actions which can be interpreted as overtly supporting the Chinese Government against the Army of Occupation, as for example, Liberty Bond campaigns, must be forbidden. And all exercise of their functions by Central Government or Chinese Municipal Officials that are unpalatable to the Japanese must remain in abeyance. These are unpleasant truths, but the sooner that they are recognized and acted upon, the better it will be for Shanghai, and its supercharged Chinese population.

* * *

IT MAY BE HOPED, on the other hand, that recognition of the realities of the situation by the Councils of the Foreign Areas will avoid many of the more unpleasant features of a military occupation. In particular it is most desirable that the farming and industrial Chinese population should be encouraged to return to their occupations as soon as possible. In view of the large area beyond Shanghai now in Japanese military occupation it is to be hoped that military restrictions North of the Creek, and in the extra-Settlement Western District will be removed with the least possible delay.

Finally, it may be suggested that the Chinese Government will be best furthering its own interests, and those of law-abaiding Chinese citizens by repudiating, and as far as its authority carries, in this district, prohibiting, participation in hostilities by un-uniformed men. The employment of these gun-men cannot conceivably affect the military issue, but most certainly will expose many innocent Chinese to reprisals, and may well lead to far more rigorous action than at present appears to be contemplated by the Japanese Army of Occupation.

FM. 2.
G. 20M 1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 13, 19 37.

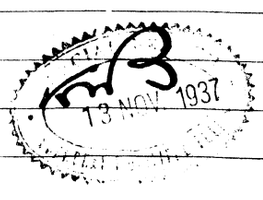
Subject Article entitled "The Plight of the International Settlement" appearing in "China Times."

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translation of an article entitled "The Plight of the International Settlement" from the noon issue of the "China Times" of 10.11.37 and the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) thereon, Mr. Fu Tse-yang (傅志陽), a reporter of the paper in question, was interviewed at the Police Headquarters at 3 p.m. 11.11.37 and upon being questioned by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) as to the source of his information, declared that it was obtained from Mr. Fraser and Mr. Sun (孫) of the S.M.C. Publicity Department. He was then advised to refrain from publishing such reports, especially at the present time when fighting is going on between China and Japan.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



D.C. (Sp.Br.)

10 NOV 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

November 10, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

China Times (Noon Issue) :-

THE PLIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

The withdrawal of the Chinese forces to their new defence lines has brought about a change in the local situation.

A reporter of this paper called at the Shanghai Municipal Council this morning and secured the following information in connection with the questions of police rights, the maintenance of peace and order and the food supplies in the International Settlement as well as a report to the effect that the Japanese authorities had demanded more seats on the Council:-

No Increase in the Number of Councillors

The Japanese forces have occupied a portion of the International Settlement ever since the outbreak of local hostilities. Under the pretext that the Japanese position inside the Settlement has been greatly enhanced, the Japanese authorities have suggested to the S.M.C. that the number of Japanese Councillors be increased.

This morning the S.M.C. flatly denied having been approached by the Japanese authorities with such a suggestion. According to the Council, there will be no increase or reduction in the present number of Councillors.

S.M.C. Will Tolerate No Interference With Its Police Rights and Administration

No change in the administration or in the police rights of the S.M.C. will take place despite the change in the local war situation. Though the Japanese forces have occupied various districts outside Settlement limits since the outbreak of the local hostilities, the administrative policy and the police rights inside the Settlement are still being maintained. The S.M.C. will not tolerate any interference by the Japanese authorities with its administration or police rights in the International Settlement.

Restoration of Police Rights on the Outlying Roads

10 NOV 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

Owing to the fact that the extra-Settlement roads are located within the zone of hostilities, the S.M.C. has temporarily given up its police rights in these districts. Following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces to their new positions, the danger to which the outlying roads were exposed has diminished. In view of this situation, the S.M.C. is at present making strenuous efforts to recover its police rights in these districts.

CHINA TIMES (illegible)

Protection of Newspapers and the Restoration of Traffic

All newspapers in the Settlement may still carry on so long as they do nothing contrary to peace and order and they do not violate the Police Regulations. It is to be hoped that during this period, the postal, telegraphic and navigation enterprises will function as usual in the Settlement, while transportation facilities will be restored in the Settlement.

27336

S. M. C. Official Denies Changes In City Status

Administration Of City To Remain In Hands Of Elected Councillors

The sudden change in the military situation around Shanghai will not prompt the Shanghai Municipal Council to change its original aim of making the International Settlement a place of refuge for Chinese and foreign residents, a high Council official assured THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

Answering the reporter's question, the S.M.C. official stated that Chinese newspapers and public organizations will continue to have their customary status as long as their activities are compatible with law and good order.

The administration of the Settlement will remain in the hands of the elected Councillors and no interference from the Japanese, despite their military occupation of all areas outside the Settlement and the French Concession, is expected, it was pointed out.

The Council official emphatically denied a Japanese report which stated that "in view of the increased Japanese influence in the sections north of the Soochow Creek, the Shanghai Municipal Council is contemplating an increase in the number of Japanese officials on the Council."

No such increase was ever discussed since the outbreak of the local hostilities and the report that the Council is planning to add more Japanese to its staff is news to its administrative officials, it was revealed.

Regarding the return of Settlement police to the outside road area to resume their patrol duties, it was stated that the problem is being watched closely. Settlement police, however, are not likely to be sent back until the military situation in the western area has become liquidated.

November 10, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Re-Opening of Hongkew District Under Consideration

Owing to its geographical position, that part of the International Settlement to the north of the Soochow Creek and the east of Thibet Road has been closed and curfew enforced at 6 p.m. every day. This state of affairs has since become a matter for serious concern to residents in the northern district. The S.M.C. is at present considering the re-opening of the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts to the public.

Protection of Newspapers and the Restoration of Traffic

All newspapers in the Settlement may still carry on so long as they do nothing contrary to peace and order and they do not violate the Police Regulations. It is to be hoped that during this period, the postal, telegraphic and navigation enterprises will function as usual in the Settlement, while transportation facilities will be restored in the Settlement.

No Lack of Food Supplies

At the commencement of the local hostilities, the S.M.C. formed a Food Control Committee to regulate food supplies. The Council has now ordered a large quantity of Saigon rice from Saigon for transportation to Shanghai. The authorities will take action against any rice shop in the Settlement that raises the price of rice. There should be no fear of a shortage of food supplies in the Settlement.

Public Sanitation & the Accommodation of Refugees

The population of the Settlement has increased since the outbreak of the hostilities and the question of public sanitation is a very important one. The Public Health Department is paying special attention to sanitation among refugees. The number of refugees in the Settlement is daily increasing and the Council is doing its best to give them accommodation. In the meantime, it is consulting with various Factories over the question of seeking employment for these refugees.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR SHANGHAI

In accordance with orders from the Bureau of Social Affairs, the various local rice and cereal dealers' associations are doing their best to stabilize the price of rice.

Although the stocks of rice in Shanghai have decreased, there is still a large quantity of wheat and flour. In the meantime, the Settlement authorities are buying Saigon rice and other food from abroad, so no anxiety need be felt over food supplies in Shanghai.

The price of the best quality rice yesterday was $14 and good quality rice $13.60. It is said that the authorities are making enquiries about certain rice shops which are reported to have sold rice at a higher price

November 10, 1937.

VISIT TO FRONT TO COMFORT OFFICERS AND MEN

In accordance with a decision reached at the extraordinary meeting of the ratepayers' representatives to the Japanese Residents' Corporation held on November 1, 1937, some 27 representatives have been selected to visit the front to comfort Japanese officers and men. They will be divided among three parties and the first party will visit the Japanese navy while the second and third parties will visit the front. The date of their departure will be fixed after arrangements have been made with the military and naval authorities.

Shanghai Godo (Editorial) :-

A NEW SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

The International Settlement has now been relieved from secret plots of the Chinese Government to disturb the Settlement and to conquer the area with their army should the Japanese army be defeated. Now that the Chinese army has been driven far away from the Settlement, the peace of the Settlement will no longer be disturbed by gun fire.

The Settlement authorities should take this chance to establish a new system of administration. Among the important phases that should be immediately considered are :-

(1) The complete suppression of the anti-Japanese movement.

(2) The complete suppression of any political movement within the Settlement.

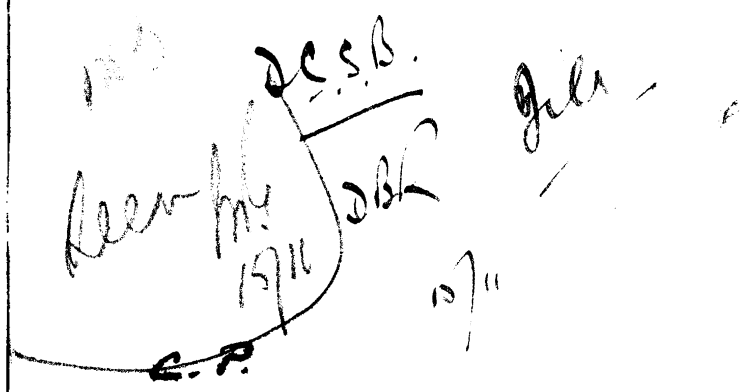
(3) All Chinese governmental organs should immediately be driven out of the Settlement area.

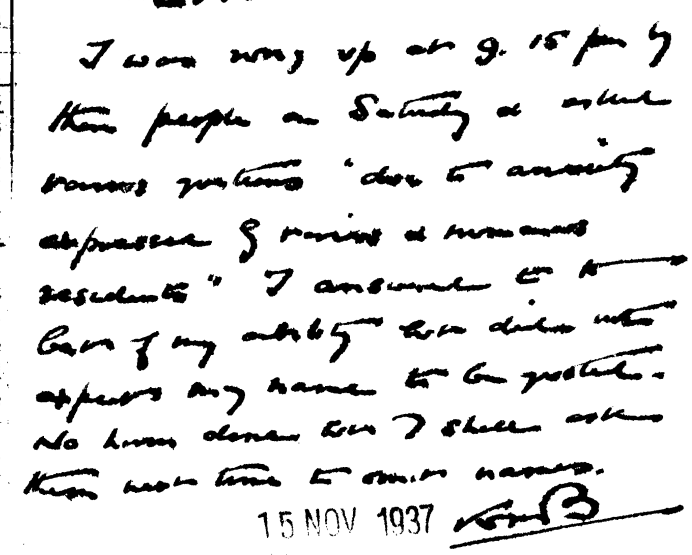
In order to maintain the neutrality of the Settlement these measures should be strictly enforced, otherwise Japan may have to resort to force to avoid a recurrence of unfortunate conflicts like the present. The Land Regulations should also be amended and revised.

SHANGHAI CONDITIONS

The statement of Major K. M. Bourne, one of the Deputy Commissioners of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to the effect that in his opinion the internal situation here should give no cause for any real worry will be reassuring to the many people who had been feeling a little disturbed about conditions. It is not so much the danger of anti-Japanese propaganda that has given most people reason for serious thought as the overcrowded and congested state of the streets and the fear that there must be increasing difficulty in such a vast number of unemployed persons, as there are in Shanghai now, being able to supply ther selves with food, with the possible co... uence that there might be looting or food riots. It is apparent, however, that the Police have the situation well in hand. The present situation, of course, is far from comfortable. It is almost impossible to keep the streets clean when so many thousands of persons use them all day long as places in which to linger about, either because they have nothing to do or nowhere else to go. A great number of beggars, many of them in the late stages of disease, and encased in filth, are to be seen begging about the city. It is greatly to be hoped that some arrangements will be possible to get these people away at an early date for their presence is a grave menace to public health as well as most objectionable in every way. A curious feature of the beggar problem is that the ranks of the beggars demanding charity in the streets has been swelled by the addition of a number of monks who even ask alms from foreigners—a very unusual sight in China. It appears that these men have come from small towns in the war zones where the monasteries and temples have gone up in flames. Although at present it cannot be said that the streets are pleasant places in which to walk owing to dirt, noise and overcrowding, it must be admitted that they are interesting to a close observer. A number of types of people who are not usually seen on the streets of Shanghai at all may be observed. They include quite a number of farmers who have brought produce into the city but have been prevented from returning to their farms by the tide of war—in some cases we fear that destruction must have overtaken their dwellings and storehouses and that their eventual return to the country will be a sad experience. The number of pedlars of petty wares has greatly increased and plenty of boys and girls—and men and women, too—will be seen dodging about among the crowds trying to sell bootlaces and odds and ends of haberdashery. Outside places where foreigners congregate one will see youngsters with boxes of socks and neckties trying to sell their wares.

It is devoutly to be hoped that apprehensions as to a possible food shortage will be proved unnecessary but the week-end rise in price of vegetables and fresh meat has naturally caused some alarm. There does not seem to be any basis for believing that our city will run short of rice and flour. The fact that only small quantities are being sold by the grain shops is a token of sound policy as it tends to prevent hoarding on the part of the richer class who may suddenly become nervous. What is to be the immediate future situation in Shanghai depends largely, it seems to us, upon how soon the areas occupied by the Japanese military, who now encircle the city, can be opened up. This matter lies entirely in the hands of the Japanese, we suppose, and we shall have to await their decision which will no doubt be based mainly upon military exigencies. It is of interest note that Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, told a representative of "The Shanghai Times" last Friday that he believed the Council would adopt a policy of throwing oil on troubled waters in connection with the Japanese military occupation of areas adjacent to the Settlement. Very largely we must depend upon Chinese backing in this matter. The Chinese within the International Settlement must, we fear, be prepared to put upon themselves at least some of the restraints they would need to do if they were living in the occupied areas, if they desire to help to alleviate the local situation.





15 NOV 1937

Translation of an article from the German newspaper
"OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD", November 12, 1937.
Chief Editor - I. Huldermann.
Address - 20 Canton Road.

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13 NOV 1937

JAPANESE EXPECTATIONS

Two days ago, the commanders of the forces of the foreign troops stationed in Shanghai paid their first visit to the Japanese high commander - General Matsui.

The visit lasted over an hour. What transpired during this visit is beyond our knowledge, however, one cannot err if one considers the following points of view which, according to certain utterances, have been made to us by high Japanese officials.

As we pointed out in yesterday's issue, the question of the administration of the International Settlement will play a very considerable role in the near future.

It is true that we, Germans, are interested in this question only conditionally as we do not participate in the administration. The question interests us only as residents and rate payers.

According to certain statements, it would appear that, as far as the Japanese are concerned, disappointment prevails over the attitude displayed by the Powers represented here in Shanghai. Co-operation was expected but it was not given. This circumstance will not lead to Japanese complications for the moment, but possibly it will in the future.

It is pointed out that communists and plain clothes men are still residing in the Settlement and this is considered as undesirable and their elimination is declared as very necessary.

From our point of view the phrase elimination is devoid of meaning if the Japanese fail to indicate in what amnner they consider this eilimination is to be brought about. The desire seems to be more poignant than the change.

The Japanese assert that a situation could arise which would necessiate active intervention on their part and this assertion means a lot.

As far as we have been given to understand, the Japanese consider that such a step will take place if the desires regarding the re-organization of the Police Department and the number of seats on the Council are disregarded.

In addition to these matters, there looms the demand for the creation of, possibly, a free port zone.

Translation of an article from the German local newspaper "OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD", dated November 11, 1937 :
Chief Editor - [illegible]. Huldermann.
Address - 20 Canton Road.

WHAT THE JAPANESE SAY ABOUT THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

A letter addressed by the Japanese Authorities to both the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement as also to the Municipal Council of the French Concession has been submitted to these institutions requesting them to suppress all anti-Japanese posters, otherwise it cannot be expected that conditions in Shanghai could hope to become normal speedily again.

No definition has been given by the Japanese in these letters as to what can be considered as anti-Japanese, nor is it explained what in general has to be eschewed.

This may appear to be a small matter, but when one considers the political signification and consequences of such a demand and its future ramifications, then it cannot be considered as unimportant.

Any suppositions which might rise in this respect can be confirmed only by reading the article that appeared in yesterday's local Japanese newspaper "The Shanghai United News" which states that Shanghai now breathes freely, a state of affairs that has been accomplished after a siege lasting three months.

No mention is made about the economic perplexities, but the Chinese, the newspaper states, are now prevented from annexing the Settlement. The paper adds that the Settlement Administration should derive the benefit and consequently ought to endeavour to establish the complete neutralization of the Settlement.

The suppression of all anti-Japanese propaganda is an absolute necessity and it must form the basis for future peace and order of the Settlement for both foreigners and Chinese alike.

Other problems will have to be solved as they arise in the future. They are unavoidable.

Further, the Japanese paper says, should the Municipal Council Authorities fail to recognize the actual situation, then the Japanese will be forced to adopt stringent measures in order to prevent further incidents and to assure the complete neutrality of the Settlement thereby establishing a lasting peace in the East, which, should the Chinese attempt to violate, would necessiatate the Japanese adopting repressive measures against them.

In other words, the present administrative system of the Settlement possesses many defects. The Land Regulations will not bear public criticism. The Japanese paper requests the Shanghai Municipal Council to adopt a fair attitude in all matters and satisfy all elements represented in the Administration by abolishing the monopoly of the Police Administration and the political rights executed by a single country.

The Council has confirmed receipt of this letter. The measures proposed have already been introduced three or four weeks ago, but it has to be admitted that a complete cessation of posting posters cannot be expected by reason of the present existing refugee problem.

Further, no political demands have as yet been made in the sense mentioned by the Japanese newspaper as it is impossible to comply with them and their solution can be reached only by means of public elections (ratepapers). Matters would be different if it were possible for the Council and the Japanese to reach an agreement direct.

It seems to be perfectly clear to the Council Administration that the problems which will confront them during the next few weeks will prove to be more of a

political nature than military, as far as they pertain to matters of local status.

The question of releasing the Yangtszepoo District will clearly play an important role in this matter. The Council declares it has been negotiating with the Japanese Authorities continuously on this subject but without any results.

The interests of the Settlement are defended by the foreign powers and for this reason it is therefore a matter for them to decide as they can exert far greater pressure on the Japanese in rendering the Yangtszepoo area accessible.

The Council maintains the stand that such negotiations should not take place here in Shanghai but in another place.

We have given the above statements of both parties without comment and it seems to us that the time is not opportune to discuss such problems openly. However, it appears necessary to us that one should know the problems in their real and imaginary aspect.

November 13, 1937. 2 Morning Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers (Washington telegram) :-

THE POSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI

It is generally believed that should Japan invade or occupy the International Settlement in Shanghai, the U.S.A. will lodge a strong protest in conjunction with other Powers concerned.

The State Department of the U.S.A. is, for the time being, refraining from commenting on the statement made by General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai, on November 10.

The following article, with heading, appeared in the Ta Mei Wan Pao of November 12 :-

"British Military Commander in Shanghai Authorized by His Government to Open Fire on Japanese Forces Should They Invade the International Settlement"

(London Telegram)

In the course of an interview with foreign newspaper reporters, General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai, said: "Japan has become the master of Shanghai. She can now take any action towards the foreign settlement(s) should the necessity arise."

Upon receiving a report of the above, the British Government issued a communique stating that it has authorized the British military commander in Shanghai to open fire on the Japanese forces should they attempt to invade the International Settlement.

Lih Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

Report Absolutely Unfounded

Reuter's Agency has been informed by responsible quarters that the report circulated in Shanghai that the local British military and naval forces have been authorized by their Government to open fire on Japanese forces in case the latter attack the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek is absolutely unfounded.

The same report has also been denied by the British Ambassador to Japan.

Shun Pao (Comment) :-

The Question of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai

The land communications between the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai and the interior have become disrupted following the strategic withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the vicinity of Shanghai. This has caused a general fear among the residents of the Settlements as regards their protection from the political point of view. This is why both the Political Training Department

of the Military Affairs Commission and Mayor O.K. Yui made lengthy statements yesterday outlining conditions in Shanghai. What they said has given great encouragement to local residents.

Although the region around the Foreign Settlements is at present under military occupation by the enemy, there still remain within the Settlements some of our Government organs, and moreover, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are still strictly maintaining their rights. There is no question about our sovereign rights over the Foreign Settlements, but in case this should arise, then this question will affect the fate of the Foreign Settlements.

Might is never all-powerful; world peace based on justice has a strength that is invulnerable. Military power alone can never solve political questions especially in view of the fact that Shanghai is a place where international relations are closely identified. Though nothing is known of the outcome of the conference held recently at Brussels by the chief delegates to the Nine-Power Conference of Great Britain, the U.S.A. and France, yet one thing is certain, namely, the three big Powers will strictly adhere to their pledge to respect our sovereign rights in all circumstances, otherwise they will not be able to preserve their interests and influence in this country.

China Times (comment) :-

Administrative Rights of Special Districts Should not Be Allowed to Be Interfered with by Japanese

The Chinese troops recently withdrew from Shanghai for strategic reasons, and the area around the International Settlement and the French Concession has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Foreign Settlements have thus become isolated.

The question as to whether or not Japan will interfere with the administrative rights of the Foreign Settlements has now arisen.

On November 10, the "China Press" published the following statement made by a high official of the S.M.C. :-

"The sudden change in the military situation around Shanghai will not prompt the S.M.C. to change its original aim of making the International Settlement a place of refuge for Chinese and foreign residents. Chinese newspapers and public organizations will continue to have their customary status as long as their activities are compatible with law and good order. The administration of the Settlement will remain in the hands of the elected Councillors and no interference from the Japanese, despite their military occupation of all areas outside the Settlement and the French Concession, is expected".

In our opinion, this statement is quite proper.

November 13, 1937. Morning Translation.

More than 80% of the population in the two Special Districts are Chinese who had contributed towards the prosperity of the city and who furthermore pay a huge amount of taxes annually. Therefore it is the natural duty of the Special District authorities to accord them protection. As the authorities have always regarded all lawful activities of the Chinese residents in the Special Districts as proper, naturally they will continue to regard them in this light. This policy should not be changed although the areas around the Special Districts are now occupied by the Japanese forces.

The people of democratic nations enjoy the freedom of holding meetings, forming societies and issuing publications. The Governments of democratic nations always protect such movements so long as they do not endanger public safety. We do not think that the Special District authorities will ever do anything contrary to the opinion of the majority of the residents in Shanghai. The movement for the boycott of Japanese goods is spreading in many countries such as Great Britain, America and France, yet the British, American and French Governments have not interfered because it is an expression of the people's wish and is lawful.

Articles condemning the atrocious acts committed by Japan and expressing sympathy with China's war of resistance have appeared in foreign newspapers, while foreign Powers have also exhibited similar tendencies. The Chinese residents in the Special Districts are still Chinese citizens and their indignation is only natural. If we carry out anti-Japanese movements in such a way as not to disturb the peace and order of the Special Districts, we think that the Special District authorities should not interfere, but should rather render us assistance.

If the Special District authorities should permit unlawful interference by the Japanese forces and put a stop to a lawful movement conducted by residents, they will be acting in violation not only of the wishes of the residents but of those of the British, American and French Governments as well and this will affect the prosperity of the Special Districts.

We do not think that the highly intelligent authorities of the two Special Districts would ever adopt such measures.

Sin Shun Pao (Chinese edition of the Shanghai Godo, a Japanese newspaper) dated November 11 :-

FOREIGN MILITARY OFFICERS PLEASED AT UPRIGHT ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE ARMY

After less than three months of fighting in Shanghai, the powerful Japanese Imperial Forces have succeeded in crushing the hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops and seized control of the entire city.

When Dazang fell into Japanese hands, the Commanders-in-Chief of the British, the American, the French and the Italian Forces in Shanghai requested an interview with General Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, to express their esteem and to offer their congratulations at the success of the Japanese forces. General Matsui, however, declined the congratulations as being premature.

November 13, 1937. Morning Translation.

Fighting bravely, the Japanese forces succeeded by November 9 in wiping out all the Chinese troops in Shanghai. The delighted General then notified the British, American, French and Italian military commanders and attaches that he could now receive them.

The historic interview took place at 11 a.m. November 10 in the Shih Yen (实验) Primary School, next to the Municipal Library, Civic Centre. Among those present were Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, and Major-General A.P.D. Telfer-Smollet, Commander of the British Defence Force in Shanghai.

Addressing General Matsui, Admiral Sir Little said: "I offer my congratulations at the great victory scored by the Japanese forces in Shanghai." He then went on to praise the bravery of the Japanese troops and to comfort the General.

Replying, General Matsui said: " I regret that the present incident has caused personal injury to your Ambassador and several other officials and civilians in China. The Japanese Army is at present engaged in chastening China. It will, however, give full protection to the interests of the foreign Powers."

All the foreign military officers, including Admiral Sir Little, expressed their pleasure at the upright attitude of the Japanese Army.

After a photograph of the gathering had been taken, the foreign officers proceeded to Dazong in motor cars to visit the battlefields.

The interview has a specially important significance because, while opinions based on an insufficient understanding of the situation were being freely circulated in certain parts of Europe and America, military officers of the above mentioned four countries, who have first-hand knowledge of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, regard the measures employed as being quite proper and even congratulated the Japanese Commander on his victory.

In the course of a conversation with Admiral Sir Little, General Matsui said: "The Japanese forces will in future utilize the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River to carry on operations and will determinedly push aside any force of a third Power that may attempt to obstruct the Japanese in this connection."

Admiral Sir Little, who understood his meaning very clearly, said: "In order to enable the Japanese forces to carry on hostilities smoothly, Great Britain is ready to give them her fullest co-operation."

In view of the fact that hostilities are still in progress at present, General Matsui's declaration is most appropriate. The British declaration of agreement with the Japanese military authorities is a natural reaction to the atrocious anti-Japanese policy of China. Thus the meeting of the two commanders and the formal exchange of views among the military officers of the various Powers have a special significance.

...POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

November 11, 1937. Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao published the following comment on Nov.10 :-

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

The following report appeared in the "China Press" on November 10 in connection with the future safety of the International Settlement :-

"The sudden change in the military situation around Shanghai will not prompt the S.M.C. to change its original aim of making the International Settlement a place of refuge for Chinese and foreign residents, a high Council official assured our reporter yesterday.

"The S.M.C. official also stated that Chinese newspapers and public organizations will continue to have their customary status as long as their activities are compatible with law and good order. The administration of the Settlement will remain in the hands of the elected Councillors and no interference from the Japanese, despite their military occupation of all areas outside the Settlement and the French Concession, is expected. He flatly denied a Japanese report which stated that in view of the increased Japanese influence in the sections north of the Soochow Creek, the S.M.C. is contemplating an increase in the number of Japanese seats on the Council. He said that no such increase was ever discussed since the outbreak of the local hostilities and the report that the Council is planning to add more Japanese to its staff is news to its administrative officials.

"In conclusion, he stated that Settlement police will not likely be sent back to the outlying roads to resume their patrol duties before the military situation has become liquidated."

On behalf of the 2,000,000 residents in Shanghai, we like to pay our highest tribute to the responsible officials of the S.M.C. That we have been able to find shelter from the dangers of the hostilities and from being attacked by the aggressor is entirely due to the efforts of the S.M.C. which has maintained its neutrality and undertaken the protection of residents and the maintenance of peace and order of the Settlement.

We should properly appreciate the position of the S.M.C. Shanghai, as a treaty port, has always remained neutral, so far as history tells us, in all the civil wars in China or in any other hostilities affecting this country. Legally, the International Settlement is governed by a body constituted of nationals of various Powers; in Chinese eyes, it is a special Chinese district. The 2,000,000 Chinese residents in the International Settlement are under the control and protection of the S.M.C. not because the Chinese Government is unable to undertake this, but because Shanghai is a place wherein a large population of foreigners and Chinese reside and the relations between the Chinese and the foreigners in Shanghai have become more closely identified with time. In giving up its rights and obligations over this special area, the Chinese Government hopes that the S.M.C. will do its utmost to protect the rights of the Chinese people and the interests of the foreign residents in accordance with the original purpose of the Treaty governing the opening

of the Five Treaty Ports without violation of the open door policy.

This being its mission, the S.M.C. has, on the one hand, devised every effective measure to ensure the safety of the International Settlement and, on the other, it has suppressed all activities that may prove a menace to the peace and order of the locality. Thus, in all the civil wars of the past, Chinese were not allowed to engage in any movements within the Settlement. Such action was adopted by the Council because it has no wish for the Settlement to be used as a "special base" for the carrying out of "special activities" to the menace of peace and order of the locality.

It is true that the city's prosperity has been due entirely to the Council's efforts, but it should not be overlooked that it was the Chinese who contributed the largest share towards this prosperity. For this reason, the relations between the Settlement and the Chinese people have been as close as the "body with the soul". We are therefore very grateful to the Council for its solicitude for the safety and the rights of the Chinese residents in the International Settlement.

Out of consideration for the interests of foreigners, the Chinese delegated the control of a portion of Shanghai to the S.M.C. Later the Settlement authorities handed the judicial rights to the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government has given an assurance that it will not interfere with the legal rights of foreigners, while the Settlement authorities gave an undertaking to protect Chinese residents in the Settlement.

The Sino-Japanese hostilities have now shifted to the western sector. Hongkew, which has been used by the Japanese as a base of operations, is now normal and there is no necessity for an increase in the number of Japanese employees of the Council. We are confident that the Council will examine all phases of the situation and do its best to protect the privileges of the Chinese residents and their safety.

Although fighting is going on between China and Japan, diplomatic relations between the two nations are being continued for no war has been declared. Even should war be declared, the Settlement authorities, as a neutral body, should give protection to the people residing in the district under their control. As no war has yet been declared, it will be the duty of the S.M.C. to prohibit all activities that are liable to endanger the life of Chinese residents or their rights.

It is only natural for Chinese residents in the Settlement to conduct patriotic movements. As the Japanese have given no indication of any desire to interfere with such patriotic movements, the S.M.C. is under no obligation to place restrictions on these movements so long as they are carried out in a lawful manner. The Chinese cannot forget their position as Chinese citizens in the same way that the S.M.C. cannot forget its position because of its neutrality. Neutrality does not mean that the authorities should arbitrarily comply with demands from any quarter; neutrality means the maintenance

of its original position without interference or oppression whatever from outside sources. The S.M.C. may suppress those Chinese residents or bodies that constitute a menace to peace and order in the Settlement or even drive them away from the district, but the Council should take the same steps to deal with those foreigners undertaking similar activities.

Let us thank the S.M.C. for its good work. The Council has faithfully carried out its heavy responsibilities; it has not forgotten the share contributed by the Chinese towards the prosperity of the Settlement. Its neutrality in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities has created an everlastingly favourable impression.

SHANGHAI'S CURRENT PROBLEMS

Contrasting strangely with the clear serene autumn day, Shanghai yesterday was in the throes of puzzled thought regarding a whole range of problems which now confront us, following the defeat and retirement of the Chinese forces. With the exception of a mixed force of men now surrounded and holding out in the environs of Nantao there has been a complete withdrawal, and it can be a matter of but a short while before the Japanese military liquidate this last remaining vestige of the opposition in the Shanghai area against which they have waged war for the past three months. There is no practical purpose to be served by this staging of another "Lone Battalion" episode, and one can be pardoned for questioning the decision of certain military and police commanders who have ordered a stand "until the last bullet and the last drop of blood." Prodigality of man-power does not win a war and the sacrifice of many brave men, while it might have a certain moral value to others, is a proceeding against which humanitarian instincts protest. It would have been far better for these men to have made their retreat with the others, to have accompanied those who will eventually reorganize to fight where fighting might be of some military value. The Nantao "last stand" must not only end in the defeat of those who are staging it but it also endangers non-combatant areas which are so urgently needed for the housing of refugees. One does not seek to detract from the valour of the men concerned, but only to question the wisdom of those by whose orders another costly hazard has been created, entailing as it does the lives of men who have earned well of their fellow-countrymen.

But it is not on this point that puzzled thought is now mainly evoked. On all sides many important questions are being asked and giving rise to complex considerations. Certain it is that the former status of much of Shanghai must come under revision. It will possibly be countered that many matters must await the final outcome of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in general, but it has to be conceded that what Shanghai must have as soon as possible is a working settlement of some of the urgent questions of day-to-day administration so that we can get along with a minimum of chaos, dislocation and friction. This journal does not pretend to be able to give answer to a great many of the questions involved, but indication of some of them might serve a public purpose. It has been suggested that the Japanese will ask for greater representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, that they will ask for the creation of a Japanese Concession in the northern district and that, in any event, they will insist upon the creation of a large and strictly controlled demilitarized zone to prevent any possible recurrence of the present tragedy. The City Government of Greater Shanghai becomes, in the circumstances obtaining to-day, virtually *non est* in its erstwhile form, and the problem of forming an administrative body later to function in Chinese areas has to be faced. The setting up of a Peace Preservation Committee will have to be undertaken, and inasmuch as this will be an essential requirement it is to be hoped that any Chinese leaders who might see fit to co-operate in this matter will be spared the charge of being "puppets." Chinese of the type who will be wanted are doubtless now living in the Settlement or Concession, and to them protection will have to be given. Anti-Japanese propaganda within the foreign-controlled areas will have to die down, and the delicate matter of dealing with Chinese censorship over cables, radiograms and the Post Office will have to be faced. It is not to be expected that the Japanese will forego all such fruits of their military gains, and something will possibly be done regarding the functioning and local revenues of the Maritime Customs. We have heard the suggestion made that all such revenues—upon whatever scale they might be—might be credited to a special fund, at least *ad interim*, but here again clarification of the general situation must be awaited. Regarding the reopening of Chapei, Hongkew, Yangtzepoo, Nantao and the western district it is obvious that special precautions will have to be taken. It would be impossible to allow Chinese freely to re-enter under present conditions, and the Japanese will doubtless ask for their own well-protected re-entry into Settlement areas south of the Soochow Creek so that they may resume their businesses. Political complexities as well as factual difficulties abound here to-day because of the extraordinary position in which the International Settlement now finds itself, and it is going to call for the greatest of patience, forbearance and statesmanship if these problems are to be resolved in other than acrimonious atmosphere.

It was a Chinese decision which led to Shanghai being made the venue of terribly destructive and cruel hostilities, but in the light of the Japanese victory here there must be an accommodation of thought to suit. Well over three-and-a-half million people—many of them destitute—are herded within narrow confines, there is the problem of adequate and cheap food supplies, there is the menace to health, the strict necessity for the maintenance of public law and good order. Surely, no other city has been called upon to face a situation quite comparable to that in which we are now living. Armed forces of several powers have kept inviolate a zone around which major warfare has been waged, both of the combatants being partners in the Settlement itself and one of them having the right to its own armed forces taking part in defence measures. China's sovereignty impinges here in a dozen different ways upon the powers of the local Administration, and now that Japanese forces have created a *de facto* situation of which Japan will ask note to be taken and for adjustments to suit there is need for a sane, co-operative, realistic view to be shown. Nothing need be feared, we think, by any Chinese living within the Settlement or Concession provided there is studious avoidance of words and deeds

3748.

which fail to take account of changed conditions. Foreign interests have the duty of waiting upon actualities and of trying to aid instead of merely criticizing. The Japanese authorities must show a mindfulness for the difficult position in which merchants and property owners of all nationalities are with regard to trading and property interests, and now that Shanghai has almost wholly passed through a saddening and destructive experience to which it ought never have been so unthinkingly subjected it behoves all parties and communities to evolve, in amicable manner, a working formula by which the process of recovery can be begun. In a trading way we are bound to stagnate, more or less, until normal communications with the hinterland are resumed, but in a domestic way we can cooperate to the end of saving ourselves avoidable friction and inconvenience. The predominance of Japanese arms has changed a great deal, and what we need is the ability and spirit of adjustment to that inescapable fact.

D-8189

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(CHATHAM HOUSE, LONDON, N.W.1.)

PATRON:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:
THE VISCOUNT ASTOR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:
THE RIGHT HON. A.V. ALEXANDER, M.P.
HONORARY TREASURER:
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SECRETARY:
IVISON S. MACADAM, C.B.E., M.V.O.
DIRECTOR OF THE REFUGEE SURVEY:
SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON, K.B.E., C.I.E.
SECRETARY OF THE REFUGEE SURVEY:
WALTER ADAMS.

SHANGHAI INQUIRY:
J. E. BAKER, L.L.D.
C. H. METZLER.

THE REFUGEE SURVEY
SHANGHAI OFFICE,
118 MOULMEIN ROAD.
PHONE 36913

505 Honan Road, Shanghai
November 15, 1937

Major K. M. Bourne
Deputy Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Council
Foochow Road
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the memo I received today indicating the numbers of Russian prisoners charged with various offences during the ten months just passed.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Baker

JEB:YTC



During the period January 1936 to October 1937, a total of 443 Russian prisoners were arrested and charged by the Settlement Authorities, the various offences being classified as follows:-

Serious		Non - Serious	
Godown breaking	2	Begging	98
Shopbreaking	3	Drunk	90
Housebreaking	6	Malicious damage	IO
Office Breaking	4	Prostitution	I4
Burglary	3	Assault	I5
Forgery	3	Driving m/car without permit.	5
Attempted Arson	7	Driving m/car under the influence of drink	I
Unarmed Robbery	4	Driving m/car without permit and larceny of m/car	I
Selling forged passport	I	Interference with lawful discharge of public functions	I
Counterfeiting official seals	I	Publicly performing lascivious acts	4
Causing death	I	Fighting	I
Causing bodily harm	I	Loitering	5
Attempted Murder	I	Mischief	2
Possession of military firearms for a criminal purpose	8	Possession of heroin paraphernalia	2
Intimidation	I	Gambling	2
Shoplifting	I6	Adultery	2
Pocketpicking	I5	Selling indecent pictures	I
Larceny	87	Transporting opium	2
Fraud	I5	Receiving stolen property	I
Misappropriation	5		
Embezzlement	I		
Snatching	I		
Total	I86	Total	257

D.C. Sp. B.

I take this is what you want.

[redacted]
D.C.

P.A.

Copy to Mr J E Baker with a compliments slip

13 NOV 1937

Copy sent DBR. 15/11

File

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date - 8 NOV 1937

D.C. (Cr)

Mr T. E. Bakers, Executive Secty, C. I. Foreign Relations asks for figures of number of Russians convicted 1936 and 1937 (a) Serious (b) minor crimes. with a view to a survey of Russian problem locally.

Will you let me have such a table.?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15, 1937.

Subject (in full) Literary and Art Circles National Salvation Association.

Made by D.S. Hocking *Forwarded by* C Crawford D.S.

Room 631, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, the office in which the above association was formerly located, was visited on November 11 by the undersigned, it being ascertained that the association had been dissolved some days previously and the premises vacated.

D. S. Hocking

D.C.(Special Branch).

15 NOV 1937

File

INTELLIGENCE REPORT November 4, 1937.

Political

Literary and Art Circles' National Salvation Association - new body inaugurated

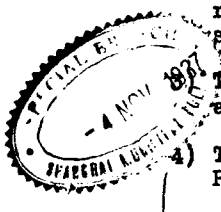
A new body to be known as the "Literary and Art Circles' National Salvation Association (文藝界救亡協会) was inaugurated at a meeting held between 3.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. November 3 in the Sun Ya Restaurant, 719 Nanking Road, when about forty persons including Messrs Chen Tseng-tao (鄭振鐸), Fu Tung-hwa (傅東華) and Kuo Mo-ju (郭沫若), all proletarian writers, attended. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That a manifesto on the inauguration of the Association be issued.

2) That a telegram be despatched to General Chiang Kai-shek requesting him to alleviate the humiliations being suffered by China.

3) That an executive committee of forty five persons and a standing committee of twenty one persons be appointed.

4) That an office for the Association be established in Room 631, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.



THE LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

Messrs. Kwoh Mo-sha (郭沫若), Dien Han (田漢), Waung Foh-chuan (汪馥泉), Pu Ching (巴金), Zia Loh-yih (謝六逸), Euyang Yu-chi (歐陽予倩) and 5 others publish a joint notice in the advertisement columns of to-day's issue of the "Lih Pao" and other local newspapers announcing that they had no part in the inaugural meeting of the Literary and Art Circles' National Salvation Association, which was held at the Sun Ya Restaurant (新雅) on November 3.

2.

November 4, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

THE LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The local Literary and Art Circles' National Salvation Association held its inaugural meeting on the afternoon of November 3. Some 100 persons attended.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the regulations governing the organization of the Association be passed.
2) That a manifesto on the inauguration of the Association be issued.
3) That a telegram of respect be dispatched to General Chiang Kai-shek.

During the meeting, Messrs Chow Han-mei (周寒梅), Chang Ping-huei (張秉銓) and 43 others were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The manifesto reads as follows:-

"During this nation-wide war of defence, the work of people connected with literature and art is most important. The war of defence must be placed above every consideration. Through literature, the public must be advised to have full confidence in the Government, to support the Government leaders and to be ready to make sacrifices."

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS THROUGH FRENCH CONCESSION

The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent a letter to the French Municipal Council stating that owing to the local situation, communications on the Soochow Creek have been obstructed and goods have to be transported by way of Nantao. As trucks carrying commodities have to pass through the French Concession, the French authorities are requested to give facilities for the passage of these trucks.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers: 26-11-37 (p.m.)

PROPOSED FORMATION OF LITERATURE AND ART CIRCLES' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held by members of the local literature and art circles at the Pootung Guild at 3 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That a Literature and Art Circles' National Salvation Association be inaugurated within two weeks.
2) That Messrs. Kwoh Mo-sheh (郭沫若), Pu Ching (巴金) and nine others be appointed members of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Association.
3) That the Government be petitioned to announce the severance of economic relations with Japan; that a telegram be despatched to the Governments and people of foreign countries requesting them to support China; that a letter of comfort be sent to the officers and men fighting at the front.

D-8190

FORM. NO.33
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch [illegible] *Station.*

REPORT

Date January 7, 1938.

Subject (in full) "China Group to Resist Japan and Exterminate Traitors"

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* C. Crawford, D.I.

Continued enquiries have been carried out in an effort to trace the source of the handbill and the premises where this Group is operating from, but without obtaining any results. No arrests have been made of people with those handbills and no further handbills have been distributed lately.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

File
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 JAN 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch XXXXXX

REPORT

Date November 16, 19 37.

Subject Handbill on Chekiang Road.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford

A mimeographed copy of a handbill (attached) purporting to emanate from a "China Group to Resist Japan and Exterminate Traitors" (中國抗日除奸團) was found pasted on the door of 75 Chekiang Road on November 14.

The handbill advocates the arming of the masses to resist the Japanese Imperialists to the bitter end. At the end of the handbill, the following slogans appear :

1. Organize the masses and arm them to defend the Greater Shanghai and the whole of China !
2. Down with Japanese Imperialism !
3. Execute Chinese traitors !
4. Kill all traitorous merchants who sell the interests of the nation and deal in Japanese goods !
5. Support the Government in the war of resistance to the bitter end !
6. Long live the Republic of China !
7. Work for the victory of the emancipation of the Chinese race !

According to records, this organization has never come to the notice of the Special Branch.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

(Special Branch).

DC (Div.)

Under the circumstances it is important to try & make an arrest.

S. I. 20/11

YKK 20/11

D-8191

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SECRETARY

No. S. B. D.

S.1, Special Branch Station

Date

REPORT

Date Nov. 19, 1937.

Subject National Salvation Movement in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Laurier

With reference to Special Branch reports of November 15 and 17 on the subject of the plan of local national salvation elements to create disorder in the Settlement: these elements are now planning to carry out extensive propaganda in the form of dissemination of printed matter and pasting of posters in both the International Settlement and the French Concession on November 20.

On the morning of November 19, a paper poster (specimen attached) made its appearance on trams running between Bubbling Well and The Bund. The poster bears the slogan "Following the withdrawal of the National troops, we, the people, will continue to resist" and purports to emanate from the "Mobile Propaganda Group of the China Labour Circles War Resistance Comrades Association". It also contains an emblem depicting the chopping of the sun with an axe.

Subsequent enquiries show that the persons responsible for posting these slogans on the trams are members of the 3rd District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, which has a temporary office at Lane 191, 12 Hart Road. This union is composed of conductors, motormen and mechanics of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company.

It is learned that the "China Labour Circles War Resistance Comrades' Association" (勞動界抗戰同志會) is the new name of the "China Labour Circles National Salvation Association", which was formed by members of the General Labour Union on November 6, 1937, with an office in the Ming Lih Middle School, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao. This organization is one of the most powerful national

20 NOV 1937

DC(Div) Sec

Copy to DO's & Stations and

19 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copies to D.O.'s & Stations sent

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

salvation bodies in Shanghai. The occupation of Greater Shanghai by the Japanese forces rendered it necessary for this organization to restrict the public nature of its activities, though these activities continue unabated in spite of the greater degree of secrecy observed.

The leading members of this organization are :

1. Chu Hsueh-fan (朱学範), Chairman of the General Labour Union, living at 2 Jing Yu Fang (勤餘坊), Rue Wagner.
2. Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), a committee member of the local Kuomintang.
3. Chow Hsueh-hsiang (周学湘), a committee member of the General Labour Union.
4. So Chien-li (沙千里), a committee member of the now defunct Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. He was arrested on November 23, 1936, by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of Offences against the Internal Security of the State and acquitted on August 1, 1937.
5. Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), a leader of the now defunct Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation. He was also arrested on November 23, 1936, on the same charge and released on August 1, 1937.
6. Sz Liang (史良), a female lawyer with offices at 1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette. A committee member of the now defunct Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation. She was also arrested on November 23, 1936, on the same charge and released on August 1, 1937.
7. Yang Chao-yu (楊兆宇), Conductor No.288 of the Shanghai

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Electric Construction Company and Chairman of the 3rd District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, Lane 191, 12 Hart Road.

8. Zi Ah-mei (徐阿美), ex-mechanic in the employ of the French Tramway Company. He was arrested by the French Police on September 6, 1931, and as a result of a raid on his residence a large quantity of communistic literature was seized. On October 20, 1931, he was sentenced by the 3rd Branch, Kiangsu High Court, to ten years and six months' imprisonment. It is reported that he has recently been released.

The "China Labour Circles War Resistance Comrades' Association" now comprises a membership of about 60 persons, who have been divided into two sections as mentioned hereunder :-

1) "Mobile Propaganda Group"

This group consists of about 40 members. The principal duties of this group are to post posters and disseminate handbills on the national salvation movement with a view to keeping before the Shanghai populace the importance of the war of resistance.

2) "Special Picketing Corps"

This corps consists of about 20 members led by Loh Tien-tung (陸掀栋), husband of Sz Liang, the female lawyer referred to above. The object of the corps is to ascertain the military activities of the Japanese and trace the movements of Chinese traitors.

C 19/11

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

November 7, 1937. Morning Translation

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers.

LOCAL LABOURERS INAUGURATE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Labourers' National Salvation Association took place at 2 p.m. on November 6 in the office of the Shanghai General Labour Union in Mei Ka Loong梅家弄, in the City. Several hundred persons representing various local organizations, including the Postal Workers' Union, the Printers' Union, the Motor Car Chauffeurs' Union, etc., were present.

The meeting resolved that Messrs. Lch Ching-tz,陸京士 Chu Hsueh-fan朱學範 and Chow Hsueh-hsiang周學湘 be elected as members of the presidum; that 81 representatives from various labour unions be elected as members of the executive committee and that the following telegrams be sent out:-

1) That General Chiang Kai-shek and military officers on the front be comforted.

2) That the Chinese Delegates to the Nine Powers' Conference at Brussels be urged to demand sanctions against Japan.

3) That labourers throughout the country be urged to support the war of resistance.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 191

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date November 17, 1937.

Subject Attempt of local national salvation elementsoto enlist unemployed workers and loafers to stage demonstrations.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.C.

With reference to the contents of the attached report I have to state that Mr. Sarly, Chief of the Political Section of the French Police was interviewed this morning when he stated that similar information had been received a few days ago by his office. According to the latest information, stated Mr. Sarly, the staging of the demonstrations mentioned had been sponsored by the local Chinese authorities with the object of creating confusion in Shanghai and jeopardising the Japanese advance in this area. Instructions, however, were received from Nanking FOUR days ago to the effect that the scheme was not to be put into operation. Mr. Sarly is of the opinion that nothing untoward in the shape of demonstrations will occur in either of the Concessions. He is having further enquiries made, however, and should any new developments arise, he will inform the Special Branch immediately.

Mr. Sarly also intimated that no national salvation associations of any kind now remain in the French Concession, all having been closed down by the French Police.

D.S. Pitts.

D.C. (Special Branch). C.P. D.C. (Dirs) D.C. (C-) D. S.

SPECIAL BRANCH 13 17 NOV. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15, 1937.

Subject: Attempt of local national salvation elements to enlist unemployed workers and loafers for staging demonstrations.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford A.S.

It is reported that local national salvation elements are endeavouring to utilize unemployed workers and loafers for the purpose of creating disturbances and staging demonstrations in the near future with the following end in view :-

a) To demonstrate the feeling of the Chinese populace against the Japanese despite the defeat of the armies.

b) To demonstrate their opposition to the Municipal Police against suppression of national salvation organizations.

This movement, it is said, will take the form of coercing local Chinese shops to declare a strike, and attacking any shops that ignore this warning. Mass movements will also be organized with the ultimate object of repeating the May 30th Incident.

The date for the staging of this movement is said to be November 20, 1937.

So far no confirmation has been obtained to substantiate the foregoing report, but enquiries are still proceeding.

C.P. strongly endorse proclamation & S.M.C. should demand. Some policy for dispersal & undesirables

DC (Cr)

Disk:-
D.C. (Sims).
D.O. A.
" B.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) 15/11

15 NOV. 1937 B SPECIAL BRANCH

P.H.

S.1, Have Sn. Police any information?

Inclination EARLY.

15/11

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 17, 1937

Subject Attempt of local national salvation elements to enlist unemployed workers and loafers for staging demonstrations.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Granfield A.C.

With reference to the reported plan of local national salvation elements to create disorder in the Settlement in the near future, further information received shows that this plan has been shelved meantime, in consequence of an instruction received from Nanking, persuading the radical elements to refrain from any activity which may tend to aggravate the international situation, which the authorities consider quite critical.

Local agitators have agreed to observe this instruction pending further developments and as far as can be gathered, they are adopting a wait-and-see policy, but have everything in readiness for any eventuality.

It is learned that the movement is favoured very much by those members who harbour radical views and would be successful with the support of unemployed worke. . Among the promoters, the China Labour Circles National Salvation Association(中國勞働界救亡協會), is prominent and said to be one of the most powerful leaders. This organization, which was inaugurated on November 6, in the office of the General Labour Union, Mei Ka Loong, City, was formed by local labour circles under the guidance of Messrs Loh Ching-dz(陸京士), Committee member of local Tangpu; Chu Hsueh-fan(朱学範), Chairman of the General Labour Union and Chow Hsueh-hsiang(周学湘), influential member of the General Labour Union and Chairman of the 4th District Cigarette Workers' Union, then located on Baikal Road.

Following the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Shanghai area, the office of this organization was ostensibly closed. Although there is reason to believe that private rendez-vous, such as hotels, lodging houses, and private homes of members, have been used to maintain its control over local labourers.

C.P.
D.C.(Cr.)
D.C.(Dets.)

S.1
Do everything possible to watch activities of Locals

18 NOV. 1937

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is worthy of note that at the beginning of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, Messrs Loh Ching-dz and Chu Hsueh-fan took an active part in the formation of the Shanghai Special Service Corps, consisting of labourers. One of its members was arrested by the Municipal Police on Brenan Road, C.O.L. on September 10, 1937, and another at the Brenan Road Railway Barrier on October 24, 1937, both armed with Mauser pistols.

Both Messrs Loh Ching-dz and Chu Hsueh-fan are disciples of Mr. Tu Yueh-sung(杜月笙), one of the three well known Chinese in the French Concession, who was concerned in the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance.

Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan is the promoter of the Nyi Zoe Club(敎社) (unlicenced?), located in Room 510, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

D.C. 26.Sv.

this information is Yeh Ju Ling
C. D. I.

Dao Yueh-sung
all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
he has told them that he will not give them
any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

D.C.(Special Branch).

[illegible]

RECEIVED M. DICKER
19 NOV. 1937
CRIME BRANCH

D-8192

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

Copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

CRIME DIARY.

Headquarters Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— C.I. Misc.108-15/37 Crime Branch Police Station.
Chengtu Rd. Misc.227/37 November 11, 1937

Diary Number:— 1 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

INVESTIGATIONS MADE CONCERNING THE ILLEGAL [illegible] OF ARMED DEMONSTRATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS TRAINING CORPS.

At approximately 11.20 a.m. November 11th, 1937, the undermentioned persons, who had been arrested the previous evening by a search party attached to Chengtu Road Police Station and Detectives of the French Police, were handed over to this branch for investigations.

(1) Soong Gen Ching (宋善慶), 19 years, Native of Hangchow, S/Student, Nieh Erh Kuei Public School, residing No. 325 Wei Hai Wei Rd.

(2) Kyung Wei Tsu (金桂祖), 19 years, Native of Soochow, S/Student, Polytechnic School, residing 432, Lane No. 420, Rue Brenier Montmorand, F.C.

(3) Wong Yoh Tung (王躍耕), 19 years, Native of Nanking, S/Student, Polytechnic School, residing No. 3, Yoong An Li, Rue Eugene Bard, F.C.

(4) Siao Sung (蕭森), 20 years, Native of Canton, S/Student, Shanghai College, residing No. 41 Yoong Yue Li, Rue Amiral Bayle, F.C.

(5) Sung Dah Chang (陳大鈞), 26 years, Native of Ningpo, S/Student, Futan University, residing No. 434, Ln. 420, Rue Brenier Montmorand, F.C.

(6) Tsou Ven Ping (朱文斌), 20 years, Native of Shanghai, S/Student, Kwang Hua Middle School, residing No. 3, Diang Ching Fong, Rue Lafayette, F. C.

13 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D/C S.B.

D.B.P.

12/11

S.I.

D.B.P.

13/11

14

S.B. 14/11

F. 22 F
S. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— 1 (2) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(7) Woo Yee Dao (胡雅蔚), 19 years, Native of Wenchow, S/Student, S - Poh Middle School, Rue Lafayette, residing 53 [illegible] Dien Taung, Jessfield Road.

(8) Ting Kwang Young (丁光榮), 20 years, Native of Anwhei, S/Student, S - Poh Middle School, residing No. 3, Lane No. 442, New Taku Road.

(9) Doong Kyai Tse (曾家齊), 21 years, Native of Chekiang, S/Student, S - Poh Middle School, residing 394 Route Pere Robert, F.C.

(10) Tsu Hung Gee (朱洪琪), 19 years, Native of Nanking, Boy Scout No. 861, 349th Troop, Hdqrs., Tientsin Road.

(11) Loh Foo Pao (陸富寶), 18 years, Native of Kunish, Boy Scout No. 908, 7th Troop, Hdqrs., Tientsin Road.

(12) Loh Kwang Ping (駱光炳), 21 years, Native of Chekiang, S/Student, Shanghai College, residing No. 3, Liang Shing Fong, Rue Lafayette F. C.

(13) Tsen Yang Tsi (鄭常慈), 20 years, Native of Ningpo, S/Student, S - Poh Middle School, residing No. 8, S Tuh Li, Rue Voillemont, F.C.

(14) Zung Kung Ping (陳少炳), 20 years, Native of Kwangtung, Futan University, residing No. 3, Lane No. 153, Avenue Haig, F.C.

(15) Woo Tsou Kyung (胡志·穹), 26 years, Native of Chekiang, M/Accountant, No. 3, Liang Kyung Fong, Rue Lafayette, F. C.

(16) Mo Zung Soong (馬人松), 25 years, Native of Anhwei, S/Teacher, No. 3, Liang Kyung Fong, Rue Lafayette F.C.

F. 22 F
S. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (3) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(17) Dzong Sung Tshong (), 28 years, Native of Ningpo, M/Chauffeur, S.M.C. Permit No. 14586, Johnson Garage, residing No. 173, West 8 Vung Li, Sinza Road.

The result of the joint investigations made are as follows :-

At about 8.30 p.m. 10-11-37, the first five mentioned persons were partaking of food at the "So Yuen" () Restaurant, No. 42-50 Rue Wagner, F.C., when they were approached by the 7th, 8th and 9th described persons who were soliciting contributions on behalf of the National Students Training Corps () for the pruchase of clothing for the Chinese Army. Each of these three persons wore arm bands bearing the chop of the above mentioned organisation and carried two books for the issuance of receipts for donations received. On a refusal being made to contribute to this Fund, the three collectors began to upbraid these men for their apparent lack of patriotism, and took them to task for their callousness in spending money in restaurants at a time when China was fighting for freedom etc.

A number of people collected and the 7th mentioned person taking advantage of this, harangued the crowd with the result that they turned on the five diners and accused them of being traitors. Incensed over this

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S. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (4) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

unjustified denunciation, the first mentioned man assaulted one of the collectors. This was witnessed by the 6th mentioned man who sided with the five persons accused of being traitors and tried to pacify the crowd. At this juncture the two Boy Scouts arrived on the scene and tried to settle the matter amicably, but the crowd refused to listen and demanded that the five men be made to pay a sum of money sufficient to purchase two hundred rain coats for the use of the Chinese Army. The 7th mentioned man, feeling unable to cope with the situation, then telephoned to the 12th described person, Loh Kwang Ping, who is in charge of a Sub-Office established by the National Student Corps at the Kwang Hua (光華) Middle School, Moulmein Road, and requested his assistance in this matter. On the arrival of this man, it was decided to abide by the decision of the mob, and ways and means of obtaining the money were discussed. The 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th described persons, also members of this Student movement, also joined the throng and lent their support in attempting to coerce the five men into paying the money demanded.

Closed by [illegible] on 11/11/37 DIC

In view of the hostile attitude of the crowd, the first mentioned man suggested that he be allowed to return to his home to obtain the necessary money, whilst the others remain as hostages. The crowd disagreed with

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— 1 (5) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

this on learning that this man desired to use his own private M/Car and demanded that a party of men be organised to accompany him in a hire car. They also agreed that if the party did not return within fifteen minutes, they would wreck the first mentioned person's car. This being unanimously agreed upon, an unknown boy scout called up the 6th Sub Station of the Johnson Garage, Boulevarde de Montigny, French Concession, and ordered a car. On the arrival of the car driven by the 17th described person, a party consisting of the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th ushered the 1st mentioned man into the car and drove to his father's house situated at No. 325 Wei-Hai-Wei Road. On arrival at this address the 1st mentioned man found that his father was absent from home. As he was unable to procure the money, the men assigned to escort him decided that he must return with them to the "Soo Yuen" Restaurant. On their return journey they were taken into custody by a Police party at the intersection of Chengtu Road and Avenue Foch, French Concession, whilst the persons remaining in the Restaurant were arrested by representatives of the French Police on information supplied by D.I. Hill of Chengtu Road Station.

As the case originated in the French Concession all the persons arrested in the Settlement

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (6) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

were handed over into the custody of the French Police with the proviso that should they decide not to take any action in the matter these persons be returned to the S.M.P. As the French Police decided against taking any action in this matter, all the prisoners including those arrested in the Concession were handed over to Chengtu Road Station at about 10.30 a.m. 11-11-37.

From enquiries made by Detectives attached to this branch, it has been ascertained that the National Students Training Corps functions under the auspices of the local Tangpu and Bureau of Social Affairs, who now have offices at the Pootung Guild, No. 1454 Avenue Edward VII, and the Municipal School, 1197 Rue Lafayette, French Concession. The person in charge of the National Students Training Corps is Mr. Pan Koong Chuen (潘公展), but the man responsible for the collection of monies to be donated to the Chinese Army is his Secretary Mr. Dau Pah Tsu (陸伯祖).

Questioned as to the distribution of the monies collected, Loh Kwang Ping, who states that he is in charge of a sub-office of this organisation at the Kwang Sha Middle School, stated that he receives the money and pays it into the Head Office or Sub-Offices of the Shanghai & Commercial Savings Bank. He admits that he is not in possession of a paying-in book but states that this



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
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Diary Number:— 1 (7) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

is not necessary as he receives a receipt and returns same with a statement of money received to the Secretary of this organisation. The persons so engaged in this work do not receive any remuneration but are provided with food, whilst they are so engaged. As most of them are students they claim that they are supported by their own families.

On the result of these investigations being communicated to the D.C. (Crime), instructions were received to liberate those arrested by members of this organisation, whilst the remainder were to be temporarily detained. This was done accordingly and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 17th described persons were released.

H. C. Power

D. I.

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Date 17

"A" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 227/37.

Chengtu Rd. Police Station.

Nov. 11, 19 37.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to French Police.

At 9.30 p.m. 10.11.37 C.D.S. 20 and C.P.C. 1858 brought to the station from Chengtu Road and Ave. Foch the following male Chinese:-

(1) Soong Zeur Ching (宋善慶) Shanghai, 325 Weihaiwei Road,

(2) Woo Vee Lee (胡維連) 19, Wenchow, s/student, of the S Poh (申北) Middle School, Rue Lafayette, F.C.,

(3) Zung Zau Ping (陳少萍) 20, Canton, s/student, of Fu Tan University,

(4) Tsu Yang Wei (鄭蒂蔓), 20, Ningpo, s/student of the S Poh (申北) Middle School address as above,

(5) Loh Fu Pao (陸富寶) 18, Wusih, Boy Scout No.909, 7th Group Headqrs Tientsin Road,

(6) Ts Hung Gee (朱洪琪) 19, Nanking, Boy Scout No.861, 349th Group, Headqrs Tientsin Road and

(7) Yoong Shing Chong (荣新昌) 28, Ningpo, Johnston Hire Car Chauffeur No.211. on the suspicion that the 1st named was being illegaly detained.

D.I. Hill, C.D.S. 20, and the undersigned enquired and ascertained that at approximately 8.30 p.m. 10.11.37 the 1st named was seated together with four of his friends in the So Yuen Szechuen Restaurant, 42-50 Rue Wagner, when he was approached by the 2nd named Woo who is a member (No.40) of the Students' National Salvation Association, for a subscription for patriotic

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

purposes, the 1st named Soong refused and an argument arose, when the 2nd named alleged that the 1st struck him on the face. The altercation continued outside of the restaurant and a crowd immediately collected around 1st and 2nd named.

The crowd took up a hostile attitude towards the 1st named and the concensus of opinion of the crowd was that the 1st named should be made to give a patriotic donation equivalent of 200 raincoats. The 1st named becoming afraid, suggested that he, proceed to his home in Weihaiwei Road where he might be able to obtain money from his father for a contribution, he also suggested that he use his own car S.M.C. Lic. No.8586 dark blue Austin to go there, this suggestion was cried down by those around him. At this moment 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th named arrived at the scene and joined the discussion. A short time after some unknown person called a Johnson Hire Car No.18478, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th named entered the car and were duly driven to the 1st named's home at 325 Weihaiwei Road.

Prior to leaving the vicinity of the restaurant at Rue Wagner the 1st named was informed by the crowd at large that should he not return within 15 minutes with the necessary contribution his car would be smashed.

F. 22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... *Division.*
..... *Police Station.*
..... *19*

Diary Number:— 3. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On arriving at his home at 325 Weihaiwei Road it was found that the father of 1st named was not present he was therefore unable to carry out his intention of obtaining a contribution from his father.

On realising that the 1st named Soong was unable fulfil his previous suggestion of obtaining a contribution the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th named had him re-enter the car together with them with the intention of returning to the restaurant at Rue Wagner, where four of the 1st named's friends were being held by two of the 2nd named's compatriots. However, while proceedding south on Chengtu Road at Ave. Foch the car was challenged by the Police party on duty at No.3 Post and the 1st named appealed to C.D.S. 20 regarding the situation in which he had found himself resulting in the C.D.S. bringing all concerned, to the station as aforesaid.

The French Authorities were duly informed regarding the happenings in the Restaurant at Rue W gner and of the threat to smash 1st named's m/car, and requested to take the necessary action. They were also requested to send a representative to this station in order to interrogate ~~of~~ the persons concerned. At 10.45 p.m. 10.11.37 Det. Sergt. Louis Pierre de Goffe, C.D.S. 107 and C.D.C. 119 attached to Loh Ka Wei (French Police

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:—4. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Headqrs) duly attended at this station.

Mr. Robertson A.C.P. D.C."A" was appraised of the facts of the case by D.I. Hill and on his instructions all were handed over to the French Authorities at 11.00 p.m. 10.11.37 on the proviso that should the French Authorities decide not to lay any charge against 2nd 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th named they were not to be released but were to be returned to this station where they would be dealt with.

Later at 11.50 p.m. the undersigned attended at Loh Ka Wei Station in order to ascertain what action the French Authorities were taking, and was informed that up to that time they the French Authorities, had not decided whether those concerned were to be charged or not but that they would be detained overnight and in the event of their not being charged they would not be released, but would be duly returned to the custody of this station to be dealt with.

A subsequent report will be duly forwarded as to the action taken by the French Authorities in this case.

H. D. Nicoll
D.S. 207.

Senior Det i/c

D.D.C."A"

Copy for C/c S/Branch.

D-8193

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.2 Special Branch 8193.

REPORT

Date November 16 1937.

Alleged offer for sale of Mauser pistols by a Chinese Constable of French Police.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tar Shao Liang.

About 11 a.m. this date Mr. Hsu Tieh-yung(許俌鎗), second son of Mr. Hsu Yuen, ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, called at Police Headquarters and volunteered the following statement :-

"I have been approached by a Chinese policeman No.530 (? the exact number I cannot remember) of the French Police at Lo Ka Wan Station who came to my house at 171 Route Stanislas Chevalier and offered for sale four Mausers at $70 each, one of the pistols being produced at the house, bearing the stamp of the Police Bureau.

"The constable stated that other policemen of the French Police had picked up machine guns as well. If I did not want them, he would try Mr. Koo Sz(顧四), theatre proprietor and ricsha hong owner, who was once arrested in connection with the murder of Dong Chia-pang".

Mr. Hsu repeated the above statement when he was brought before Chief Inspector Ross.

Tar Shao Liang (X)
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC (Cn)
Will you take it
M. Tobez. Omit name (X)

17 NOV 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

17 NOV 1937 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (SPECIAL BRANCH)

Copy sent to M. Tobez.
17/11/37

D-8194(C)

FM. 4
G. 4CM-1-40

CCH

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

MUNICIPAL
R.
File No. D.8194(c)
19 9 40

Date September 19, 19 40.

Subject General Loong Yung 龍雲, Chairman of Yunnan Provincial Government, carried to Chungking by General Chiang's plane.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Logan.

Comm... of Police
Sir,
Information.
R. D. Lake
D. C. (Sp. B)
20/9.

SHANGHAI M... POLICE
21 SEPT. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

It has been learned from a usually reliable source that General Loong Yung (龍 雲), Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, was carried away from the provincial capital (Kwenming) to Chungking by plane, by General Chiang Kai-shek and General Pei Chung-shi. Prior to his departure for Chungking, General Loong was said to have received a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek telling him that he, in company with General Pei, would arrive at Kwenming by air before noon of September 10, for the purpose of inspecting the defence works along the Yunnan-Annam border. On receipt of the telegram, General Loong personally proceeded to the aerodrome at Kwenming to welcome the Generals at the stated time. Upon the arrival of Generals Chiang and Pei, General Loong Yung was invited to go into their plane to have a talk, and by means of this subterfuge he was conveyed to Chungking in the plane.

General Loong Yung is a returned student from France and because of the area under his control being near to French Indo-China, he has been on good relations with the French Authorities. The troops under his control are said to be patterned on the French style, with numerous French officers serving among them, their armaments being all purchased from France.

On the outbreak of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, the various parties and cliques pronounced their unification. General Loong Yung

FM. P.
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

however maintained an indifferent attitude; not only has he failed to despatch any of his troops to participate in the fighting but he refused the admission of National Government troops into the Yunnan province. (The National Government troops at present stationed along the Yunnan-Annam border made their way through the province of Kwangse.) Although the indifferent attitude of General Loong Yung has long been repugnant to the National Government, the latter has remained quiet towards his attitude, because until after the fall of France in the current European War, the National Government had hopes of receiving assistance from France and all military supplies from abroad, had to pass through the province of Yunnan, of which General Loong is the Chairman.

Following the defeat of France in the European war, the situation in the Yunnan-Annam border became somewhat acute. General Loong Yung, however, still maintained his infifferent attitude towards the National Government. Lately, the National Government is said to have learned that Wang Ching Wei is secretly negotiating with General Loong for his joining the peace movement. As a precautionary measure, and in order to avoid an unfavourable development, General Chiang Kai-shek has planned his removal from Kwenming to Chungking as mentioned above.

Dan Lien-pik

D.C. (Special Branch). D. I.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 20/9 40
20/9

CONFIDENTIAL
FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8194(c)
Date 19-9-40

GENERAL LOONG YUNG

D-8194

F. 201 A
G. 2000-6-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8194

SUBJECT:

Movements of Chinese Government officials.

CHIN

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Attitude of General Loong Yung of Yunnan Province — 19-9-40	S.B. Regy.	D 8194 (C)
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.2 Special Branch, Police,

REPORT

No. S. & D. 1/40

Date March 21 1940

Subject (in full) Reported resignation of General Yang Chih, Chinese Ambassador to Russia.

Made by..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries amongst ex-government officials show that the report in the Shanghai Times of March 20 regarding the resignation of General Yang Chih, Chinese Ambassador to Russia, is correct, although it came from a Japanese source. General Ho Yao Chu, former Chinese Minister to Turkey, is likely to succeed General Yang.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

(illegible) 21/3

SHANGHAI TIMES

CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA QUITS

Resignation Believed To Be Result From Moscow Pressure

HONGKONG, March 19. — Mr. Yang Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union who recently returned to China, has tendered his resignation to the Chungking Government, it was learned here today.

Mr. Yang was believed to have resigned, according to reliable sources, here because of the lack of confidence in him by Soviet authorities.

As a result, it was understood, he was unable to make any special contribution towards Soviet-Chinese relations during his tenure of more than two years as Ambassador to Moscow.

The Chinese Communist Party, it was also learned, repeatedly criticized his failures, and the Party was understood to have demanded his transfer.

Mr. Shao Li-tsi who belongs to the pro-Soviet faction of the Chungking Government, was being regarded here as the likely successor. The Chungking Government, it was believed, would make this appointment with the view of appeasing the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Ho Tao-tsu, who last year went on a special mission to Moscow, would also be considered a strong candidate for the post except for the fact that Soviet authorities were understood to be against his appointment.

Mr. Yang is now at his home in Tali, Yunnan province.—Domei.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3190

Date November 21 1939

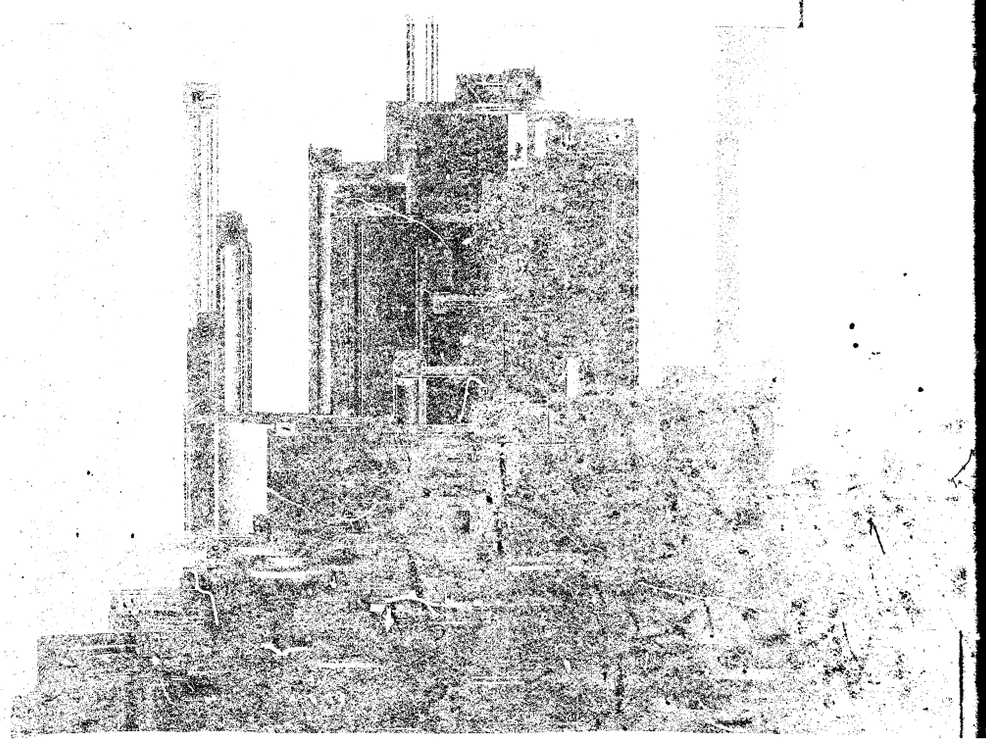
Subject (in full) Government appointments at Chungking reported in Chinese Press.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Although no official confirmation has been received here, the report regarding the new appointments in the Chungking Government is believed to be correct.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



November 21, 1939. Morning Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Ta Mei Pao, Shun Pao, Hwa Pao (Chungking telegram) :-

CONCLUSION OF SIXTH PLENARY CONGRESS OF THE KUOMINTANG

The Sixth Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang held its opening session on November 12. During the past nine days, seven sessions were held, in the course of which the delegates, in addition to making reports on important affairs, discussed many subjects. General Chiang Kai-shek and all the Kuomintang members present listened to reports with close attention and earnestness and brought many things under discussion.

After the weekly memorial service on the morning of November 20, the 7th session of the Sixth Plenary Congress was held with General Chiang Kai-shek as chairman. During the proceedings various important proposals were passed.

The following resolutions were passed during the 7th session of the Congress :-

(1) That a manifesto be issued. (Full text of the manifesto appears in to-day's "China Press".)
(2) That a circular telegram be issued to console brethren in war areas.
(3) That General Chiang Kai-shek hold the post of President of the Executive Yuan concurrently with his other positions; that Dr. H.H. Kung remain as Vice-President of the Yuan.
(4) That the Presidents of the five Yuans, Mr. Chow Lu, Dr. H.H. Kung, General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Yen Hsi-san, General Pai Chung-hsi, General Chen Tsi-tang and nine others be appointed standing committeemen of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
(5) That the following appointments be made :-
   a) Yeh Chu-chang to be Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang with Kan Nai-kwang as Assistant.
   b) Dr. Chu Chia-hua to be Chief of the Organization Department with Wu Kai-sien and Ma Chao-tsing as Assistants.
   c) Dr. Wang Shih-chieh to be Chief of the Central Propaganda Department with Pan Kung-chan and Hollington Tong as Assistants.
   d) Koh Tseng-kong to be Chief of the Social Affairs Department with Wong Ping-chuin and Hung Lai-yeu as Assistants.
   e) General Wu Te-chen to be Chief of the Overseas Affairs Department with Siao Chi-san and Chow Chi-kong as Assistants.

At 1.45 p.m. November 20, General Chiang Kai-shek announced the conclusion of the Sixth Plenary Congress.

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 2 1939

China To Continue War Against Japan, Says Manifesto

(United Press)

CHUNGKING, Nov. 20.—Resistance against Japan will continue until the Japanese militarists come to their senses, the Kuomintang announced in a long manifesto issued today following the conclusion of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee, which appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Premier of China in succession to Dr. H. H. Kung.

The gist of the 4,000 word manifesto issued by the Kuomintang said:

"It is pointed out that as the foundation for a final victory has been laid, our present task is to complete all necessary preparations for national reconstruction.

"The essentials of this program were outlined in the manifesto of the Fifth Party Congress held in 1935.

Improved Administration

"For the present, heightened efficiency and improved administration are to be especially emphasized.

"As the strain of the war increases so must all our forces, material and moral, grow in proportion in accordance with the rule that the nations, like individuals, gather strength from adversity.

"One of the two most important resolutions adopted by the session is that of convening the National Peoples Assembly in the course of next year in fulfillment of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will and consistent with the Party in the U.S.S.R. in the era of Democracy.

"The second is that of expediting administrative reconstruction of Municipal Government, fundamentals of which were promulgated last September.

Full Democratic Rule

"It is expected that the reforms then proposed will eventually serve as effective preliminaries for full Democratic rule and the realization of the San Min Chu Yi (Three Peoples Principles).

"As to the policy of national resistance, it has been stressed by the Generalissimo in his opening address. First, resistance will go on until the Japanese militarists come to their senses. Second, by our own efforts, above all, and by maintaining our confidence in friendly nations we shall, at least, achieve final victory which will safeguard the world for peace.

"Third, we shall abide by the four principles of our national policy formulated since the invasion of Manchuria:

"1. Resisting aggression to protect our sovereignty and territorial and administrative integrity.

"2. Upholding the validity of international commitments, especially the Nine-Power Treaty, the League of Nations Covenant and the Anti-war Pact.

"3. Refusing to join an anti-Comintern agreement.

"4. Maintaining absolute independence in diplomacy.

"Recalling the experience of the past ten months and the continued assistance and sympathy lent us by friendly nations, especially in the sphere of war relief activities in spite of the European conflict, the Party, in the name of the entire nation, expresses to them its profound gratitude and is firmer than ever in its belief that, as long as Japanese aggression is not curbed, the danger of a common threat to the world will remain.

Destiny Indivisible

"After more than two years of resistance, we believe all the more that in modern times the destiny of nations is indivisible and no country can enjoy security with the rest of the world in the throes of war.

"In view of the growing conflict in Europe and the uncertain fate of mankind, we consider that our resistance to aggression is bound to have beneficial repercussions on the localization of war danger and the maintenance of world peace.

"Simultaneously, we sincerely believe that should world organization for world collective security be founded at the end of the European conflict and war in the Far East, the era of co-existence of all nations in universal peace may dawn with the cessation of hostilities.

"We believe, furthermore, that this deeply felt conviction is shared by farsighted and responsible statesmen of both hemisphers.

"We especially hope that all forces contributing toward peace can be rallied under this noble and common ideal for the eventual establishment an efficacious system of collective security."

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8194

S.1, Special Branch 8th Nov. 39

REPORT

Date November 8, 19 39.

Subject. Loh Ching Dz (陸京士) - visit to Shanghai.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih. Forwarded by C. Clarke. S.I.

Loh Ching Dz, a former chief judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters at Lunghwa, secretly arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong sometime about the end of October and left secretly for Shaoshing, Chekiang, after being here for about three days.

He visited Shanghai, it is learned, for the purpose of making arrangements with a number of persons on behalf of Tu Yueh Sung (杜月笙) who is still in Hongkong and is a member of "The Committee of the Military Affairs Commission for the Direction of Operations in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces" (江浙行動委員會). His mission in Shaoshing is believed to be connected with a plan for the readjustment of the guerrilla units operating around Shaoshing where the headquarters of those guerrilla units is located and are under the direct control of the said Committee.

The sojourn of Loh Ching Dz in Shanghai had nothing whatever to do with local labour or Kuomintang affairs.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Central China Daily News: 6.11.39 (PM)

LOH CHING-DZ ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), representative of Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) who is the responsible official of the Shanghai Area of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Movement Committee, has arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong to commence certain activities. He is here to re-organize and enlarge the Shanghai offices, and in order to facilitate his direction of all matters, he himself will remain in various places to the south of the Chitang River in future.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 7 NOV 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

~~Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Chinese-American Daily News:~~

CAMPAIGN TO COLLECT OLD CLOTHING FOR REFUGEES

Central China Daily News: 6.11.29 (P14)

LOH CHING-DZ ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), representative of Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) who is the responsible official of the Shanghai Area of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Movement Committee, has arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong to commence certain activities. He is here to re-organize and enlarge the Shanghai offices, and in order to facilitate his direction of all matters, he himself will remain in various places to the south of the Chitangkiang River in future.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-I-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Stations~~ 8194 5 10 29

REPORT

Date October 24 19 39.

Subject (in full) Alleged arrival in Shanghai of General Yang Hu

Made by..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

As a result of enquiries made of all circles (pro-Chungking Government and pro-Japanese) no confirmation can be obtained as to the alleged arrival of General Yang Hu, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai in 1937. Nothing is known of Ma Fu Dien, the alleged secretary.

General Yang Hu amassed a fortune of over two million dollars during his last tenure of office in Shanghai and it is very doubtful that a man of his importance should have come at this time. The report was apparently a fabrication to strengthen the propaganda regarding Chinese Government terrorists in Shanghai.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

C 94/10.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO October 22, 1939.

CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT TRIES TO RESTORE FORTUNES BY DESPATCHING YANG FU TO SHANGHAI

According to reliable information, Ma Foo Dien, secretary of Yang Fu, smuggled himself into the French Concession under the instructions of the Chungking Government in the early part of September and made a base of activities at a certain place in the Concession.

Immediately after that, Yang Fu, the Former Commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Force, is alleged to have arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong.

It is very doubtful whether Yang Fu, however shrewd he may have been in former times, can carry out many activities in Shanghai under the present complicated and unfavourable circumstances.

The despatch of Yang Fu to Shanghai is regarded as a last effort by the Chungking Government to restore its dwindling fortunes.

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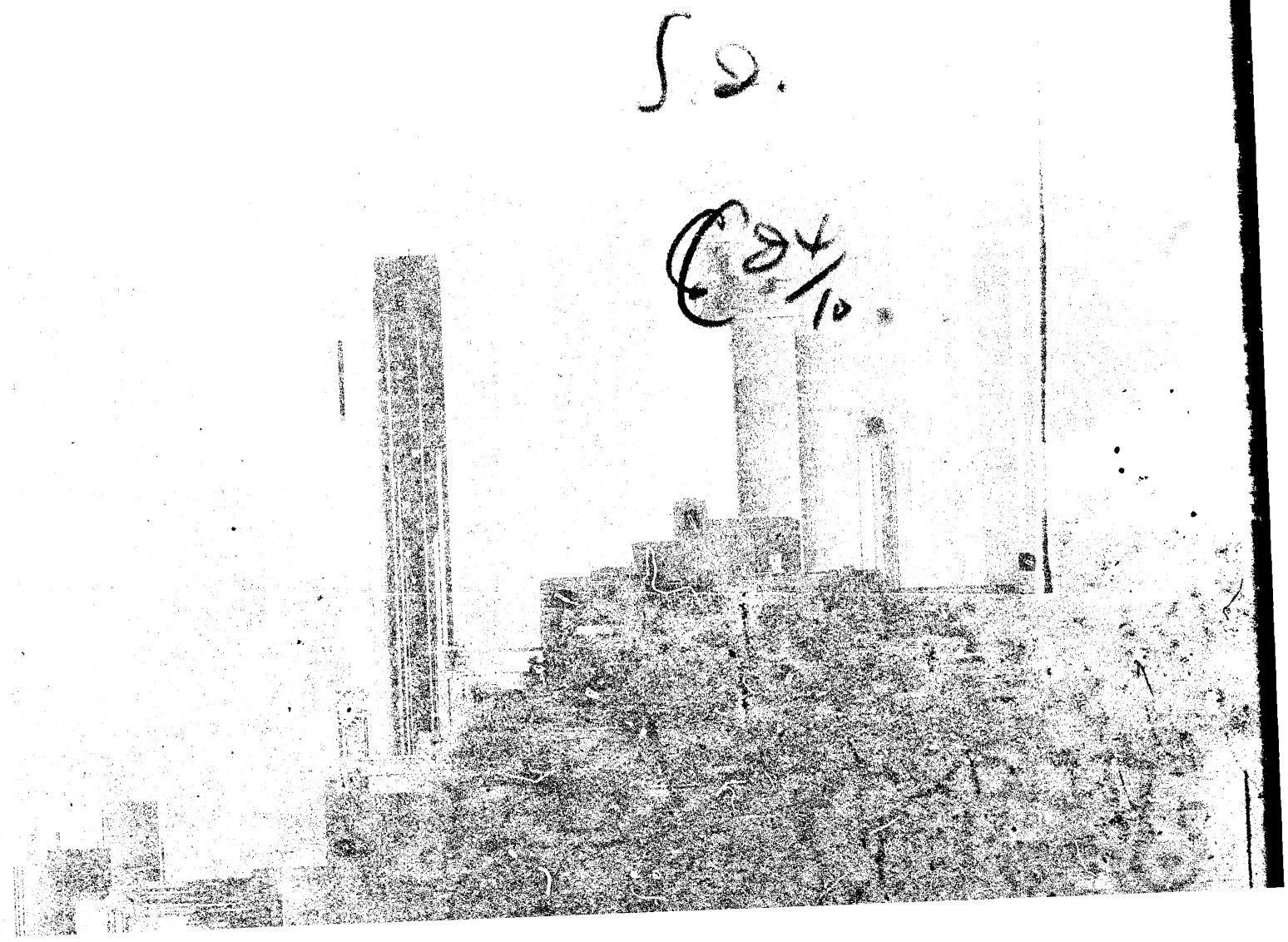
SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

OCT 23 1939

Ex-Garrison Chief In City

General Yang Hu, former commander of the Shanghai-Woosung garrison headquarters, who is reported to have arrived in Shanghai about October 10 via Hongkong, is under the close surveillance of the Japanese authorities here, reports the Japanese press. The General's secretary, Mr. Ma Fu-tien, preceded his chief's arrival to set up headquarters in the French Concession. The paper reports that the object of General Yang's visit is to assume control of the various agencies of the Chungking regime.

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FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. 8194

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

14 10 39

Date October 13 1939.

Subject (in full) Reported arrival of General Chen Ming Chu in Shanghai.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The arrival of General Chen Ming Chu(陳銘樞) in Shanghai has not yet been confirmed.

It is, however, correct that General Chen has been relieved of the position as Chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Commission of Chungking by Mr. Sun Fo who is now in Moscow.

Despite efforts made to induce him to leave for Chungking to take part in Government affairs, General Chen remained all the time in Hongkong complaining of ill-health and has never attended to his duties as a diplomat. His indifference was probably the cause for the change in appointments.

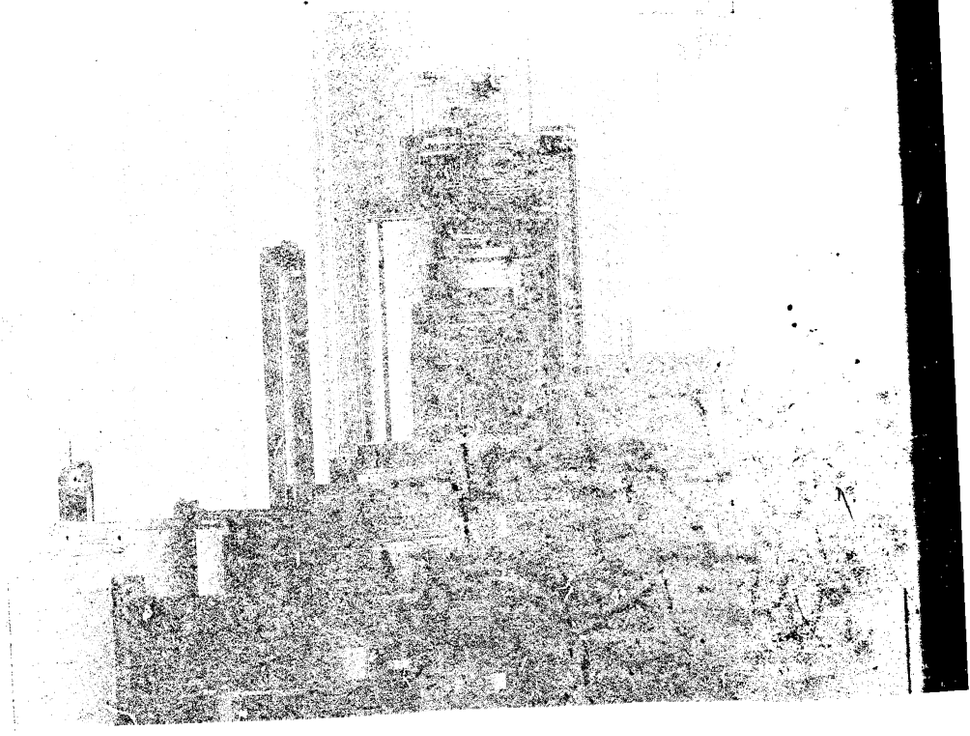
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE OCT 1939 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

C. 13/10.

FILE

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



Ta Ying Yeh Pao :- 12.10.39 (AM)

SUDDEN ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CHEN MIN-CHU IN SHANGHAI

According to well-informed quarters, General Chen Min-chu made an unexpected arrival in Shanghai a few days ago. He is not receiving callers; his movements are being kept very secret.

General Chen was formerly Chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Commission at Chungking but resigned owing to illness. For a long time he lived in Hongkong, recuperating his health.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (Chungking telegram) :-

The resignation tendered by General Chen Min-chu, Chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Commission, has been accepted. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, will act concurrently as Chairman of the Commission.

At present Sun Fo is in Soviet Russia on an important diplomatic mission.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 12/3, 1939

Subject (in full) General Yang Hu, ex-Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, appointed Mayor of Chungking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

No official communication has been received here by ex-government officials regarding the appointment of General Yang Hu as Mayor of Chungking, but according to Captain Tan Cho(譚焯), former Adjutant to General Yang, he has been informed by a wire that the appointment was authorised by General Chiang Kai-shek when he took over the Chairmanship of the Szechuen Provincial Government.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 OCT. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Chinese-American Daily News and Ta Mei Pao publish the following telegram: 9.10.39 (AM)

GENERAL YANG HU APPOINTED MAYOR OF CHUNGKING

Chungking, October 8.

According to responsible quarters here, General Yang Hu, formerly Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander, has been appointed Mayor of Chungking, the post having been vacated by General Ho Kuo-kwang (何國光) who assumed the post of Chief Secretary to the Szechuen Provincial Government at Chengtu yesterday.

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FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-'9

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~, 8194

REPORT

Date July 18 19 39.

Subject (in full) Reported death of Pan Kung Chan, during aid raid in Chungking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

Pan's attitude towards Comp was anything but friendly JR

Enquiries made amongst ex-government officials in Shanghai do not confirm the report that Mr. Pan Kung Chan(潘公展), Vice Director of the Publicity Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and former Commissioner of Social Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, was killed during an aid raid over Chungking by Japanese on July 10.

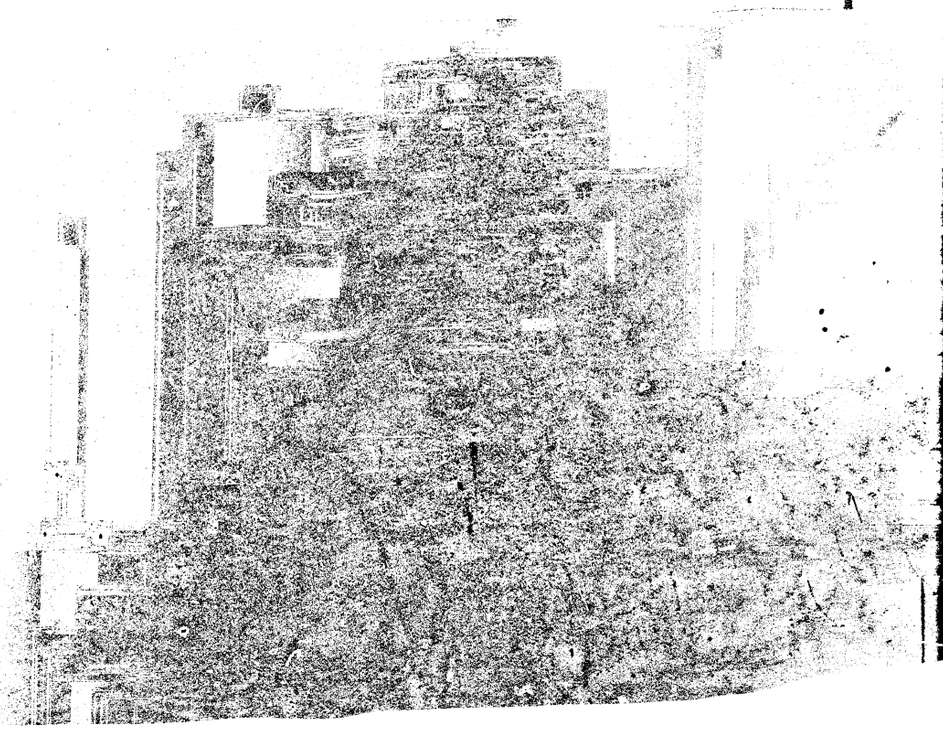
SBR FILE 18/7

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE * 19 JUL 1939 * COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
J. Hus Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)



Central China Daily News (correspondence from Chungking):-

15.7.39 (A.M.)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND FAMILY KILLED IN CHUNGKING AIR RAID

During an air raid by Japanese bombers at Chungking on July 10, the residence of Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), formerly Chief of the Social Affairs Bureau of the former Shanghai City Government, was hit by bombs and destroyed. Pan and his wife, together with their two sons, were killed. Pan Kung-chan held the post of Deputy-Chief of the Central Publicity Department. - Tsieh Wen News Agency (捷聞社).

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U. S. B. D. 8194
Date 11 / 39

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

NEW CHIEF OF CENTRAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT APPOINTED

Chungking, January 7.

Mr. Hsiao Dong-dz (蕭同茲), General Manager of the Central News Agency, an official organ of the National Government, has been appointed Chief of the Central Propagenda Department in succession to Chow Vai-hei who left Chungking in company with Wang Ching-wei -- Trans-Ocean.

(Editor's note: According to a report appearing in the newspapers several days ago, Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang (葉楚傖) was said to have been appointed to this post).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 6194
Date 31/12/38

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Hongkong telegram) :-
16-12-38 (HM)

COMMUNIST LEADER GIVEN HIGH POST

Chow Ung-lai (周恩来), a leader of the Communist Party, is now Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Headquarters of the Military Commission of the National Government.

December 23, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Eastern Times :-

WAUNG CHING WEI GOING ABROAD

According to unconfirmed reports from foreign sources in Chungking, Mr. Waung Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council and Vice Executive of the Kuomintang, is planning to make a trip abroad. Mr. Waung is at present in Kwenming. The object of his trip has not been made public. Mr. Chen Kung-po (陳公博), Mr. Waung's trusted friend, has been summoned to Chungking from Chengtu and after interviews with important government officials he will proceed to Kwenming to meet Mr. Waung.

The report has attracted much attention among the local Chinese community because it has long been known in Shanghai that a great difference of opinion over political and other problems relating to the war of resistance exists between Mr. Waung and the leaders of the Communist Party.

(Editor's note: According to another report received, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has been entrusted with certain responsibilities at Yuan Ling( ), Hunan Province. In the past, it has always happened that when Marshal Chang came into power, Mr. Waung would retire, or vice versa).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
8194
30 12 38

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated December 27 and other local newspapers published the following telegram from Hongkong :-

MR. WANG CHING-WEI'S DEPARTURE FROM CHUNGKING

According to a telegraphic report from Chungking, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Deputy Leader of the Kuomintang, had long intended to leave Chungking. General Chiang Kai-shek has never been in accord with the views of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. When he learned of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's arrival in Indo-China, General Chiang Kai-shek at once sent him a telegram advising him to return to Chungking; he also instructed Dr. Wang Chung-wei (王寵惠), Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is at present in Indo-China undertaking certain negotiations with the Governor of Annam, to advise Mr. Wang Ching-wei to return to Chungking and that if Mr. Wang finds it inconvenient to return because of his indisposition, he should be persuaded to recuperate in Indo-China but not to go abroad.

It is being widely rumoured that Mr. Wang Ching-wei arrived in Hongkong from Hanoi by steamer on December 24, but no confirmation of this report could be obtained because his movements are being kept very secret.

FILE

Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), a mosquito paper, dated December 25 :-

It is learned that Mr. Wang Ching-wei left Chungking because of serious differences of opinion with members of the Communist Party.

Mr. Wang held the view that the statements issued by the Communist Party were too radical, while the Communist Party regarded Mr. Wang as too conservative.

Mr. Wang, however, is not an anti-Communist. Chinese people should bear this point in mind.

Far Eastern Daily News (遠東日報), a mosquito paper, published the following article on December 25 :-

What Happened at Meetings of the National People's Political Council

When the National People's Political Council was inaugurated, Mr. Wang Ching-wei informed

the Government that he was willing to act as Chairman at meetings of the Council. At that time he had the intention to act as a leader to guide public opinion. However, his "peace" utterances were strongly criticized at the session of the National People's Political Council. Mr. Chen Chia-keng (陳嘉庚), a well known overseas Chinese rubber magnate, even telegraphed to the Council suggesting that public officers should not make statements advocating peace. This was received with much approval by those present at the meeting of the National People's Political Council.

In the course of one of the meetings of the Council, the question of our future policy vis-a-vis Germany and Italy was discussed at some length. Some were in favour of retaining the present position, while others advocated a severance of diplomatic relations with these two nations. Mr. Wang Ching-wei supported the first group. However, a certain person who had strongly criticized Mr. Wang Ching-wei's "peace" utterances made a lengthy statement on the foreign policy that the Government should adopt in future. As a result, Mr. Wang's views were again turned down at the meeting.

Judging from the foregoing, it is probable that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is tired of political life and that this is the reason for his departure from Chungking.

Social Daily News (社会日報) published the following comment on December 27 :-

"Good-bye, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei!"

Since the outbreak of the war of resistance, Mr. Wang Ching-wei has also been afraid of trouble. However, the record of the 18 months' struggle shows that China is advancing along the path of revival. Mr. Wang does not seem to realize this.

Good-bye, Mr. Wang! We hope you will have peace and rest for the rest of your life in a foreign country!

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

Wang Ching-Wei Has Been Delegated by Chiang Kai-Shek To Ascertain Japan's Terms for Peace

According to information secured from reliable sources by the Chungking correspondent of the Trans-Ocean News Agency, the ostensible cause of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation from the Kuomintang is ascribed to poor health; actually, however, his mission is to undertake peace talks with Japan. Of late grave internal dissensions have broken out between the Communist and anti-Japanese elements on one side and the peace party on the other. There is some talk to the effect that the assistance to be rendered by Soviet Russia, Great Britain, the United States and France will fall short of what was expected by the National Government.

December 28, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Ever since the fall of the Wuhan area, soldiers of the National Government army have become greatly demoralized and have practically lost their fighting spirit. Moreover, they are at present facing a serious shortage of arms and ammunition and other military necessities. The soldiers have not yet been supplied with winter clothing despite the cold weather. Some of them are even still wearing their autumn and summer uniforms.

Under such circumstances, the Kuomintang, realizing that it would be impossible for its soldiers to fight their opponents, desires to make peace with Japan as soon as an opportunity arises. The recent utterances made by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, to the effect that Japan would not demand any war indemnity or Chinese territory at the close of the Sino-Japanese incident, but she would, on the contrary, be prepared to abolish her extraterritoriality and return her concessions in China, have created a very favourable impression on the minds of the Kuomintang members, who are of the opinion that the present is the most suitable opportunity to open peace talks with Japan.

It was on this account that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, on the instructions of General Chiang-Kai-shek, recently retired from the Kuomintang under the pretext of recuperating his health. Mr. Wang has now arrived in Hongkong and his mission there is to seek the views of third Powers, especially Great Britain, after which he will indirectly approach Japan. This is a true explanation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's departure from Chungking.

Shun Pao (Comment) :-

"What Sickness Is Mr. Wang Ching-Wei Suffering From?"

It is said that Mr. Wang is suffering from heart trouble. At this time of national crisis, such a sudden attack of illness is rather suspicious.

Upon hearing the news, the invader has spread a series of rumours to the effect that Mr. Wang has left Chungking to negotiate with Japan as a representative of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government. Such rumours are naturally groundless.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Wang's departure from Chungking is due to political illness, internal rather than external. We firmly believe that he will not be so foolish as to open peace negotiations with Japan.

General Chiang Kai-shek has explained that Mr. Wang's departure this time is purely an individual act and has no connection with national affairs. The object of Mr. Wang's departure has thus been made clear.

8194
30 12 38

Standard Evening Edition dated December 23 (Comment):

"Farewell, Wang Ching-wei"

FILE

The other day, Wang Ching-wei left Chungking en route to Hongkong.

During the past few months, Wang has been reprimanded, criticized and abused by the people. Now that Wang has left, the Government has removed a heavy burden.

In wartime all uncertain and weak-minded elements are liable to be affected. Mr. Wang, a veteran revolutionary, is one of those affected. This is an indication of the strength of China's new era.

Hereafter, Wang becomes only a simple individual; therefore, it is not necessary for us to pay any more attention to his movements.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers (Chungking telegram):

24-12-38 (AM)

WANG CHING-WEI RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN HANOI

According to a telegram to his friends on December 21, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council and concurrently Deputy Chief Executive of the Kuomintang, has arrived in Hanoi and is undergoing medical treatment by a certain French doctor with whom he is acquainted.

A Hongkong telegram dated December 23 states that Mr. Wang left Kwenming on December 19 by aeroplane and will arrive in Hongkong in a few days. He will probably proceed to Shanghai.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 24 1938

Mr. Wang Ching-wei on Mystery Mission

Chungking, Dec. 23.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council and deputy executive of the Kuomintang, arrived in Kunming by air from Chungking on Monday. It is learned that since then Mr. Wang has left Kunming for "an unknown destination."

Considerable speculation has been aroused as to Mr. Wang's actual whereabouts and the nature of his journey, but no official information is available.—Reuter.

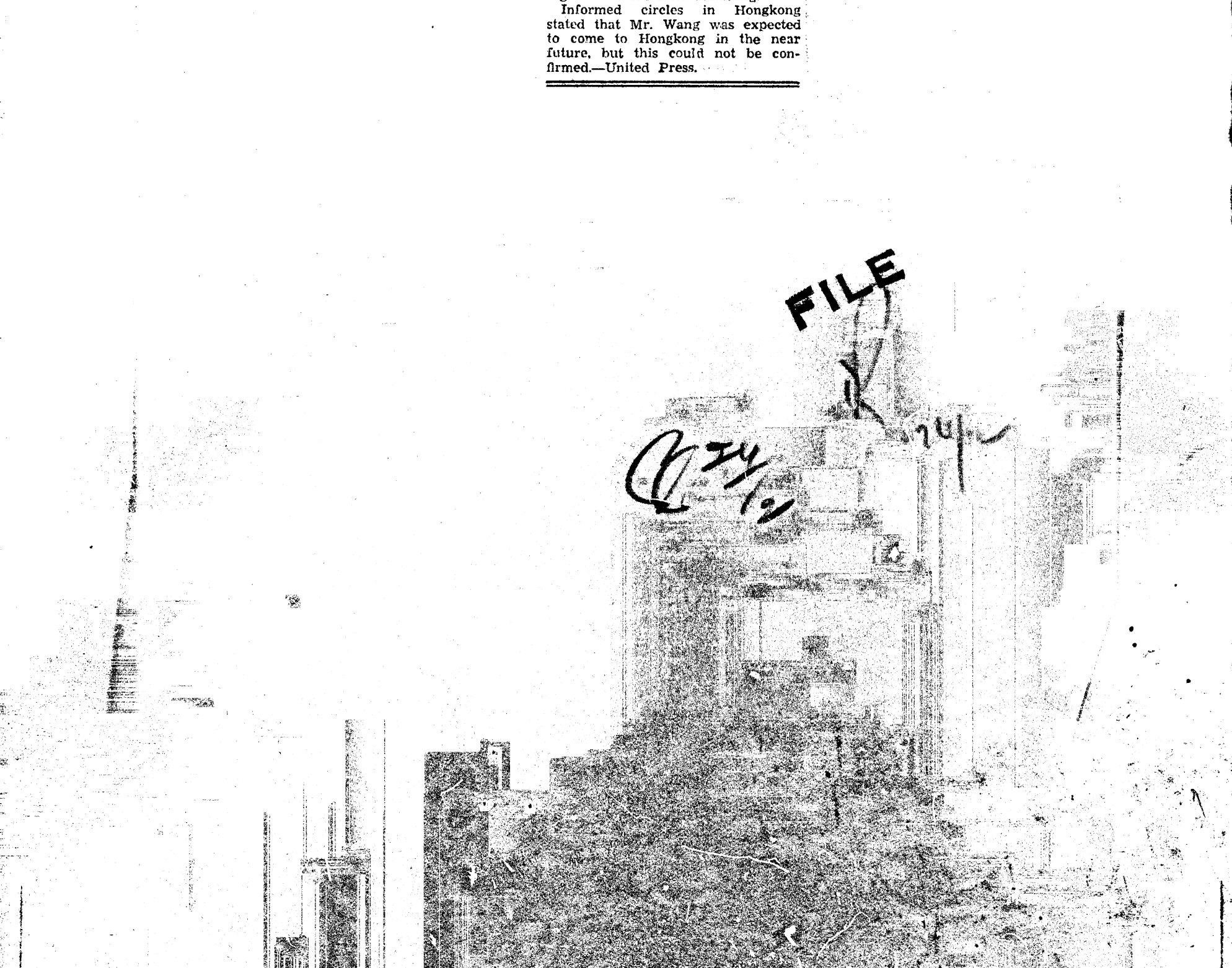
Arrives in Hanoi

Hongkong, Dec. 23

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Executive Council of the National Government, was tonight reliably reported to be in Hanoi, having flown there from Kunming.

Informed circles in Hongkong stated that Mr. Wang was expected to come to Hongkong in the near future, but this could not be confirmed.—United Press.

FILE



Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers (Hongkong telegram) :-

22-12-38(AM) THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

General Li Han-wen, the newly appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, is returning to Chaokwan (韶關). He has decided to take his oath of office on New Year Day.

It is reported that he will be succeeded by General Dung Loong-kwang (鄧龍光).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M—'38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date December 5, 1938.

Subject (in full) Re-organization of National Government at Chungking - rumoured.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is rumoured that the National Government at Chungking shall be re-organized into a "National Defense" Government, and it is alleged that the new government will include Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Mr. Sun Fo and the Communist leader Mao Tse Tung. The name of General Chiang Kai Shek is not mentioned in connection with the changes.

No further details are available and the above information is reported with the greatest reserve.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE DEC 1938

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Commr
Sir
Information
of Pres Robertson
D C (S13)

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D 8194
Date 20/12/38

Date Dec. 20 1938.

Subject Reported return of Ernest Tang to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that S.H. Tang or Tang Sze Hsuan(唐士煊), better known in diplomatic circles as Ernest Tang, has returned to Shanghai from Hongkong.

Mr. Tang was secretary to General Wu Te-chen and later to ex-Mayor O.K. Yui. He departed with the latter for Hongkong in November 1937, but appeared to have received no encouragement from the Provincial Government in Canton.

Mrs. Tang left him and went to U.S.A. on a certain mission about three months ago.

It is said that Mr. S.H. Tang is now in financial difficulties and it is feared he may join the puppet regime as he is reported to be on friendly terms with Wong Chang Chun(王長春), former Japanese interpreter to General Wu Te-chen and at present Counsellor to the Shanghai City Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
21 DEC 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm'r
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
D C (S.B)

S. D. 894
1 12 38

November 28, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Eastern Times:

MR. SUN FO TO PROCEED TO THE U.S.S.R.

FILE

Much assistance has been rendered to China by the U.S.S.R. in the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, and the person responsible for this is Mr. Sun Fo, the President of the Legislative Yuan.

In a letter to his family, the personal secretary to Mr. Sun Fo states that Mr. Sun and he are proceeding to the U.S.S.R. on a certain mission about the beginning of next month.

8194

November 14, 1936. Morning Translation.

News Digest and other local newspapers :-

WANG IH-DING, PROMINENT PHILANTHROPIST, DIES

Mr. Wang Ih-ding (王一亭), a prominent local philanthropist, who returned to Shanghai from Hongkong on November 12, died at his home, No. 19 Chueh Yuan (覺園), Avenue Road, at 4.15 p.m. November 13.

Mr. Wang, who was 72 years of age, was at various times Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the Shanghai Flour Exchange, the Chung Hwa Commercial Savings Bank, the Buddhist Bookstore (佛學書局), the Wushing Electricity Company (吳興電氣公司), and the Chinese Electricity Company (華商電氣公司), Director of the Sung Dah (申大) Flour Mill, Kai Ming (開明) Realty Company and the Cheng Dah Bank (正大銀行), member of the Standing Committee of the Relief Commission of the National Government and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Central Calamity Relief Fund, and occupied important positions in the Shanghai Charitable Organizations' Joint Relief Association, the Shanghai International Relief Commission and other benevolent bodies.

FILED

The remains of Mr. Wang will be encoffined to-morrow at the Buddhist Zing Nyieh Society (佛學精舍).

A memorial service will be held later by the Shanghai Charitable Organizations' Joint Relief Association, the Shanghai International Relief Commission, the Red Swastika Society, the Sino-Foreign Relief Association, the Buddhist Society and other benevolent organizations.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 14 1938

Wang Yi-Ting Dies Suddenly

Was Founder Of Famous Benevolent Cemetery Association

The death of Mr. Wang Yi-ting, 72, well-known Shanghai shipping man and philanthropist, occurred here at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Wang had just returned from Hongkong, where he had been since November of last year and was exceedingly active in raising funds for the Chinese refugees.

One of the more prominent figures in Chinese business and financial circles here, Mr. Wang had been a resident in Shanghai for many years and is survived by a widow and a large family. He was perhaps best known as the founder of the Shanghai Benevolent Cemetery Association, the organization which picks up tens of thousands of corpses from the streets of Shanghai every year.

It is also understood that he was active in Red Cross work from time to time and lent his support to other charitable organizations as well.

Although Mr. Wang died of heart failure, it was believed that the attack was brought on by the strain of the trip from Hongkong and the sudden change in climate. He had planned to make his home in Shanghai again but was staying at the residence of a friend in Avenue Road at the time of his death.

The encoffining ceremony will take place to-morrow morning and will be carried out in accordance with the Buddhist Ritual.

8194
26 10 38

Crystal (晶報), a mosquito newspaper :- 25-10-38 (PM)

WONG IH-DING BACK IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Wong Ih-ding (王一亭), who was reported to be seriously sick in Hongkong, has improved his health and arrived in Shanghai secretly the other day accompanied by his family, according to reliable information from local philanthropic circles. Mr. Wong is staying at the private residence of Mr. Tai Chi-tao (戴季陶) at ---- Yuen (園). He is studying Buddhism and is not receiving guests.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8194
Date 6/9/38

S.2 Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date, September 5, 1938.

Subject General Fong Chao(方超) appointed Chief of Hankow Police-
Issue of Russian passports from Hankow and Shanghai Police.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

General Fong Chao(方超) has been appointed Chief of Hankow Police in succession to General Chen Hsi Tseng who has been transferred to the Field Headquarters in Hankow. General Fong is said to have been a student of the Whampoa Military Academy.

The Hankow Police have issued travelling passports to Russians leaving Shanghai for Europe and U.S.A.

Extract made & filed D 1636

In Shanghai Lu Ying, Chief of Police of the new regime, is issuing travelling passports to Russians duly registered with the Emigrants' Association who are leaving for Tsingtao and Japanese controlled areas but these documents are not valid for foreign countries.

FILE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.B.R. 5/9.

Comm'r
for
Information
H.S. Robertson
DC (S.B)

SEPT 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-[illegible]

File No. 8194

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch [illegible], 30 8 38

SECRET REPORT

Date August 26 1938.

Subject Return of Sun Fo to China.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

There are rumours prevalent in ex-government circles that Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, will soon relieve Dr. H.H.Kung of the important post of President of the Executive Yuan (Premiership), that Eugene Chen will become Foreign Minister and that T.V.Soong will be appointed Minister of Finance. These changes, it is expected, will ensure closer cooperation with Soviet Russia, the only country which can help China at the present moment and will strengthen the union between the communists and the Kuomintang.

a very bad arrangement.

Although there is a strong tendency towards this change, a portion of Kuomintang members belonging to the pro-Europe and pro-American cliques are opposed to the movement and it is not known what decision Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will make.

E.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DBR. 26/8.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Comm'r
Sir,
Information
Yours Robertson
DC (SB)

cor file 27/8

FM. G. 55M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 8194

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date Aug 6 1938.

Subject: Hang Zah Chun(杭石君), former editor of Sin Wan Pao, returns to Shanghai.

Made by: and Forwarded by: Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Hang Zah Chun(杭石君), former editor of the Sin Wan Pao, and Koo Cheh Chung(顧哲中), a reporter of the same newspaper, left Shanghai in December last as a protest against Japanese censorship. They both departed for Hankow via Hongkong to seek new positions.

Koo Cheh Chung, it will be remembered, was a prominent figure at leftist meetings and was extremely anti-Japanese.

Hang Zah Chun interviewed General Chen Hsi Tseng (陳希曾) at Hankow but received no encouragement although they were very friendly whilst in Shanghai. General Chen, it is learnt, has been removed from the post of Commissioner of Hankow Police, and has become an adjutant to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

Koo Cheh Chung has, it is reported, departed for Chungking and Hang Zah Chun has returned to Shanghai. He was seen in the house of Hwang Ching Yung on August 4, Hwang being his "Lau Der Ta".

Hang Zah Chun has not shown any intention of rejoining the Sin Wan Pao for fear of loss of face.

According to Mr. Hang, General Yang Hu, ex-Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner, and General Tsai Chin Chung, ex-Police Commissioner in Shanghai, are now in Canton, the former is undertaking the mission of reorganizing the Seamen's Union there whilst the latter is seeking a position with General Wu Te Chen, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 40/7/38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 29 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported assassination of General Chang Hsueh Liang.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the attached cutting, I have nothing to add to my report of March 19, 1938.

General Chang is believed to be still in Hunan.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

01973

Japanese Reviving "Young Marshal's" Assassination Tale

(United Press)

PEIPING, July 27.—The Japanese Special Military Mission, through the Provincial Government's organ, the Hsin Min Pao, today revived a report denied in Hankow last January alleging that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, kidnapper of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, had been assassinated.

Marshal Chang was said to have been shot to death by the widow of Gen. Chiang Hsiao-hsien, bodyguard of the Generalissimo who lost his life at Sian during the kidnapping of December, 1936.

Mrs. Chiang was said to have shot the Young Marshal while he was playing tennis in the courtyard of Generalissimo Chiang's home.

The report printed by the Hsin Min Pao was identical to that circulated last January before the Young Marshal was appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission in Hankow.

C O P Y

FORM NO. 3
G. 2500-11-34

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 19, 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported assassination of General Chang Hsueh Liang.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

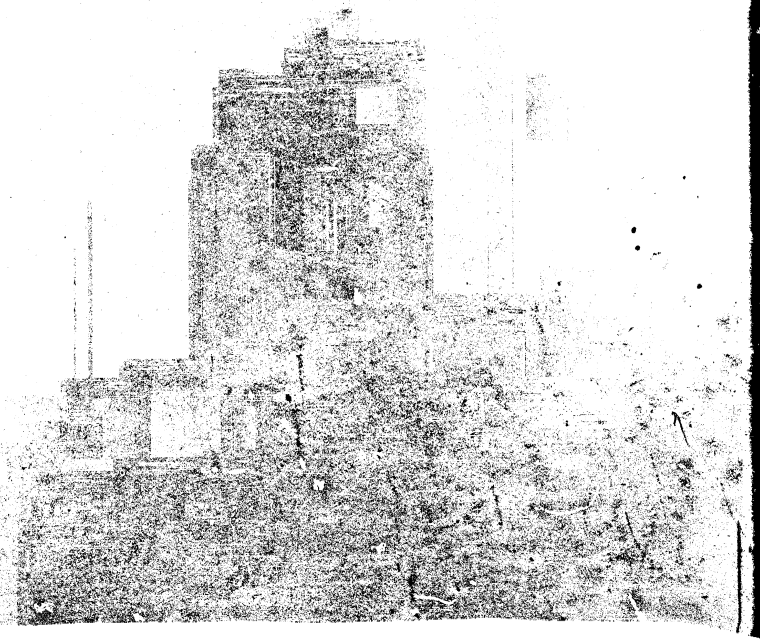
No confirmation can be obtained amongst ex-Government officials in Shanghai re the report of murder of General Chang Hsueh Liang at Fenghwa, Ningpo, in September last.

The latest information received by one Miss Chao, who now occupies No.1 Rue Corneille, French Concession, the residence of General Chang, is that the General is at Hengyang in the southern part of Hunan.

It is also rumoured that General Chang has been placed under surveillance of agents from Hankow but this information also lacks confirmation.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FORM NO: 3
G. 40M. 1. 38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch 8194

REPORT

Date June 27 1938.

Subject (in full) Alleged arrival of General Sun Chun.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Japanese press regarding the visit to Shanghai of General Sun Chun, former Commander of the 41st Army, no confirmation can be obtained so far of his arrival here by way of Nanking.

C.97/6

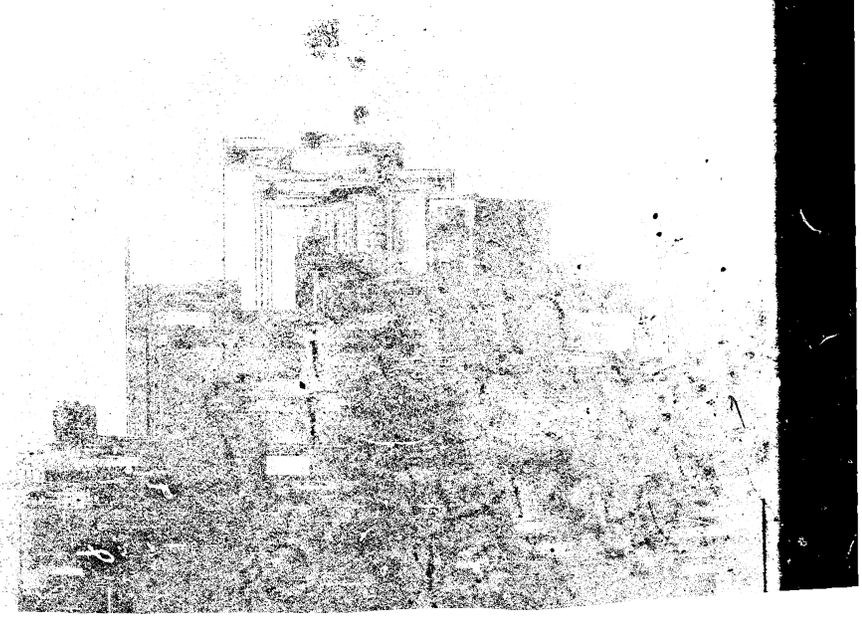
Tan Shaoliang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

C.97/6



General Sun Chen Said In Shanghai

General Sun Chen, or Sun Teh-tsao, former commander of the 41st Chinese Army in the battle of Hsuchow, is now in Shanghai, a local Japanese report alleged today.

Before the Hsuchow fighting General Sun led about 50,000 soldiers but this number was reduced to about 2000 after his defeat, the report claimed.

The number of soldiers, commanded by General Yu Hsueh-chung and General Tzu-chung dwindled to abot 3000 or 4000 as a result of their defeats in and around Hsuchow, the report stated.

The general escaped death or capture by masquerading as a refugee, the report claimed. General Sun recently arrived here by way of Nanking the report asserted.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Xxxxx~~ 3942

REPORT

Date June 9 *19* 38.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. Chang Sau Yung for Hongkong.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from an authentic source that Mr. Chang Seu Yung(張壽鏞), ex-Vice Minister of Finance, left Shanghai for Hongkong by the s.s. "Empress of Asia" on June 3. He was not engaged in politics whilst here but had something to do with the Kwang Hwa University. His son, Y. Chang, is staying at House 11, Lane 1400, Avenue Road.

SHANGHAI-MUNICIPAL POLICE
1938 JUN 6
SPECIAL BRANCH

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
10 JUNE 1938
(CRIME BRANCH)



FORM 3
1000-12 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No. S. B. [illegible] 8194

S.2 Special Branch, D. Station,

Date May 16/17 5 38 1938.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Mr. Ling Shih Liang, a former influential employee of the Ministry of Finance.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Mr. Ling Shih-liang(林世良) who was formerly in charge of the General Affairs Department of the Central Bank of China and who left Shanghai about November last following the evacuation of Chinese troops, returned to Shanghai on May 14 from Hongkong, attending to certain duties in the Central Bank of China in Avenue du Roi Albert. It is said that Mr. Ling has received instructions from Dr. Kung to investigate the foreign exchange conditions in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 16 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

Copy to C. S.B. Tan Shao Liang 16/5

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)



FORM 9
1000-12-37

File No. 8194

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 21 19 38.

Subject (in full) Reported assassination of General Chang Hsueh Liang.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

No confirmation can be obtained amongst ex-government officials in Shanghai re the report of murder of General Chang Hsueh Liang at Fenghwa, Ningpo, in September last.

The latest information received by one Miss Chao, who now occupies No.1 Rue Corneille, French Concession, the residence of General Chang, is that the General is at Hengyang in the Southern part of Hunan.

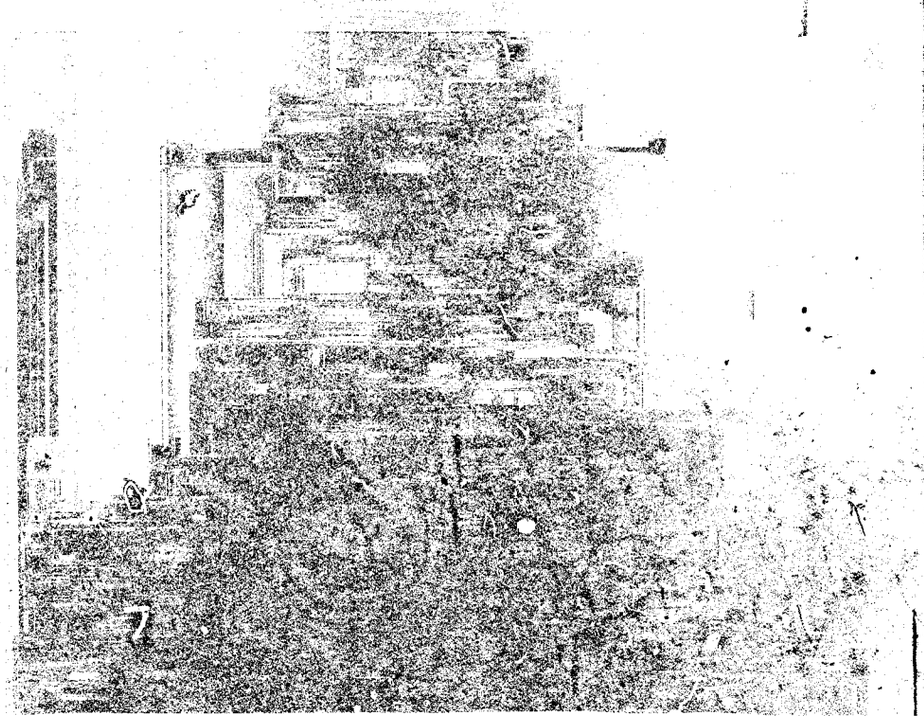
It is also rumoured that General Chang has been placed under surveillance of agents from Hankow but this information also lacks confirmation.

E.
copy sent
DBR.
1/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
21 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FILE (Special Branch)



Shanghai Daily News :- 16-3-38 (P.M.)

RUMOURED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG

According to a person named Yin (葉) of Kinhwa, General Chang Hsueh-liang was assassinated at Fenghua at the end of September last year whilst he was out taking a walk. The assassin was a man hired by Mrs. Chiang Shiao-shien(蔣孝先) wife of a deceased Captain of General Chiang Kai-shek's body-guards who was killed during the coup d'etat at Sian. General Chang's death was not announced because it was feared that it would affect the morale of the troops formerly under his command and who are at present at the front.

S2.

DB?

7/3

FORM 9
1000-12 37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8794
4 3 - 78

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 4 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported brief visit to Shanghai of Messrs. H.O. Tong and Fu Jui Ling, formerly connected with Ministry of Finance.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Referring to report dated February 3, 1938, on Fu Jui Ling(傅汝霖), whose movements have apparently received the attention of local Japanese authorities, information has just been received from an authentic source that Mr. Fu Jui Ling, a former member of the Economic Committee of the Ministry of Finance arrived in Shanghai with Mr. H.O. Tong(唐海安), former Superintendent of Customs, on February 24 or 25 on a certain mission. After visiting certain Government banks in Shanghai, the two ex-officials left secretly by the s.s. "Aramis" on March 1. Their names, however, do not appear on the passenger lists and it is possible they have used fictitious names to avoid identification.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE A.3. - 4 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

copy to C.
FILE
D.S.B.
4/3.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM 3
1000-12 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET
REPORT

File No. [illegible] S. B. REC'D 3/44

S.2 Special Branch). Station

Date February 26 1938.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Dr. Chu Ming Nyi(褚民誼) in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Dr. Chu Ming Nyi, a noted Kuomintang member and brother-in-law of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, has arrived in Shanghai and is residing at 408 Avenue du Roi Albert. He was once Chief Secretary to the Executive Yuan.

It is alleged that his mission here is to negotiate terms with the Japanese on behalf of Mr. Wang; although this has not been confirmed so far, his arrival at this moment is significant.

FILE
SBR.
1/3.

Copy to E.
SBR. 26/2

Superintendent.

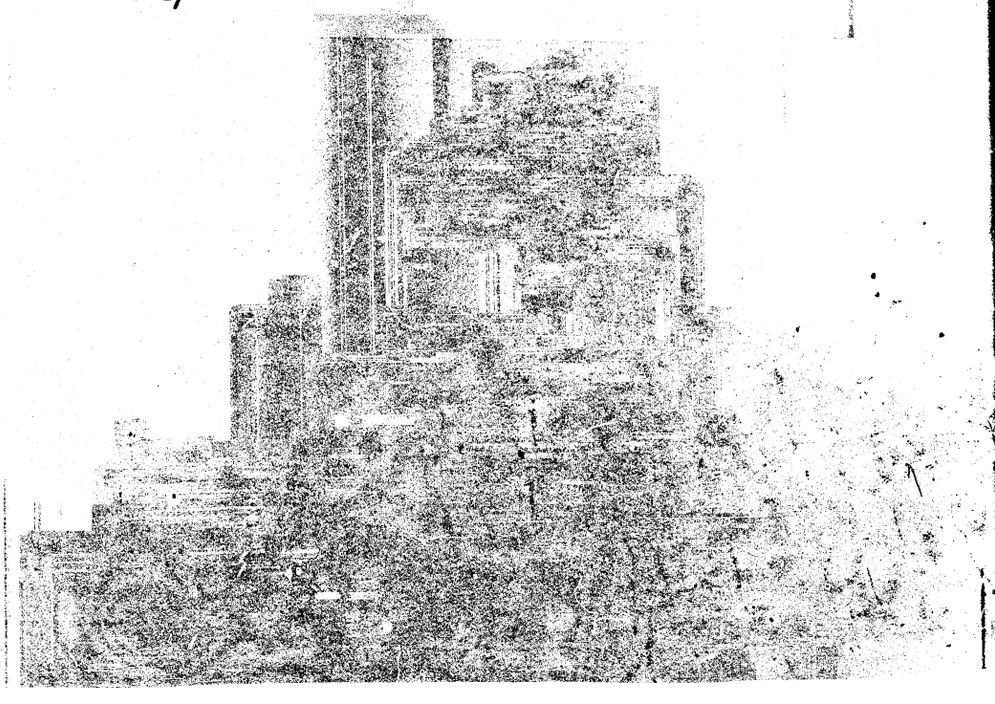
D. C. (Special Branch)

S2
Terms of what kind, personal or general?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C. Sp. Br.
Report dated Feby 8 on this subject is attached
28/2 Jan

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
26 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH



SECRET

Extract from report dated February 8, 1938, made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

D8155D

With reference to the attached report regarding the proposed formation of a new Government for Central China by Japan, enquiries show that a movement in this direction is undoubtedly afoot. The promoters, however, are finding it difficult to secure the right class of Chinese with sufficient influence and whose social and political standing would merit the confidence of the people.

Information has been received from a reliable source that Mr. Tang Shao Yi has told one of his trusted friends that it would be inopportune for him to take the leadership of the proposed government and he would prefer to wait and see. In view of his hesitating attitude the Japanese are reported to have approached Mr. Wang Ching Wei, another veteran Southern leader, through his delegates but Mr. Wang has given no indications of any desire to join the proposed government and will watch developments.

FORM 3
1000-12-37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8194

S.2 Special Branch Station, 24 38

REPORT

Date February 23 1938.

Subject (in full) Alleged pro-Japanese activities.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Referring to the attached report, enquiries made from various circles indicate that Messrs Wong Shiao Lai (王曉籟) and Tu Yueh Sung(杜月笙) are not planning to return to Shanghai in the near future.

The Dah Dao City Government officials through an agent state they have no information of the above two having offered their services.

It appears that Chang Siao Ling(張嘯林), leader of the Frenchtown fraternity, and Sheng Chih Sung(盛澤生) have joined the service of the Japanese purely for their own personal interests and their action had nothing to do with plans of Hankow. The policy of the Chinese Government, as far as can be ascertained, is still firmly opposed to local notables taking active part in matters beneficial to the Japanese political or otherwise.

Copy to C.

Tan Shao Liang

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) 23/2

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

CP.

DC(Sp)

SHANGHAI-MUNICIPAL POLICE 22 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BR.

File C.37/2

French Police Daily Report - February 22, 1938

The 13th Army (General Tang Heng Pai), consisting of the 4th, 25th and 89th Divisions has been transferred from the Pinghan front to the Hweinan Railway zone. Headquarters is located at Hopei (Luchow). To this Army the 2nd Artillery Brigade is now attached.

---

22 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

According to rumours Mr. Chien Yung Ming, managing-director of the Joint Savings Society and a member of the French Municipal Council, who returned from Hongkong on February 15, has communicated with the Japanese Authorities informing them that Messrs Wong Hsiao Lai, and Tu Yueh Seng and himself could offer them their services. From the same source it is said that Messrs Wong and Tu will shortly return to Shanghai.

---

420 baskets of vegetables and 100 piculs of straw and firewood entered the Zikawei area yesterday.

Price of Rice

	Feb. 20	Feb. 21
Saigon Rice	$15.80	$15.90
Chinese Rice	$12.-$13.40	$12.40-$14.10

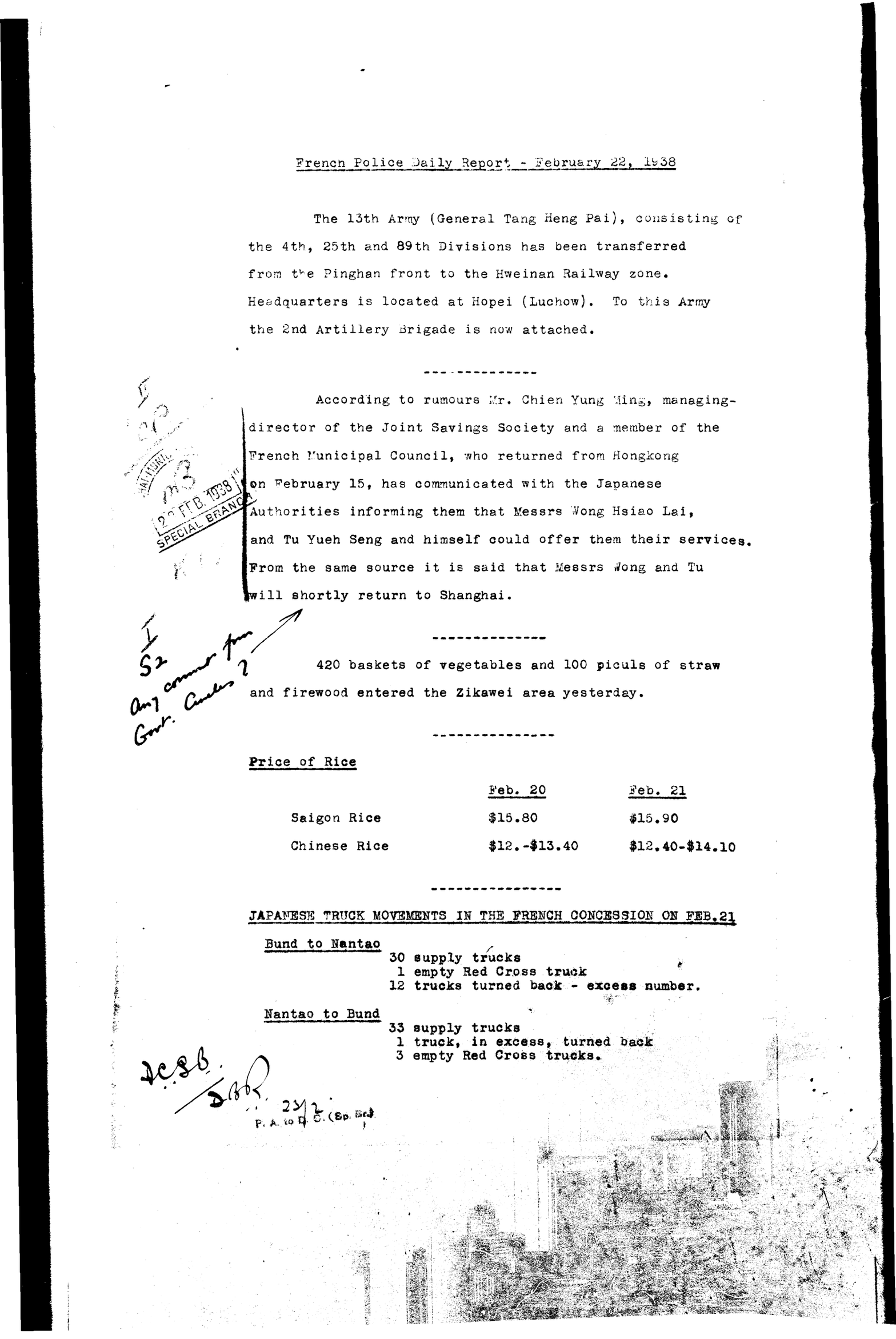
JAPANESE TRUCK MOVEMENTS IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION ON FEB.21

Bund to Nantao

30 supply trucks
1 empty Red Cross truck
12 trucks turned back - excess number.

Nantao to Bund

33 supply trucks
1 truck, in excess, turned back
3 empty Red Cross trucks.



FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date February 22nd 38.

Subject Alleged pro-Japanese activities.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Mr. Chao Siao Yueh(趙小月), son-in-law of General Chiang Pah Chi, ex-Tuchun of Chekiang, is endeavouring to secure the post as the Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang. He was recommended to the Japanese authorities by Mr. Sheng Chih Sung (盛澤臣), 4th son of the late Sheng Kung Pao.

It is also reported that Mr. Chang Siao Ling (張嘯林), head of the Frenchtown fraternity who according to a previous report has accepted a position in the Dah Dao City Government is contemplating the organisation of the Chekiang Maintenance Association with the object of protecting private properties in Hangchow and Mokanshan.

It is significant that Chang has displayed pro-Japanese attitude despite the fact that Tu Yueh Sung, his sworn brother, who lived in the same building in Rue Wagner, has gone to join the Hankow Government and it is also interesting that the 4th son of the Sheng family has become pro-Japanese when his 7th brother, Sheng Shen Yi(盛昇頤) departed in November, 1937, together with ex-Government officials for Hongkong.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

22/2

FM. 3
G. 20M-1.37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] POLICE
[illegible] C.STRY
8194

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date, February 15, 1938.

Subject Subordinates of Mr. DOO YUEH SENG urge him to return to Shanghai.

Made by ..... and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

D 8155 A

According to information received, former subordinates of Mr. DOO YUEH SENG are strongly urging him to return to Shanghai from Hongkong and to co-operate with the Japanese authorities here. It is stated that Mr. CHOW WEN JUI(周文瑞), manager of Mr. Doo's Chung Wai Bank (中滙銀行), 143 Avenue Edward VII, has already joined the Shanghai Citizens Association, 24 The Bund, as a friendly gesture toward the Japanese.

The failure of the Green Gang of whom Mr. Doo is stated to be the leader to gain substantial influence over the Chinese underworld in the Crown Colony is given as the reason for his recall here.

It is not known as yet whether Mr. Doo will yield to the appeal of his subordinates to compromise with the Japanese or will remain consistently against the enemy.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S.1.

S.2.

See pass books.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
15 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
2000-12-37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8194

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date February 3 1938. 4 2 38

Subject (in full) Reported return to Shanghai of Mr. Fu Ju Ling(傅汝霖).

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Regarding the attached report in the Shanghai Nippo of February 2, 1938, enquiries have been made amongst the ex-employees of the Ministry of Finance in Shanghai including Mr. T. W. Kwauk and it was ascertained that Mr. Fu Ju Ling left Shanghai for Hankow in November, 1937. No confirmation can be obtained, however, of the report that he has returned to Shanghai. Close followers of Dr. H.H. Kung express the opinion that Mr. Fu has never had any connection with the Blue Shirts and it is not likely that he has anything to do with the activities of the terrorist gangs.

Mr. Fu is a native of Peiping. He is stout and tall. He is known as a good Chinese writer. Until recently he was connected with the Hwangho Conservancy Board of which he was one of the Directors. He was also a member of the Economic Committee, a subordinate organ of the Ministry of Finance.

DC (Sp) 1/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.B. 3 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Copy to E.

D.C. FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

2/2

"Shai Nippo"
2-2-38.

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATOR ENTERS SHANGHAI FROM HANKOW

Fu Ju-ling, a friend of Dr. H.H. Kung, who on the outbreak of hostilities fled to Hongkong, was later called to Hankow by Chiang Kai-shek and given instructions to overthrow the Peking Provisional Government.

Fu Ju-ling is reported to have come to Shanghai on January 30. Upon arrival, he immediately called together the anti-Japanese elements, especially members of the Blue Shirt Society, and started an active anti-Japanese movement. He is said to have large sums of money from Chiang Kai-shek. (received)

RE-OPENING OF TWO JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 8194
S.2 Special Branch 25 / 38

REPORT

Date January ~~27~~ ~~, 38~~.

Subject Execution of General Han Fu Chu at Hankow.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The report that General Han Fu Chu, the Military and Civil Governor of Shantung, was executed at Hankow on January 24, is believed to be correct, the agent of the Civil Governor in Shanghai having received information of his arrest and detention. It appears that during the past few years, General Han had ignored the orders of Nanking and was independent in the administration of the province. His execution was therefore only natural in view of his stubborn and insubordinate attitude.

It is also rumoured in Shanghai that General Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuen, did not die a natural death, but had been poisoned whilst at Hankow.

Immediately following the execution of General Han, the Chinese Government issued an order appointing Mr. Shen Hung Lieh, the former Mayor of Tsingtao, to the post of Governor of Shantung, whilst General Chang Chun, the former Mayor of Shanghai, has become Civil Governor of Szechuen.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

E
Copy sent.
29/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
27 JAN 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

January 25, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition and other local newspapers :-

EXECUTION OF GENERAL HAN FU-CHU

General Han Fu-chu, the former Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Route Army, who had been deprived of all his official ranks and military honours and decorations, was found guilty by the highest military tribunal of disobeying orders and evacuating Tsinan, the provincial capital of Shantung, and other important military areas. He was executed at Hankow on January 24.

The late General Han was 47 years of age, native of Pah Hsien, Hopei Province. He was Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Route Army.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 2157/S DATED 13.1.38

18/1/38

Subject: Verification of the presence in Shanghai of General TSAI CHING CHUN and Mr. LIU HWA (劉桦).

According to information received, General TSAI CHING CHUN, ex-Police Chief of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. LIU HWA, ex-Chief of the Detective Bureau of this Police Force, are reported to have returned to Shanghai on a secret mission.

Investigations have established that on November 23, 1937 General TSAI left for Hongkong with a British subject (? a Professor). In Hongkong he was joined by Mr. O.K. YUI, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who left Shanghai on November 25. The two of them left for Hankow towards the end of November. According to information received from a well-to-do Chinese just returned to Shanghai, General TSAI was congratulated by Generalissimo CHIANG KAI SHEK, and General YANG HU, ex-Soongwu Garrison Commander, is said to have received a reward of $10,000.

DC (C1)

SHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
18 JAN 1938
ECIAL BRANCH

Between November 12 and 23, General TSAI is said to have resided with Mr. CHEN KWANG CHUN, 4, Passage 500, Avenue du Roi Albert and at the Weida Apartment, 933 Avenue Joffre. (Mr. CHEN KWANG CHUN - Chief of the 1st. Section (General Affairs) of the Police Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai - now winding up the affairs of this office).

DC-S1

As for Mr. LIU HWA, he is at present in Shanghai. He is reported to be residing in the Western District of the French Concession. He does not go out often and is not engaged in any political activities. (He turned over to the French Police some 60 pistols intended for the use of his subordinates). His movements are conducted in such a discreet manner that we have as yet been unable to locate his present abode. He has now grown a moustache.

FILE

The false information concerning the presence in Shanghai of General TSAI emanated, we think, from Mr. LOU YING (樓英), ex-Chief of the Crime Branch of

the Public Safety Bureau in Shanghai. It is to be recalled that Mr. LOU YING was dismissed by General TSAI CHING CHUN. After his dismissal, Mr. LOU, for some time occupied the post of "councillor" (an honorary position) to the Police.

SECRET

FORM. NO. 2000-12-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 8216/1

S.2 Special Branch / Station

REPORT

Date January 11 1938.

Subject (in full) Attached reports re General Tsai Ching Chun and Mr. Liu Hwa.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

From what can be gathered, it appears that no definite reward has been offered but informant has been promised a generous reward if he succeeds in locating the two men. Owing to the drastic steps taken by the French Police in searching houses of ex-Government officials in the Concession, informant fears that the two ex-Police officers will leave Shanghai before he succeeds.

DC(C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

12/1

S1 S2

12 JAN 1938

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Crime Br. information is that Liu Hwa is in Shanghai but Gen. Tsai's presence is doubtful. The former is believed to be engaged in forming a secret terror organisation.

12/1

FM. 4
G. 40M-9-35

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch Station, 1938

REPORT

Date January 8 1938.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8210/1
Date

Subject Reported presence in Shanghai of General Tsai Ching Chun and Mr. Liu Hwa.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt.Tan Shao Liang

Further to report dated January 5, the information contained therein came from an agent who by accident came into contact with an ex-employee of the S.C.G.Police Bureau at present evidently employed in the secret service of the Japanese. This ex-police employee is said to have revealed that he was endeavouring to locate General Tsai and Mr. Liu Hwa in order to earn the huge rewards offered for their arrest. He has not been able to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the two men but states that by placing a watch on Mr. Chen Kwang Chung(陳光中), the ex-Chief of the 1st Department of the Police Bureau, in French Concession, he hopes to obtain some clue. According to him, General Tsai and Mr. Liu have brought about 100 men to Shanghai to carry out the assassination of political opponents; these are said to have been paid handsomely, $100 a month. Their family will be paid $10,000 if they are arrested.

Further information when obtainable will be reported.

Copy to Mr. Sawle.
8/1.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

2 cp. 8/1/38
1 D.C. Cas Copy

S.2.
10/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
-8 JAN 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

8/1.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM. NO. 2000-12-37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch Station

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 8210/1 Date 8 JAN 38

Date January 5 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported return to Shanghai of General Tsai Ching Chun and ex-Chief Detective Officer Liu Hwa.

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Rumours are prevalent to the effect that General Tsai Ching Chun, ex-Chief of the Shanghai Police Bureau and Mr. Liu Hwa, ex-Chief Detective Officer of the Police Bureau, have returned to Shanghai, each having been entrusted with a certain mission. Both are believed to be residing in the French Concession.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

DBR. 5/1

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C.(Sp)

Copy with signature / Copy sent. DBR. 6/1

to Mr Sarly.

Further enquiries / Noted DBR

S.2. DBR 6/1

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER 6 JAN. 1938 (CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 5 JAN. 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D) 8194
14/1/38

S.2 Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date January 12 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported return of Mr. Tu Yueh Sung

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

As a result of enquiries made there are no indications that Mr. Tu Yueh Sung who is at present in Hongkong will return to Shanghai soon.

His recent departure from Shanghai was caused by pressure brought to him to take up the heavy responsibility of forming a maintenance association or autonomous government in Chinese territory but as long as he has not been given permission to do so by General Chiang Kai Shek, he is not likely to change his former loyalty to the Nanking Government. This belief is strengthened by the fact that most of his influential followers including Chu Hsueh Fan and Loh Ching Sz have gone to Hongkong to join him.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 12 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)

12/1/38 (A.M.) Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition and other local newspapers :-

THE MOVEMENTS OF MR. TU YUEH-SUNG

According to information from well informed circles, Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), who is at present in Hongkong, is returning to Shanghai soon.

However, according to his personal secretary, Mr. Tu will proceed to the South Sea Islands where he plans to establish a bank with certain overseas Chinese.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 30 1937.

Subject Reported reorganization of the Chinese Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Regarding the attached report in the press, it has been confirmed by enquiries from a reliable source that a re-organization of the Chinese Government at Hankow will be effective as from January 1, 1938. Through these changes not only Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Mr. Chang Chun but Mr. Sun Fo will be deprived of their present positions and certain communist leaders will come into power with a view to effecting a solid and close cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

It is alleged that Mr. Wang Ching Wei was greatly opposed to the admission of communists into the Kuomintang and to interference with civil and military administrations and it is probable that because of the attitude he will have to leave this country.

As already reported the army officers of the 8th Route Army (Communists) have been entrusted with the important mission of enlarging their force in North China and General Pei Chung Hsi who is now in the South has been commissioned to recruit men in Kwangtung and Kwangsi to defend South China. These arrangements have been decided on as the result of the good showing put up by the Kwangsi and communist troops during the past several months and before long the strength of the two forces put together will be superior to that of the Central Army.

Although no confirmation can be obtained locally as to the re-distribution of members of the Military Affairs Commission, there are indications that plans are on foot to give important appointments to communist leaders to be stationed in the South West in order to secure their loyalty to the Central Government.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.P.
D.C.(C)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
30 DEC 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH
C.S.I.
Mr A.
Copy sent
31/12
FILE
30/12

It has always been the policy of the Concession to ensure the satisfactory operation of all its services -- services which tend to increase with the development of the Concession. In its financial policy it has always been guided by the interests of the ratepayers and exercised great care not to increase the fiscal charges.

Thus the total of actual expenditure in 1934 was $9,406,591; in 1935 $9,583,786; in 1936 $9,670,774. The estimate for 1937 is $9,786,115 and for 1938 it is only $9,815,330.

These figures prove that the financial policy of the Concession is sound. Despite the many difficulties of the present time, one can say that the financial position of the Concession is good.

C. M.

HAND GRENADE THROWN ON JAPANESE LAUNCH FROM CHEKIANG ROAD BRIDGE

Another attack was made yesterday morning on a Japanese military launch in the Soochow Creek.

As two Japanese launches were moving along on the Soochow Creek, three Chinese on Chekiang Road Bridge threw a hand grenade at the launch. The explosion slightly wounded one of the Japanese soldiers on the launch.

The Japanese soldiers opened fire at the assailants with revolvers but nobody was hit. An officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police succeeded in arresting one of the three men and took him to Central Station for interrogation.

Yesterday's attack was similar to the one made on December 27, but this time the Shanghai Municipal Police were on the alert.

It is possible that further arrests will be made.

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Hongkong, December 28.

According to well-informed circles, a number of changes are to be made in the Chinese Government in order to strengthen the dictatorial powers of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Thus Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chang Chun, the President and the Secretary-General respectively of the Central Political Council, will tender their resignations.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei will immediately leave for Europe. ---- Domei.

Reorganization Of Military Affairs Body Said Slated

Plans for the reorganization of the Military Affairs Commission are now being considered and will be put into effect shortly, reliable local Chinese sources reported.

According to the report, the reorganization will involve a realignment of the members of the Commission, which is the supreme military organ of China.

Following the redistribution, army officers of the Eighth Route Army will have one-third of the membership of the Commission. An equal portion of membership will represent generals under General Li Tsung-jen, General Pei Chung-hsi, General Lin Hsiang and others. The remaining one-third of the membership of the Commission will represent generals under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the report asserted.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-86

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

No. S. B. D.

Date December 29 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported departure of Mr. Sun Fo and ~~his nephew~~ Mr. Yui Ming for Moscow.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received from Mr. Chang Mong Ling, secretary to the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, a former colleague of Mr. Yui Ming, it is possible that Mr. Sun Fo, the President of the Legislative Yuan, will leave soon for Moscow, but he will not be entrusted with any important negotiations which must be done by a follower of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. According to latest information, Mr. Yui Ming who left here in November last, is now at Hankow.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
29 DEC 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH

30/12

December 28, 1937. Morning Translation

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

HAND GRENADES THROWN ON JAPANESE LAUNCH IN SOOCHOW CREEK : ONE JAPANESE MARINE SLIGHTLY INJURED

At 11.20 a.m. yesterday when a Japanese launch carrying 12 marines was proceeding along the Soochow Creek, a Chinese on Honan Road Bridge threw three hand grenades on the vessel. One of the grenades exploded, slightly injuring a Japanese marine.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

At 11.20 a.m. yesterday, 15 Japanese soldiers, some of them armed, were sailing in a small boat along the Soochow Creek. When near the Honan Road Bridge, three hand grenades fell into the boat. One immediately exploded, slightly wounding one of the Japanese soldiers.

Japanese military officers soon arrived at the place, while the wounded soldier was removed to the Japanese military hospital in Hongkew. The remaining soldiers left in the direction of North Szechuen Road.

After the incident, a spokesman of the Japanese authorities stated that the authorities of the International Settlement can not avoid responsibility for their negligence. The Japanese authorities will not make this affair into another incident, but they hope that the Settlement authorities will make an investigation to locate the person or persons responsible for the incident and impose adequate punishment on them. He added that after the incident a representative of the Settlement authorities called on the Japanese Consul-General to give an assurance that every effort would be made to trace the offenders and that several foreigners, Chinese policemen and one Sikh policeman, who had witnessed the incident, were being separately interrogated. According to these witnesses, they saw the landing of the hand grenades in the boat and the resulting explosion; they also saw a Japanese soldier wounded, lying in a pool of blood but they did not see the offender.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition (Hankow telegram) :-

MR. SUN FO PROCEEDING TO MOSCOW

Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, is on his way to Moscow to open negotiations with the Moscow Government. The report that Mr. Sun will be appointed China's Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. is not true.

Mr. Yui Min (), the former Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is proceeding to Moscow to assume the post of Charge d'Affaires.

FORM NO. 3
C. 20M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 28th 37.

Subject (in full) Reported presence in Shanghai of General Tsai Ching Chun, ex-commissioner of Police, S.C.G.Police Bureau.

Made by..... and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

No confirmation can be obtained in connection with the report in the press that General Tsai Ching Chun, the ex-Commissioner of Police of the S.C.G.Police Bureau, is still in Shanghai. It is believed that he left here for Hongkong in the middle of November and that he is now in Hankow.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC (Cr)

28 DEC 1937

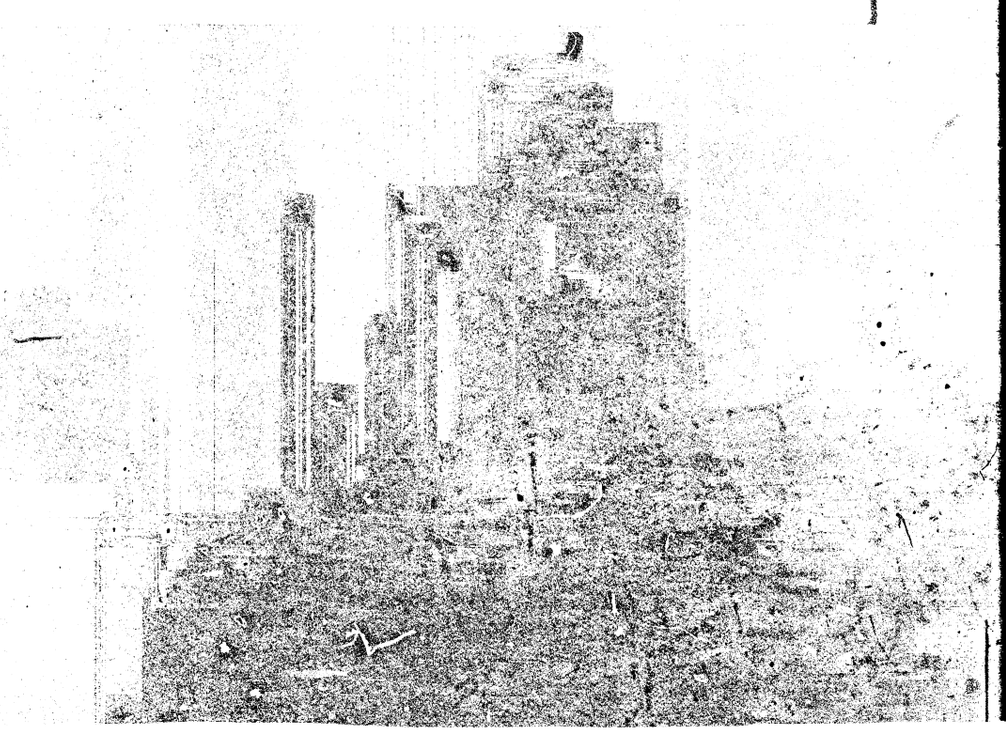
CHIEF COMMISSIONER (CR. BRANCH)

28 DEC. 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

29/12

29/12



Eastern Daily News (東方時報), a mosquito newspaper :-

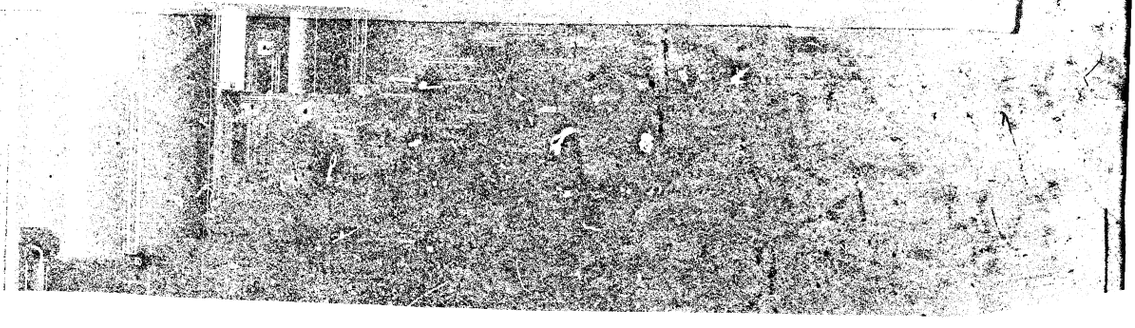
GLNERAL TSAI CHING-CHUN STILL IN SHANGHAI

The report that General Tsai Ching-chun, the former Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, has been executed by the Chekiang Provincial Government is untrue.

General Tsai is in hiding in Shanghai and his movements are being kept very secret. He changes his place of abode daily and for this reason his whereabouts are unknown even to his relatives.

Another report says that the reason why General Tsai had not left Shanghai is because a complaint had been made against him to General Chiang Kai-shek who has already issued an order for his arrest. He cannot go abroad as he has no passport. He wishes to go to Hongkong but fears lest he should be arrested there and handed over to the Chinese Government. This fear has been increased by reports that General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, has been extradited by the Hongkong authorities and has since been executed.

Very few persons have seen General Tsai. The reports that General Chiang Kai-shek had issued an order for the arrest of General Tsai and that General Yang Hu had already been executed lack confirmation.



FORM NO. 3
C 20M-11-36

SHA GHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date December 23 1937.

Subject (in full). Abolition of the Central Political Council.

Made by ... and ... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The abolition of the Central Political Council of the Chinese Government which has resulted in the removal of Mr. Wang Ching Wei from its chairmanship is said to be one of the economic measures adopted by the Government at Hankow in order to cut down expenses. The measure has no political significance whatever nor was it actuated by personal grudge towards Mr. Wang.

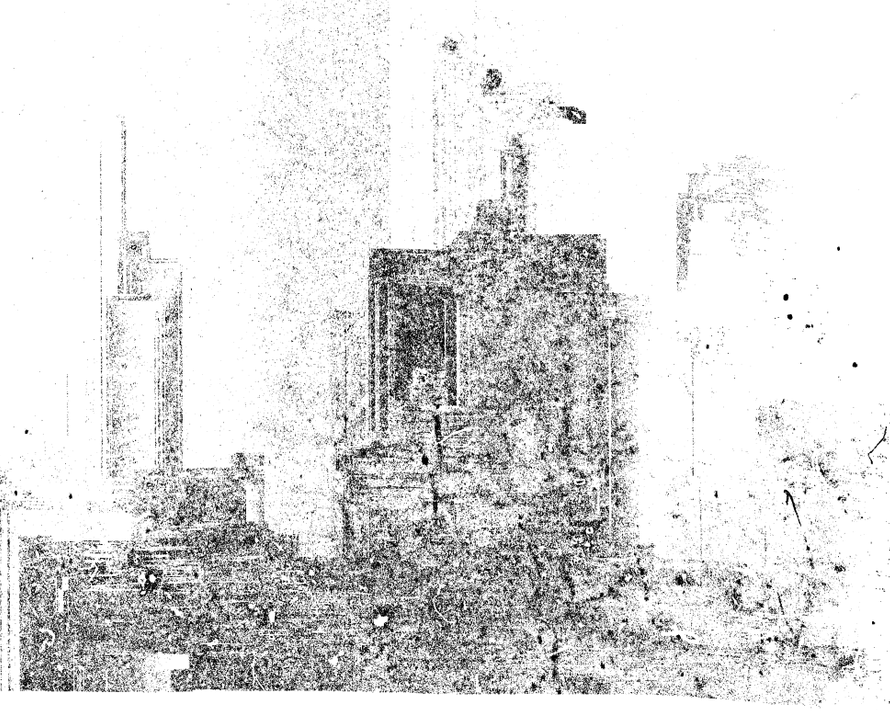
It is significant that Mr. Wang has been transferred to the Political Department of the Field Headquarters and [illegible] one of his former close followers, General Huang Shao Hsiung, has been appointed Governor of Chekiang.

General Ho Ying Ching is still Minister of War, while General Hsiung Shih Hwe continues as Governor of Kiangsi.

General Huang Shao Hsiung as mentioned above is Governor of Chekiang and Mr. Chen Kung Po(former Minister of Industry,a leading member of Wang Ching Wei's clique) is now special delegate to Germany at the expense of the Government.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



29c92

WANG CHING-WEI STILL LEADER

Many Political Posts Held Without C.P.C. Chairmanship

Although Mr. Wang Ching-wei automatically retired from the chairmanship of the Central Political Council, which was was recently abolished by the Chinese Government, in keeping with his policy of saving political expenses in order to continue hostilities he is still considered by well-informed Chinese circles in Shanghai to be one of the political leaders of the Chinese Government.

Besides his C.P.C. position, Mr. Wang is still an important official in other Chinese Government organizations, notably in the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. He and General Chang Chun are said to be in full charge of the political department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Land, Sea and Air Forces, the highest position held by General Chiang Kai-shek since the start of the undeclared war.

It is generally believed by Chinese in Shanghai that since the military take highest rank in authority during the present time, political organizations are being subordinated or entirely abolished, but the political framework is still there.

Wang Ching-wei Loses Post With Government

With the reorganization of the Central Government, the Central Political Council has been abolished, according to Chinese reports here today. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Council, General Chang Chun, secretary-general, General Ho Yin-ching, General Hsiung Shih-hui, General Hwang Shao-hsiung, and Mr. Chen Kung-po, members, have automatically been eliminated from their posts.

General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, stated officially that Mr. Chen Kung-po and General Chiang Po-li are now visiting Europe in a personal capacity, and have no connection with the Chinese government or with himself.

The central government troops who defended Nanking, and General Tang Sheng-chih, their garrison commander at Nanking, will go to Hankow for a deserved rest. At Hsuchow, where fierce fighting is expected, large numbers of central government and Kwangsi troops are being concentrated. Under the command of General Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the Route Army and former pacification commissioner of Kwangsi, the Chinese troops are expected to put up stiff resistance against the Japanese.

With the strong defense works built for some years along the Lunghai Railway, it is believed that the Japanese troops will face strong opposition in northern Kiangsu and in Honan province.

In Anhwei, Chinese troops have completed their new defense line against the Japanese. General Chen Cheng, vice-minister of war, is directing military operations in southern Anhwei. The troops along the whole Kiangsi-Anhwei front are being commanded by General Pai Chung-hsi, one of the outstanding military strategists of China.

In Chekiang and Fukien, the troops are under the command of General Chang Fa-kwei, and in Kwangtung and Kwangsi General Li Chi-sen is commander. Those in Shansi and Shensi are under the command of General Chu Teh.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. 8/9

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 20 1937.

Subject Developments following changes in political situation

Made by ~~and~~ Forwarded by ~~Supt. Tan Shao Liang~~

Information has been received from well informed sources that Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has given full authority to General Pei Chung Hsi of Kwangsi and the Communist Generals Chu Teh and Mao Tse Tung to reorganize the Chinese army and to train the recruits.

It is also reported from the same source that extremist politicians are very active in Hankow and Chungking and are interfering with civil administrations. Fears are expressed that if the war is prolonged China will become sovietized.

It is reported that prior to their departure for Hongkong, Messrs. Tu Yueh Sung and Ling Kong Hou were approached by certain Japanese to take up high positions in the new administration of Shanghai but as both have turned down the offer, the Japanese, it is alleged, are endeavouring to persuade Mr. Lo Pah Hung, the well known Catholic priest and capitalist in Shanghai, to take the leadership of the Shanghai Government. It is believed that Mr. Lo is hesitating as to what course he should take. He has huge investments in the Nantao Tramways and Electricity Company as well as in the Chapei Waterworks. At the same time he fears an attack by loyalists of Nanking should he side with the Japanese. Other prominent persons including Messrs Yu Ya Ching and Wang I Ting who are reported to have been approached, are finding themselves in a similar position.

It is reported that dwelling houses and shops in the area surrounding the City Temple at the Small East Gate have been entered by Japanese soldiers. After making a thorough search they removed all clothing and other articles they took their fancy. Unoccupied houses were broken into and searched.

C.P.
D.C.(D)
D.C.(A)
20 DEC 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH
S.I.
See

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-34.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date.....*19*

-2-

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Photographs of ex-government officials found in a studio were torn up and thrown about.

Ex-officials of the Police Bureau and Defence Commissioner's office including Liang Fu Chu (former Divisional Officer of Tsao Ka Doo Branch Bureau), Chen Chih Kwan (ex-Inspector of North Szechuen Road Sub-Station, Jukong Road, Chapei) and Tsan Chi Feng(former legal advisor to General Yang Hu) have paid frequent visits to the Wei Tah Hotel and Cabaret at 993 Avenue Joffre. The last named is reported to have occupied a room in the hotel.

Tan Shaohsiang

Superintendent.

DBR.

20/2

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 21 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported execution of General Yang Hu and General Tsai Ching Chun.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the rumours prevalent in Shanghai since the beginning of this month that General Yang Hu, ex-Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, and General Tsai Ching Chun, ex-Chief of the Police Bureau, have been executed and the conflicting reports re the locality of the execution, Hangchow, Nanking and Hankow having been mentioned as the venue, certain ex-government officials remaining in Shanghai have been approached regarding these reports. As far as can be ascertained, the two generals have arrived in Hankow, but no one seems to be in a position to confirm or deny the reports about execution as no announcement has been published by the Government. The executions, if true, might have been carried out secretly as was done in the case of the Communist leader Deng Yien Tah who immediately after his removal to Nanking in August 1931 met his death in mysterious circumstances.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.P. D.C. (A)

21 DEC 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

21/12

The Social Evening News (神州晚報) dated December 19 :-

EXECUTION OF GENERAL YANG HU AND GENERAL TSAI CHING-CHUN

The reported execution of General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, on the orders of the Military Affairs Commission at Hankow has now been confirmed.

General Yang Hu was charged with misappropriation of the goods stored in the Joint Savings Bank Godown on North Soochow Road. It is alleged that the goods in the godown would have been removed during the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Chapei but for General Yang's order prohibiting the owners to remove the goods because he had not been given sufficient bribes. When the Lone Battalion was holding the godown, the owners offered huge bribes to General Yang Hu whereupon they were allowed to remove the goods but only 1/5ths were taken out.

General Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, has also been executed by order of the Military Affairs Commission for his weak defence of Nantao and his failure to bring about an orderly retreat of his men during the withdrawal, thereby causing a large loss of mauser pistols, light machine guns, etc. Another cause of his execution was the loss of the rice supplies stored in Nantao. This rice could not be removed by the owners because General Tsai wanted a bribe that was too heavy.

Police Bureau Chief Executed

Tsai Killed At Hankow For Nantao Capture; Yang Hu Shot

The execution of General Yang Hu, former garrison commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Area, as reported by this newspaper, has been confirmed, according to a Chinese dispatch which states that not only he, but the former director of the Police Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, General Tsai Ching-chun, were shot in Hankow about two weeks ago by orders of the Military Affairs Commission.

It is stated that General Yang was convicted on charges of causing the seizure by the Japanese of goods valued at tens of thousands of dollars, which were stored by local merchants in the godown of the Joint Savings Society located north of the Soochow Creek. These cargoes could easily have been removed to safe quarters, had it not been for his refusal to grant permissions to their owners to do so, owing to their failure to give him "handsome bribes." It was not until the arrival of the "doomed battalion" in that godown that sufficient offers were made to him, and then he only allowed one-fifth of the merchandise to pass through.

The charges on which General Tsai was convicted, it is also reported, include his half-hearted defense of Nantao against the Japanese, his lack of plan and order in the evacuation of Chinese troops from that district, which caused the loss of over 10,000 rifles and other up-to-date weapons, and his extortion of funds from local merchants in return for permissions to remove rice from Nantao.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 8145
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Section 2, Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date December 14 19 37

Subject Movements of ex- officers of Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, etc.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Superintendent Tan Shao-liang

Mr. Liu Hwa (刘槐), ex-Chief Detective of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, is still in Shanghai, living in a house of one Woh (吴) in Rue Bourgeat, French Concession. On his instructions about 100 ex-detectives surrendered their pistols to the French Police at Lukawei Station on December 13 and 14.

Dr. Hung Chi(洪达), ex-Chief of 2nd Department, Mr. Wong Ta Jun, (汪大逵), ex-Chief of Divisions, and Mr. Soo Li Ping(苏理平), ex-Chief Secretary, have left for Hongkong. Mr. Chen Kwang Chung(陈光宠), ex-Chief of First Department, is still in Shanghai and is winding up the affairs of the Bureau.

It is reported that the Annamite policemen posted on duty at boundary gates on the southern border of the French Concession are demanding from people coming into the Concession from Nantao 50 cents each, $1.00 from those carrying parcels and $2.00 from those using trucks and carrying furniture.

It is reported that General Wu Kwang Hsin(吴光新), brother-in-law of the late Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, is in Shanghai evidently to participate in the new government to be established shortly in Nanking.

C.P.
D.C. (D.W.)
D.C. (Cr.)

14 DEC 1937 SHANGHAI M.P.

S.I. to see.
See pass to Hes. DBR. 16/12

Superintendent

14/12

D.C. (Special Branch) 16/12

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 8 19 37.

Subject (in full) General Sun Ziang Fu leaves the China Hotel, Kweichow Road.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

General Sun Ziang Fu(孫祥夫) has not visited Room 418 China Hotel, Kweichow Road, since December 7. He instructed his bodyguard Sun Wen Ziang(孫文祥)(ex-C.D.C., Special Branch) to stay in the room until this morning, December 8, when all bills were paid and all the inmates left.

Superintendent.

8/12

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. Sp. Br.

D.C. (Cr)

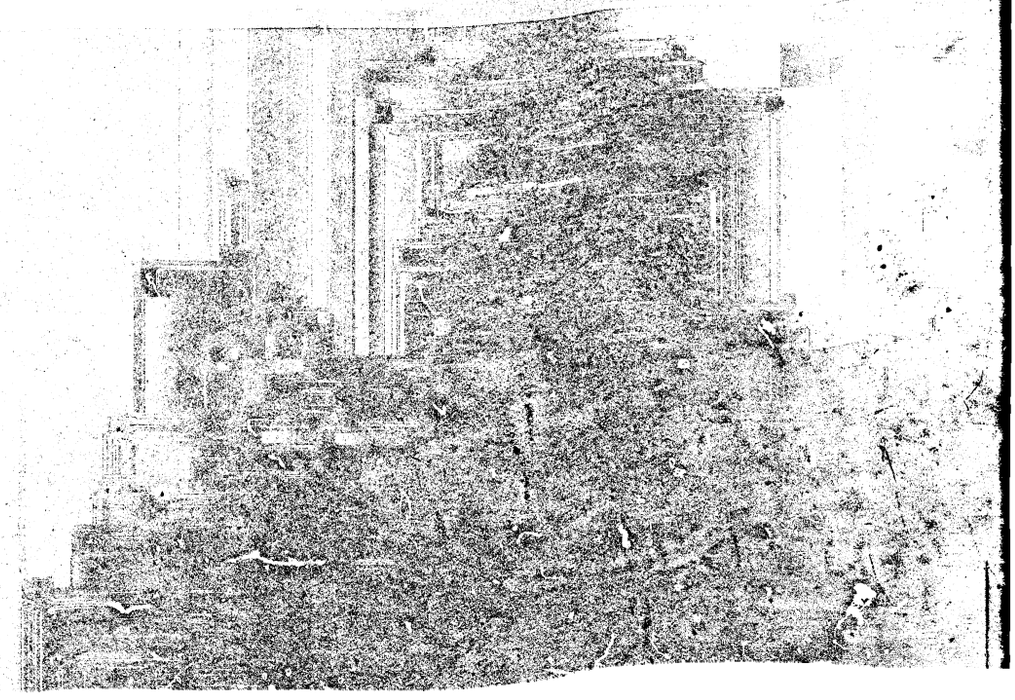
Interviewed by Asst. Supt.

8 DEC. 1937

- 8 DEC 1937

- 9 DEC 1937

9/12



SECRET

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 7 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported residence of General Sun Ziang Fu.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Further to the report of December 6 concerning General Sun Ziang Fu's(孫梓夫) presence in Room 418 China Hotel, Kweichow Road, enquiries show that this individual has visited this hotel every evening for the past week and is using the room to meet guests. From information gathered from one of General Yang Hu's followers, General Sun Ziang Fu was responsible for taking the American Robertson to Pootung to undertake work concerning military operations. As his identity has become known to inmates in neighbouring rooms, it would seem advisable to warn him to move elsewhere.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC (Cs)
I suggest this be done
by C. I. He is
probably in charge of the
Oriental Hotel

-7 DEC 1937



FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 6 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported residence of General Sun Ziang Fu(孫祥夫).

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

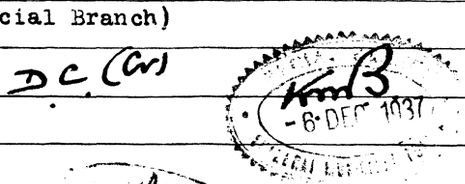
It is reported that General Sun Ziang Fu(孫祥夫), an ex-commander of Nanking army who used to be in constant touch with General Yang Hu, is at present staying in Room No. 418, China Hotel, 44 Kweichow Road. He will leave for Hankow in a few days on a certain mission.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Crs)

6/12





FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 8 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. H.O.Tong.

Made by end *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Mr. H.O.Tong (陳治泰), the new Superintendent of Chinese Customs, left Shanghai in the beginning of this month by a French mail boat for Hongkong where his wife (a Britisher) and children had put up residence. On his recent return to Shanghai from Europe, Mr. Tong did not stay at 97 Route Ferguson, his own residence, but lived with a Chinese cabaret girl at No.73 Route Mayen (Tel.72103). Failure to communicate with him at the latter address would appear to indicate that his departure from Shanghai is certain.

D.C.(Sp)

-8 DEC 1937

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
9 DEC. 1937
(CR. E BRANCH)

FM. 3
G. 20M-V.37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8191
S.1. Special Branch D/1861/37

REPORT

Date December 2, 1937

Subject Prominent Chinese leave Shanghai.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the attached newspaper translation dated November 30, 1937, it is learnt that the following personnel left Shanghai for Hongkong on November 27, 1937, by the s.s. "Aramis:"

Mr. O.K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. Chien Yung Min, Director of the Joint Savings Society.

Mr. Tu Yueh Sung, Chairman of the Shanghai Citizens' Association.

Mr. Wang Hsiao Lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H.O. Tong, Ex-Superintendent of Shanghai Customs.

Mr. T.A. Soong, brother of Mr. T.V. Soong.

Mr. Yui Ming, Chief of the Shanghai Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chang Nai Chi, committee member of the All Shanghai Association for the support of Armed Resistance.

Mr. Shen Yi, Chief of the Public Utilities of the Shanghai City Government.

Mr. Sun Tung Kang, a Chinese aviator.

Mr. Chen Kang Chi, Secretary to the National Economic Council.

Dr. Tsai Yuan Pei, President of the Academia Sinica.

Mrs. T.V. Soong.

Mrs. Liao Chung Kai nee Ho Shiang Ning, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Director of the Bank of China and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Ho Chung Chang, compradore of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and secretary to Mr. T.V. Soong.

- 2 DEC 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH

DC (W)

File
DSB
4/12

F.M. 2-
G. 20M-1.37

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is reported that Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs of Shanghai left for the south on November 20, but so far confirmation is lacking.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

3 DEC. 1927

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of November 29 :- 30-11-37

Mr. Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃熙), one of the seven national salvation leaders, left Shanghai for Hongkong on November 27 by the French liner Aramis.

According to one of his friends in Shanghai, Mr. Tsang will stay at Hongkong several days before going to Hankow.

National Herald and other local newspapers :- 30-11-37(A.M.)

Mr. Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Shanghai City Council, Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Chairman of the Shanghai Citizens' Association, and Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, left Shanghai for Hankow via Hongkong on November 28.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch

Date November 25 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. T. V. Soong

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Mr. T.V. Soong left his temporary residence at 51 Rue Massenet at 9.30 p.m. on November 22, took a launch at Customs Jetty and embarked on an American gunboat for Hongkong. He was accompanied by Mr. David Kung, eldest son of Dr. H.H. Kung.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

File
D.S.B.
25/11.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.P.

25 NOV 1937

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-35

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8194
Date 34

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 17, 37.

Subject Information regarding Chinese officials, etc.

Made by ani Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

General Ying Sz Lien(邢士廉) is reported to have arrived in Shanghai and expects to be appointed as Defence Commissioner of Shanghai. He held that post in 1924.

Mr. T.V. Soong is still in Shanghai.

The Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Chu Chang Nien, has left together with his staff for Nanking. His office in Sinza Road has been abolished.

Mr. H.O. Tong is specially appointed by Mr. T.V.Soong to the Customs as delegate of the Ministry of Finance.

It is rumoured that the Nanking Government is recruiting 300 cooks for service at Nanking as it is reported a number of foreign pilots have arrived there.

Similar information some months ago but not I think excluding foreign pilots.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Crs)

SPECIAL BRANCH No 3 17 NOV 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File

27921

Denial Issued That Mayor Left Town

A definite denial of the report circulated by the Domei news agency last night reporting that Mayor O. K. Yui has left Shanghai and arrived in Hongkong on the Messageries Maritimes liner President Doumer on Wednesday, was made by Mr. T. Y. Chang, secretary to the Mayor, to a representative of "The Shanghai Times" last night.

27922

JAPANESE DAILY WANTS OFFICIAL MOVED

The surrender of Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Lieutenant-General Tsai Ching-chun, head of the Chinese Police Bureau, who are reported to be in residence in the French Concassion, is advocated by the Shanghai "United News," Japanese newspaper, in an editorial yesterday morning.

The newspaper's contention is that Chinese officials who advocated resistance to Japan should not be afforded protection in the foreign areas of Shanghai, their presence being calculated to disturb further the peace of the city.

FLASH NO.

3

D-8195

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. REGISTER

No. S. B. D. 8[illegible]

Section 1, Special Branch. Station/

REPORT Date

Date November 17, 19 37

Subject Anonymous letter containing allegations regarding circumstances of death of Mrs.M.G. Krylov, local Russian resident.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I

Attached herewith together with a translation I forward an anonymous letter which was delivered to me on 16-11-37 It was posted on the morning of November 13 at Post Office Branch No 18 situated at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route Cardinal Mercier. The letter contains allegations to the effect that Mrs M.G.KRYLOV, Russian opera singer of repute, who died suddenly on November 11, met her death at the hands of local agents of the "CHEKA".

Enquiries at the Vital Statistics Office, P.H.D., show that Mrs Maria Grigorievna Krylov, Soviet citizen, died at her residence, No 673 Weihaiwei Road, Apt. 28, and that in the death certificate issued by Dr. E. Sostheim (German) the cause of death is stated as" Apopletic insult (cerebri)." The deceased's remains were cremated on November 13 on instructions of the local Soviet Consular Authorities.

DC(C.)

Of the three persons referred to in the letter in question as agents of the "Cheka", V.V.KLARIN is a prominent member of the local branch of the Mlatorossy Party which was often denounced by the rightist elements of Russian emigrants as a pro-Soviet organization.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 NOV. 1937

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH) 17 NOV. 1937

Mrs A.PRIBYTKOFF, a local Russian actress, was also mentioned by the same elements in Shanghai in connection with her alleged pro-Soviet leanings, while Mrs BERSHADSKY who is also popular in local musical circles, did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any political activities.

Seen by D.C.C.B. & the file detached and returned to D.C.C.B. 22/11/37

It appears from the correspondence which was published in the local Russian newspapers that shortly prior to her death Mrs Krylov severed her connections with the Russian Opera Company of which Klarin is one of the main organizers. It also

FORM NO. 3
3M-11-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

appears that this was due to a certain dissensions within the company in which Mrs Krylov was involved.

Therefore, it is quite likely that the writer of the anonymous letter was inspired by motives of a personal and/or political spite against Klarin, Pribytkoff and Bershadsky

Although the deceased was a Soviet citizen she was very popular and had many friends in the local White-Russian community. She was not known to take any interest in politics.

She had no relatives in Shanghai.

A. Prokopiev

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Translation from Russian

Mrs M.KRYLOVA DIED.

It is known that at the time of her death her enemies - agents of the G.P.U. and terrorists from the CHEKA in the persons of V.KLARIN, A.PRIBYTKOVA and BERSHADSKAYA were present at her bedside. She had quarrels with these persons, especially with V.KLARIN whom she intended to expose as a terrorist sent to Shanghai from Moscow. The name of V.KLARIN always made Mrs Krylova shudder. Her quarrel in the opera company compelled her to take steps in order to expose Klarin. She met her death at the hands of agents of the CHEKA because she had broken off any relations with agents of the Comintern and the latter were afraid of being exposed.

AN ARTIST. (female)



"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, Nove ber 13, 1937

Mme. Maria Grigorievna Krilova

One of the most beautiful and touching services ever held in the chapel of the International Funeral Directors took place yesterday afternoon when the many friends and admirers of the late Madame Maria Grigorievna Krilova gathered to pay their last respects. The deceased died suddenly at the age of 45 on Thursday at her residence on Weihaiwei Road and her death came as a distinct shock to everyone.

The civic memorial service was in charge of the Soviet authorities. In a hushed silence during which every head was bowed in silent tribute, the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra under the direction of Maestro Paci softly played a funeral dirge, after which Mr. Shushlin, gave a short speech. Above the casket which was almost completely covered with multi-coloured cut flowers, hung four large wreaths from the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, Russian Ballet, Soviet Community of Shanghai and Freda and the U.S. Marine Band. Many other flowers were received from friends.

The deceased was for several years singing in the Grand Opera of U.S.S.R. and was professor of voice in the National Conservatory of China here. On the eve of her death she was planning to return to Russia and re-enter opera at the earliest possible time. Shanghai audiences heard her sing for the last time in the light opera at the Canidrome last week. As a mark of respect the opera "Carmen" was postponed until after the funeral. The remains will be cremated and sent to Moscow.

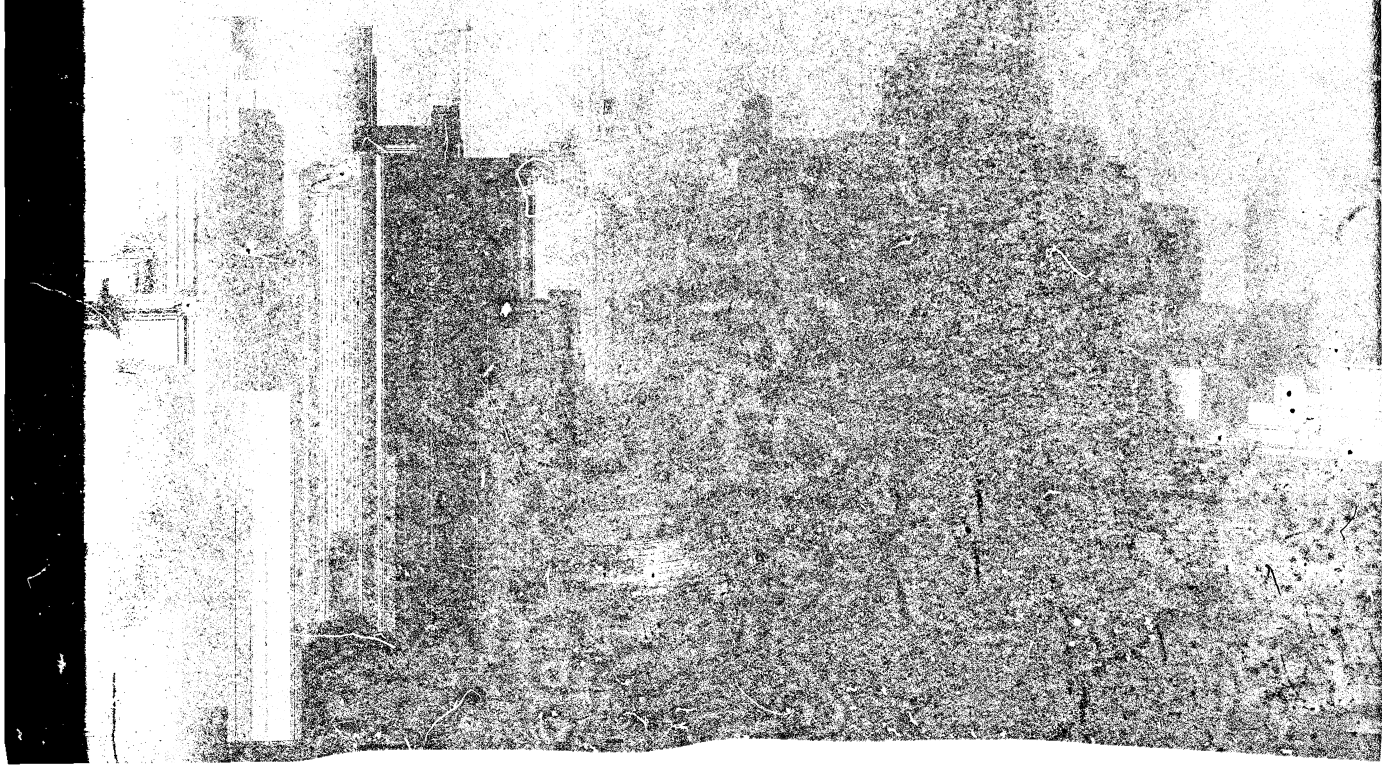


Mrs M.G.KRYLOV

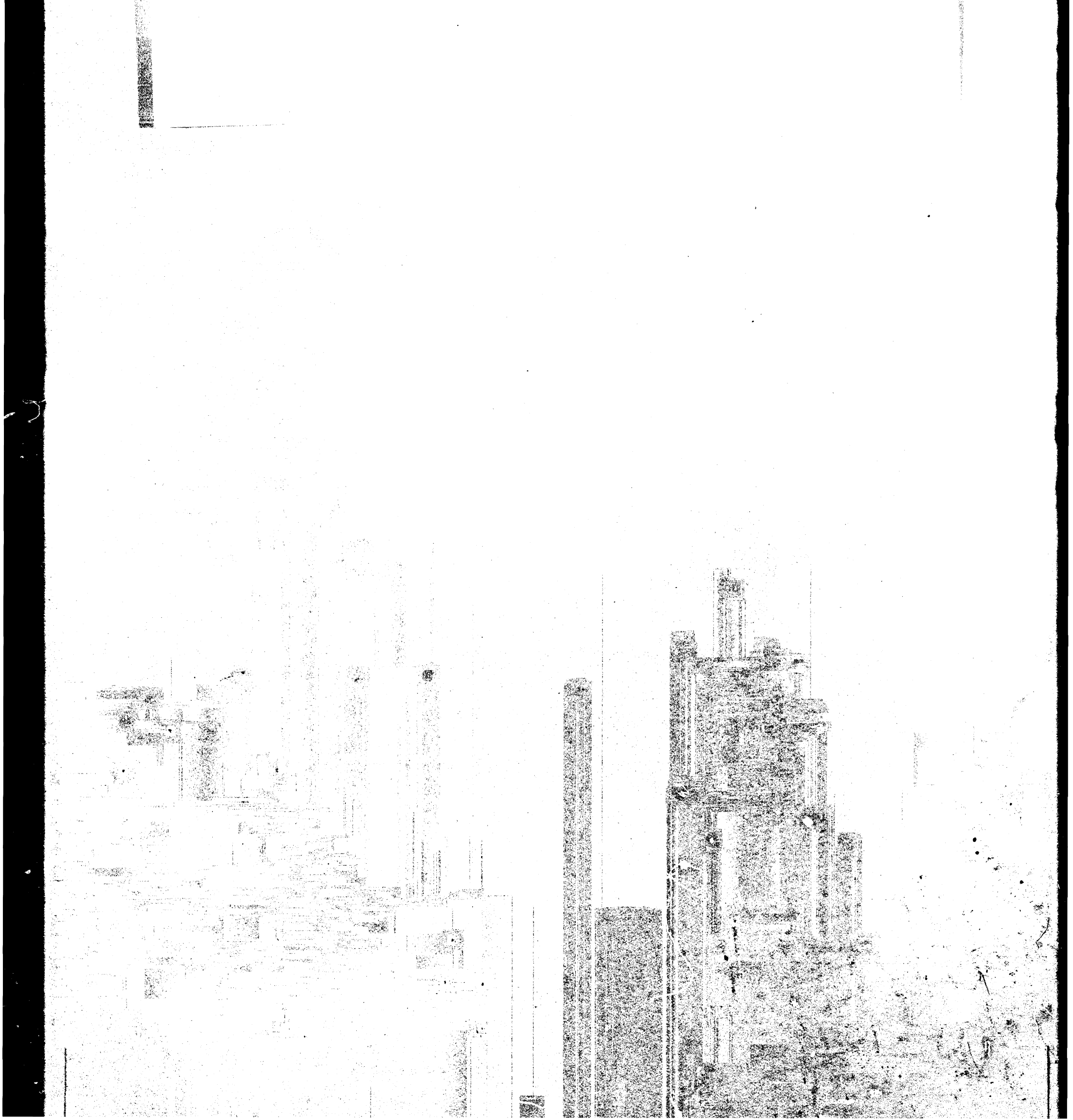
Смерть А.Крылова.

Известно, что в минуту ее смерти при ней находились ее враги агенты ГПУ-террористы чекисты в лице В.Кларина, А.[illegible] свои, вероятно, с которыми у нее происходили ссоры, а особенно с В.Кларином и его она собиралась расшифровать, как террориста присланного из Москвы в Шанхай. Для А.Кларина всегда Крылову приводило в трепет. Ее ссора в Спа заставила принять против Кларина разоблачающие меры. Смерть ее последовала от руки чекистов, боясь разоблачения, так как покойная порвала связь с агентами Коминтерна.

Артистка.



D-8200A



S.C. (Special Branch)

Headquarters
C.I.Misc.221/41 Crime Branch
24th October 41.

2

Further to: Assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie

On the 23-10-41 the prisoner Suh Seu Ong 徐壽鴻 was returned to Crime Branch Headquarters along with the request vide Shankenko No. 983/41 that he be released after being cautioned as to his future activities.

The same Shankenko also requested the confiscation of all seizures.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

D. I.

C.I.Misc.221/41

Headquarters
Crime Branch
20th October 41.

1

Assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie

At 6.30 a.m. 20-10-41 Sub-Lieut. Katoda accompanied by other members of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters called at Crime Branch Headquarters and requested assistance to conduct raids at :-

1. No. 287 Tatung Road
2. Lane 285, House 8 Shanhaikwan Road

explaining that recently information had been received from several places in the occupied areas to the effect that pictures of an Anti-Japanese nature were being destributed by a company known as the Van Jeu(萬步) Industrial Society, and that as result of his enquiries he had ascertained that such a company had premises at one of the two aforesaid addresses.

Necessary arrangments having been made with the U.S. Marine Corp and Sinza Station the desired assistance was rendered by D.I. Crighton, D.S. Yamahara, D.S.I. Liau Shang Tsai and C.D.S. 40.

On the first address being visited it was ascertained that the Van Jeu Industrial Society, had previously occupied those premises, but about one year ago had moved to House No. 8, Lane 285 Shanhaikwan Road.

This latter address was visited and as result of a search conducted therein several hundred copies of

forty one different coloured cardboard cut out pictures (as per attached) the Printing Blocks for same, and several other documents were seized.

In addition to these seizures Sub-Lieut Katoda requested that the manager of the company;-

Suh Seu Ong(石壽鴻) age 34, native of Shanghai, residing therein

be taken into custody for investigation.

This was agreed to and on returning to Crime Branch Headquarters, Sub-Lieut. Katoda requested the temporary handing over of this prisoner, along with samples of the seized documents.

The prisoner, as requested, was loaned for a period of one week against the usual receipt(attached)

John Ferguson
D. I.



S.M.C.
FORM NO. 1
G. 5. '40

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

S. I, Special Branch. (Initials)

REPORT

Date March 26, 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
(S.B.) REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 3200A(1)
Date disposal.

Subject (in full) Chinese Edition of "Secret Agent of Japan" - disposal.

Made by D. I. Crawford Forwarded by Supt. J. Mason

On the 25th March, 1940 between 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., acting on instructions from D. C.(Special Branch), D.S.I. Macadie removed 9,000 sheets and 50 unbound books of 200 pages to Ward Road Gaol where it was burned in the furnace in his presence.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

Mr. Sanders-Bates, in an interview on March 21, agreed to the destruction.
R.W.J. 21/3.

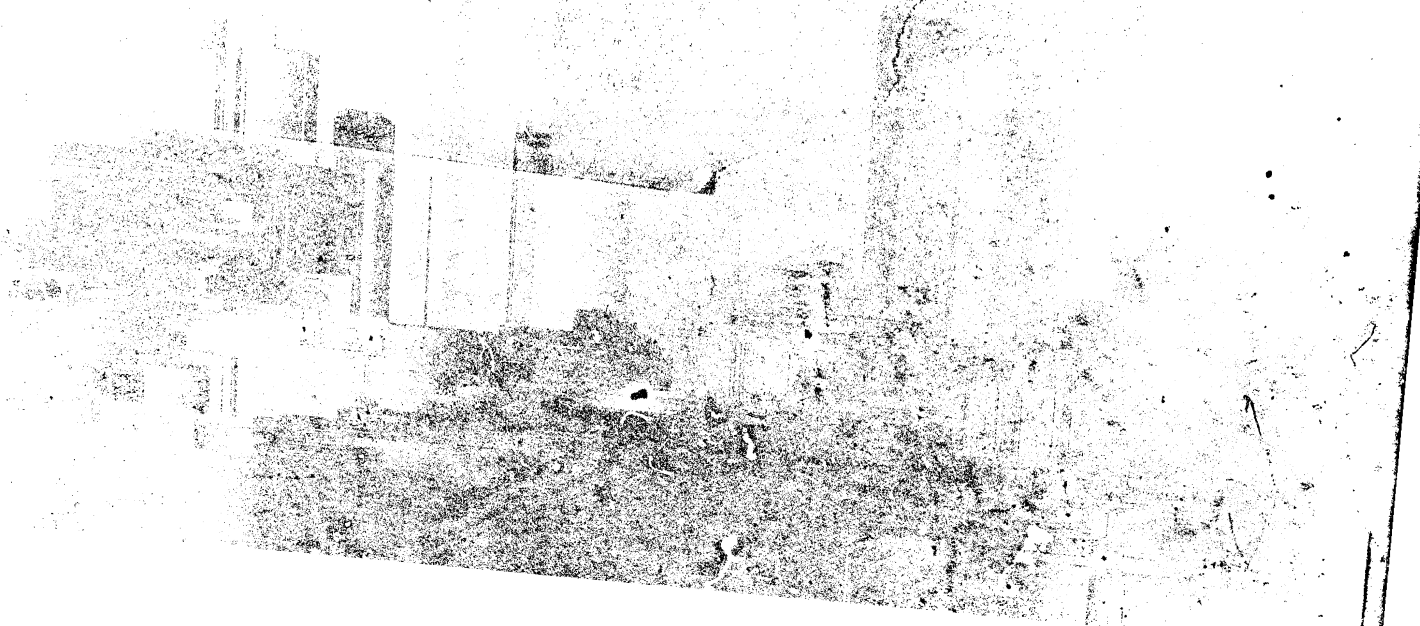
INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/3/40

893.00 P.R.(1)
30 11 29

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Nov. 25, 1939.

The China Motion Picture Company at Chungking, has announced its intention of producing in picture form the book, "Secret Agent of Japan," which was written by Amleto Vespa, an Italian who served for many years as an adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria and later was forced to serve in a similar capacity with the Japanese. He succeeded in escaping from Manchuria after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 and came to Shanghai where he wrote his book exposing Japanese atrocities in Manchuria. Mr. Vespa and his wife and children are now in the United States.



D.8200

8200

SECRET

May 1, 39.

The Secretary,

C. M. C.

"SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN"

Chinese reprint - seizure.

I attach a copy of a Special Branch report and comment by D.C. (Special Branch) with regard to the above.

Under the circumstances I do not consider a claim to ownership of the paper thus wrongfully used can be made good by Mr. Sanders Bates. Your comment on this aspect of the case would be appreciated.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

FILE

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/5

May 1, 1939.

Commissioner.

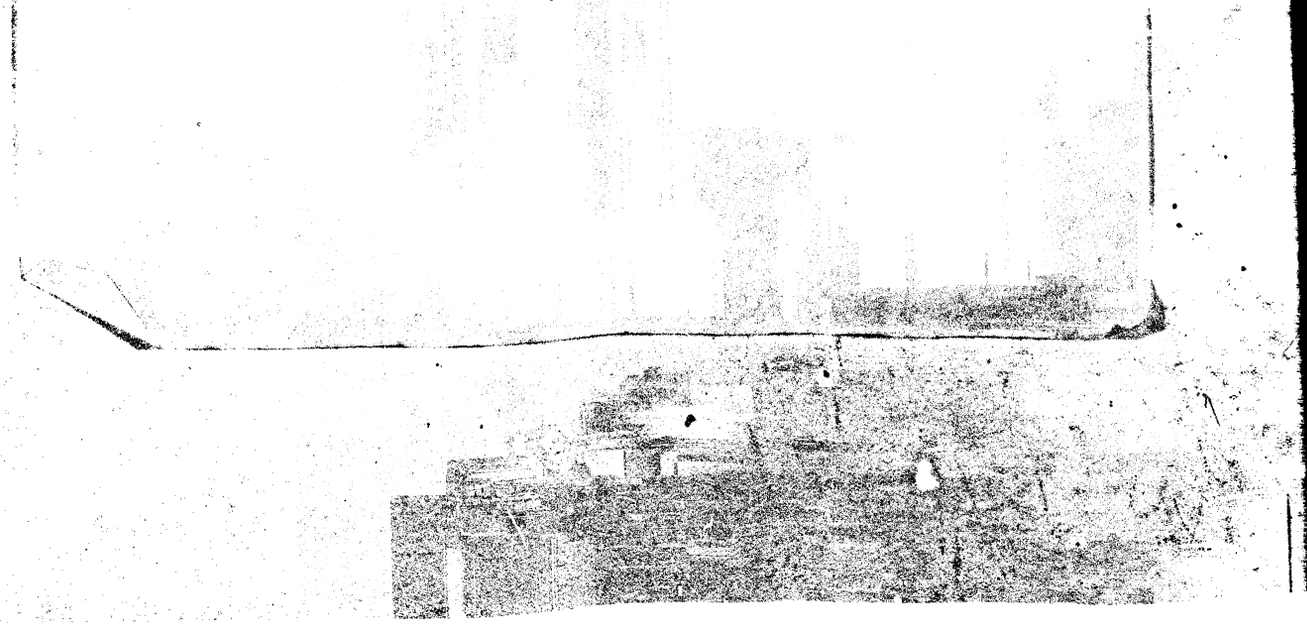
Sir,

Reference attached report, it is claimed that the paper used is the property of the News Digest although there is no written proof of such claim. Copy of the report has been forwarded to H.B.M. Consul-General (marked Personal).

(SD.) T. Robertson
D. C. (Special Branch).

Certified true copy

H.C. Hardley



Date May 1,1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached report, it is claimed that the paper used is the property of the News Digest although their is no written proof of such claim. Copy of the report has been forwarded to H.B.M. Consul-General (marked Personal).

Do so pl
HBM. Consul has no
objection

J Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
24 JUNE 1939

(1)

FM. 2
6. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTERED

Special Branch. ~~Station.~~

Date

REPORT

Date may 1, 1939.

Subject Chinese edition of "Secret Agent of Japan" - seizure of unbounded copies.

Made HH and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross

Acting on information obtained by C.D.C. 308 Wong Chun Fee that the Chinese edition of an English publication entitled "Secret Agent of Japan" by Amleto Vespa was being printed by the Hua Mei Printing Press (華美印書館), 80 Kuling Road, these premises were raided by members of the Special Branch during the forenoon of April 30.

Ying Sih Liang (邢錫良), son of Ying Is Shang (邢志香), the manager of the concern, and an employee of the Commercial Press, who was present during the raid, was instructed to cease printing of the book in question which was immediately complied with.

On subsequent interrogation at Police Headquarters Ying declared that the concern was printing 3,000 copies of the book (of approximately 200 pages) on behalf of the Publication Department of the News Digest, 160 Avenue Edward VII, at a cost of $300.00 which covers the expenses of printing only, the paper for same being supplied by the News Digest. Approximately nine-tenths of the printing had been completed and the greater part of which had been sent to the Chen Sin Kee (陳新記) Book Binding Shop, House 9, Lane 139, Loong Chih Li (龍吉里), North Chekiang Road, for binding. Regarding the order for printing the book, Ying continued, the press had a contract with the Publication Department of the News Digest which, however, was in the custody of his father and was not available owing to

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject. .....

.....

Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

the absence of the latter. It was explained to Ying that owing to the violently anti-Japanese nature of the book, the printing and selling of same in the Settlement was strongly disapproved by the Municipal Police.

A further raid made on the Chen Sih Kee Book Binding Shop, 9/139 North Chekiang Road, resulted in the seizure of some 9,000 sheets measuring 38" x 28" with printing completed and approximately half of them cut to book form ready for binding.

Some 1,500 sheets of paper with printing completed, 3 blocks of lead types and four photostat moulds for the book were seized at the Hua Mei Printing Press, 80 Kuling Road. Both seizures were removed to Headquarters. The lead type used in the printing was, according to Mr. Ying, immediately melted down after printing was completed.

On the morning of May 1, Ying Ja Shang, the manager of the Hua Mei Printing Press, called at Headquarters in company with his son Ying Sih Liang and Zau Pang Yung (趙邦鏞), editor of the News Digest. The contract for printing the book was produced by Zau Pang Yung and a translation is attached. Zau Pang Yung came to Headquarters with the object of securing the return of the paper supplied

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

by the News Digest. He also intimated that Mr. Sanders-Bates was in possession of a letter from Mr. Vespa giving him authority to print and publish the Chinese edition of this book.

The raiding party comprised D.S. Pitts, D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien, C.D.S. 24 Zee Zeh Sing, C.D.C. 308 Wong Chun Fee and C.D.C. 358 Li Kuang Tsai.

C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

TRANSLATION

Contract for printing

March 11, 1939.

The Publication Department of the "News Digest" hereby entrusts the Mei Hwa Press to undertake the printing of books under the following terms:-

1) Kind of Work: Lead type characters Nos. 4, 5 and 6 to be used. 55 cents will be charged for one-side composition per one thousand characters, but 65 cents will be charged for two-side composition per one thousand characters.

2) Charge for Paper Marche Mould: For size 32 (8½" x 5½"), 6 cents will be charged per page, while for size 16 (11" x 8½"), 12 cents will be charged per page.

3) Charge for Printing: $1.60 will be charged per ream per thousand books of ordinary paper, $1.20 per ream for an order of two thousand books, $1.10 per ream for an order of 3,000 to 5,000 books, $1 per ream for an order of 6,000 to 10,000 books and $0.90 per ream for an order in excess of 10,000 books. If good quality paper is used, an extra sum of 10 cents is to be charged for every ream.

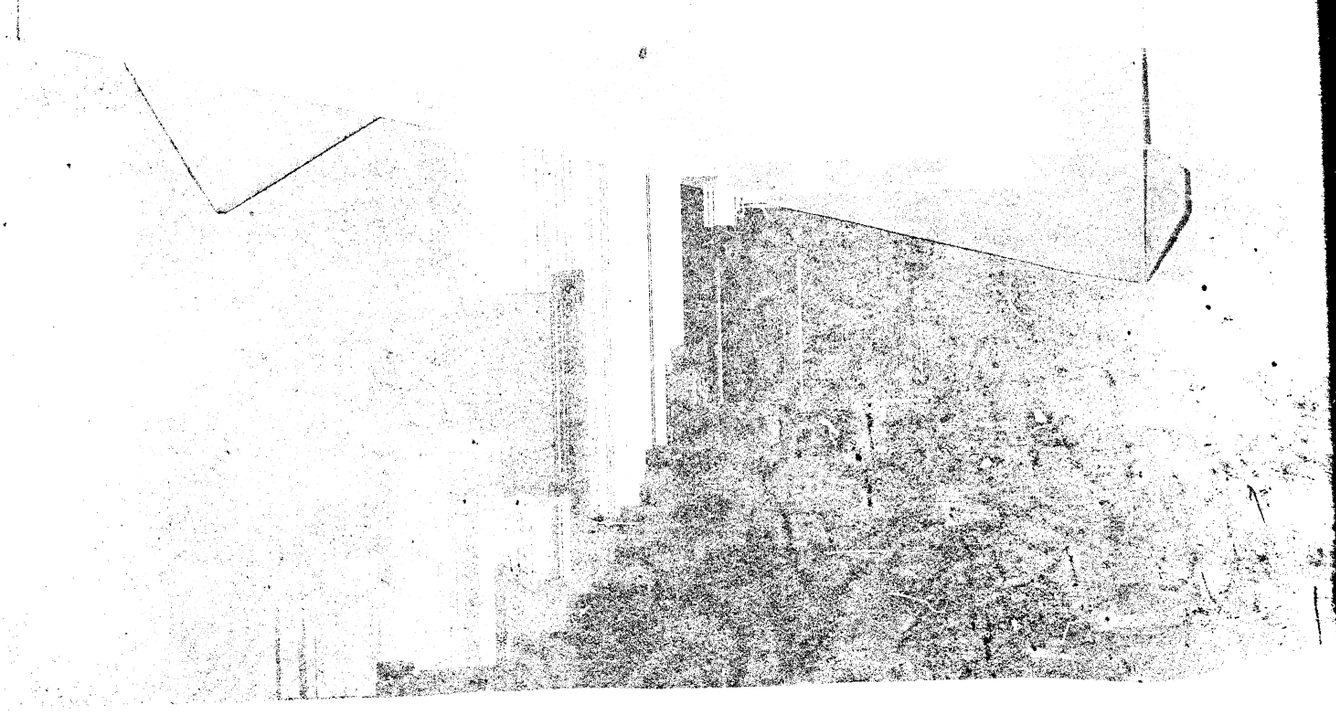
4) Cover: Black ink, 60 cents per thousand. Colour ink, 80 cents per thousand. Ordinary binding, 55 cents per 10,000 pages. Good binding, $1.40 per 1,000 books of size 32 or 16. For best binding with gilt characters, the charge will be discussed personally. Charge for lead type block, 3½ cents per page of size 8½" x 5½" and 6 cents per page of size 11" x 8½".

Translation of letter sent by Zau Pang-yung (趙邦鏞) of the News Digest to the Mei Hwa Press(美華印書館):-

"To the Mei Hwa Press,

The manuscripts of the entire articles of the Secret Agent of Japan, that have been published continuously in this paper, are attached herewith. Please make type-setting accordingly and oblige.

Zau Pang-yung,
The Publication Department of
the News Digest. March 23."



FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 24, 1939.

Subject (in full) "Secret Agent of Japan".

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Regarding the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached file, the managers of all Chinese bookstores in the area south of the creek have been quietly informed that there is a decided objection to the sale of "Secret Agent of Japan" either in English or Chinese. Without exception, all promised not to sell the book. Periodical visits will be paid to all bookstores by clerks and detectives attached to this section with a view to seeing that the promises are being kept.

J.M. Brown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
24/3.

CFP/
FM 42
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
S.1, Special Branch Station,

S.B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D.
Date

REPORT

Date March 20, 1939.

Subject. English edition of "Secret Agent of Japan."

Made by D.S. Pitts, Forwarded by

Local Chinese bookstores are all sold out of their copies of the English edition of "Secret Agent of Japan." It is learned, however, that further consignments of this volume are expected shortly.

Since the retail price is $16.80 per copy, instructions are solicited as to whether the stores concerned should be advised to make other arrangements for the disposal of these books before accepting delivery as they will be placed to great expense in the event of all copies being seized.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr
Sir,
I think we should advise (quietly) Chinese shops not to stock either English or Chinese version
Hbs Robertson
DC(S.B.)

Yes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
21 MAR 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch Station.

REPORT

File No. S. B. D.

Date March 18, 1939.

Subject. Assistance requested by the Japanese Military Police.

Made by. D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by.* G Coates

A telephone message was received by the undersigned in the morning of March 18 from Warrant Officer Shibuya attached to the Special Branch, Japanese Military Police Headquarters, to the effect that he would be much obliged if the Municipal Police would supply him with information regarding the following matters :-

Name and nationality of the manager of the Whamei Printing Co.(華美印刷公司), No. 172 Edward VII.

Number of books entitled "Secret Agent of of Japan"(Chinese translation) printed by the aforesaid company.

Number of the above books sold.

He further requested that the Municipal Police would confiscate the original edition of "Secret Agent of Japan" written in English, which may be kept in Chinese book stores.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D S Pell

March 17, 1939.

To Mr. T. Robertson,
Officer-in-Charge of the Special Branch,
S.M.P. Headquarters.

Dear Sir,

I shall appreciate your kindness if you could give me ten copies of the book entitled "Secret Agent of Japan"(Chinese translation), which were discovered and confiscated by your staff on March 17. at the "Brothers Book and Magazine Co."(兄弟圖書雜誌公司), No. 578 Foochow Road.

Yours Sincerely,

(Chopped) Hidezumi Hayashi,

Officer-in-Charge of the
Special Branch, Japanese
Military Police Head-
Quarters in Shanghai.

Endorsement.

Received ten copies of a book(Chinese translation) entitled "Secret Agent of Japan" on March 17.

Sergeant-Major Hirano.

213 Pg 2
Annual Report
FILE
Pg 2

(1)

FM. 32
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible] 39

REPORT

Date Mar. 17, 19 39.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8200
Date

Subject Assistance to Japanese Military Police Headquarters

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. S. McKeown.

At 10.15 a.m. March 17, following a request from the Japanese Military Headquarters for assistance, Warrant Officer Shibuya of the Special Branch of the Japanese Military Police, J.D.S. Kamashita, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh and D.S. McKeown visited the "Brothers Magazine Company" (兄弟雜誌公司), 378 Foochow Road, and seized 16 copies of the Chinese translation of a book entitled "Secret Agent of Japan" (日本的間諜) by Amleto Vespa, published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Company, Inc., 172 Avenue Edward VII.

Two parties of Police, one consisting of the above mentioned officers, and one comprising D.S.I. MacAdie, J.D.C. Yamaha, of the Special Political Office, and C.D.S. 141 Tang Hung-sun visited all bookstores on Foochow Road during the morning of March 17, but no further seizures were made.

The seized copies are being kept at the office of the Special Branch under lock & key.

FILE

D. S.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) D. C. (Special Branch).

Comms
For Information
D.C. (SB)

SHANGHAI 17 MAR. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

F. 201 A.
G. 2000-5-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch ~~OFFICE~~ Reg

FILE NO. D 8764 (2)

SUBJECT:

Alexander Publishing & Printing Co
Booklet Entitled "Life a Death Place"

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Erh Tung Jih Pao Registration	S/B Reg	D8149-C458
—— " —— Undesirable Articles	—"—	D 9064
Alexander Buchman - record	—"—	D 52570
Wu Pao	—"—	D 9286

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

FM. 2
SOM-1-

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
S.B. No. S. B. D.
Date

Date April 18, 1939.

Subject Alexander Publishing and Printing Company - Booklet entitled "Life or Death Place" (生死場)

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

FILE

Comm'r
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C.(S.B.)

FILE

During the afternoon of April 17, 1939 members of the Special Branch visited Room 405, 210 Kiukiang Road, where books of an anti-Japanese propaganda nature were alleged to be on sale.

The premises proved to be the offices of the "Alexander Publishing and Printing Company," the sole proprietor of which is Alexander BUCHMAN, American of radical tendencies, details of whom appear in the attached file.

Enquiries made from Chinese members of this office - BUCHMAN was absent at the time of the visit - revealed that the concern had been responsible for printing and publishing an anti-Japanese booklet entitled "Life or Death Place" (生死場), several copies of which were seized by the Special Branch from various bookstores on Foochow and Shantung Roads on April 6. No further copies of this publication were observed in Room 405, 210 Kiukiang Road, the responsible Chinese staff member declaring that all copies available had been already despatched to Wenchow. A careful examination of other literature on the premises revealed nothing inimical to Japanese interests.

SHANGHAI 18 APR 1939 COMMISSIONER

In view of the fact that BUCHMAN is an American citizen and as the head of the publishing company, solely responsible for the printing of the booklet "Life or Death Place," this individual was communicated with and requested to call upon the P.A. to the D. C. (Special Branch) during the morning of April 18, for

G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the purpose of an interview.

The details of the foregoing paragraphs were also brought to the notice of Mr. STANTON, Executive Consul of the American Consulate-General, who stated he would have BUCHMAN called before him and advise him to refrain from publishing any further matter of an anti-Japanese nature. Mr. STANTON also intimated that in the event of the Police seizing further copies of "Life or Death Place," there would be no objections from an American Consular viewpoint.

Ja Pitts-

D. S.

FILE

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 18/4.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Mr. Alexander Buchman was interviewed at headquarters in the afternoon of April 18, 1939, and warned to refrain from publishing books of an anti-Japanese nature.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 18/4.

Date April 11, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8200
File

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached report, these books are anti-Japanese and with the exception of "Shanghai Day by Day" come within the category of inciting. While "Shanghai Day by Day" is but a diary of Shanghai hostilities from the Chinese viewpoint, it can be classed as anti-Japanese and to a certain extent inciting. I recommend we impound the entire seizure.

FILE
D82/1514.

Yes.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
12 APR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

Three copies of each book forwarded to Japanese Consular Police on request
JR 13.4.39

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, Station.

File No. 12200

REGISTRY

REPORT

Date April 7, 1939.

Subject. Alleged anti-Japanese books - impounded for examination at request of Japanese Consular Police

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by C. Cantora. I.S.

At the request of the Japanese Consular Police, D.S.I. MacAdie, J.D.S. Kamashita, D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken and C.D.S.24 (Special Branch) in company with Mr. Ninomiya of the Japanese Consular Police (2nd Department) visited the following bookstores between 3.40 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on April 6 :-

Kwong Ming Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road.

Woo Chow Bookstore, 221 Shantung Road.

Hyoong Dien Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road.

Chung Kuo Book Company, 380 Foochow Road.

Eight varieties of books were sought and a total of 229 books were impounded for examination. The following is a list of these books together with the number of copies seized at each place :

Name of Book	Kwong Ming Bookstore	Woo Chow Bookstore	Chung Kuo Book Co.	Total
X "Shanghai Day By Day" (上海一日)	7	3	3	13
"Japanese Soldiers" (日本兵)	-	-	-	-
X "Criticisms on Guerilla Warfare" (論游擊戰)	3	23	-	26
⊗ "Common Problems on Anti-Japanese Guerilla Tactics" (抗日游擊戰爭的一般問題)	10	6	15	31
X "Life or Death Place" (生死場)	13	34	5	52
O "Basic steps for Guerilla Units" (游擊隊基本動作)	27	34	-	61

X Burned vide D8200A(3)

X Burned vide D8200A(2)

⊗ ⊗ ⊙ Burned vide D8200A(3)

FILE

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

"Political Work in Guerilla Corps" (游擊隊中的政治工作)	13	14	-	27
"Principal Tactics Governing Guerilla Warfare" (游擊戰爭的基本戰術)	-	19	-	19
	73	127	23	229

Nothing was seized from the Hyoong Dien Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road.

A brief description of the contents of each book together with publisher's name etc. is attached to this report as an appendix.

R. W. MacAulie.

D.S.I.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

APPENDIX

(1) Book entitled "Shanghai Day by Day"
Compiled by Chu Tso-doong (朱作同) and
Mei Yih (梅益).
Issued by the Hwa Mei Publishing Company
(American), 172 Avenue Edward VII.

This book contains for the most part articles relating to the Sino-Japanese hostilities and describes the heroic deeds of the Chinese soldiers and civilians during the period between August 13, 1937 and August 13, 1938. It is actually a diary of events in the first year of the hostilities written from a Chinese point of view.

(2) Book entitled "Criticisms on Guerilla Warfare":
Written by General Chu Teh (朱德), communist leader and commander of the 8th Route Army.
Published by Chien Zoe (建社) Society, in November, 1938.
Issued by the "University Press Ltd." (British), 130 Ningpo Road.

Mr Sanders-Bell

This book contains the essential points in connection with guerilla warfare along political, economic and military lines against the Japanese. It also gives an account of the hostilities in which the 8th Route Army participated against the Japanese during the past year.

(3) Book entitled "Common Problems on Anti-Japanese Guerilla Tactics."
Written by General Mao Shih-tung, leader of the Communist Party.
Published by Chien Zoe Society, on November 30, 1938.
Issued by the "University Press Ltd."
130 Ningpo Road.

This book gives an analysis of political and military tactics in the fight against the Japanese.

(4) Book entitled "Life or Death Place":

Written by Siao Hoong (蕭红).

Published and distributed by the "Alexander Publishing and Printing Company (American)", Room 405, 210 Kiukiang Road.

This book contains cartoons together with inscriptions describing the resistance made by the peasants in the North East against the Japanese rule.

(5) Book entitled "Basic Steps for Guerilla Units."

Written by Yue Chi (尤基).

Published by Chien Zoe Society (no address), in December, 1938.

Issued by the "University Press, Ltd", 130 Ningpo Road.

This book describes the principal work and tactics necessary to be adopted by guerillas and quotes the experiences of the Red Army of Soviet Russia during their Revolution. The book is purely a theoretical work on guerilla warfare and no mention is made of the Japanese.

(6) Book entitled "Political Work in Guerilla Corps".

Written by Tieh Jen (鐵人) and Loo Zeu-ching (羅瑞卿).

Published by Chien Zoe Society, in December, 1938.

Issued by the "University Press Ltd.", 130 Ningpo Road.

This book gives a brief account of political work among the 8th Route Army and teaches the reader how to train guerillas in a political sense.

(7) Book entitled "Principal Tactics Governing Guerilla Warfare".

Written by Koh Hwa-shih (郭化若),
Zung Pah-chun (陳伯鈞), and
Seu Yah (水 侠).

Published by Chien Zoe Society.

Issued by the "University Press Ltd.",
130 Ningpo Road.

This book contains three chapters: one dwells on the importance of obtaining the assistance of the people in guerilla warfare; the second relates how to attack the "enemy"; and third teaches the guerillas how to harass the "enemy" by destroying communications and to defend themselves against tanks.

F. 201
G. 2000-6-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 3200A/6.

SUBJECT:

Assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie

Visit to Central Book Shop, 3 Ma Li,

Foochow Road (C.I. Misc. 108/40)

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Commissioner of Police's instructions re		
assistance to Japanese Authorities, of		
July 9th, 1940. VIDE -	S.B.Regy.	D. 2381/74.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.8200/6
Date 30. 7. 40

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH
JULY 30, 40.

C.1.Misc.108/40.

5.

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

A Shan-Ken-Ko No. 648 dated July 25, 1940 was received from the Japanese Gendarmerie stating that, due to extenuating circumstances, the release of Ping Ching Yah (平鏡亞) would be permitted if a personal bond was signed by him and on the production of two guarantors.

His personal guarantee (attached) was signed in the presence of D.C.(Crime) on July 29, 1940 and he was released accordingly at 10.30 a.m.

Account books and plates referring to the "Masterpiece Cartoon Collection" (but not the four plates re the four cartoons insulting to H.I.J.M. the Emperor of Japan) were returned to Ping Ching Yah against his signature in C.1. Detained Property Book. (Page 38).

The 116 seized copies of the Masterpiece Cartoon Collection and the four plates referring to pages 6, 7 and 113 and 114 of the book have been handed to the Japanese Gendarmerie against attached receipt.

Case completed.

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8200 9/6
Date 22/7/40

HEADQUARTERS

C.1.Misc.108/40. CRIME BRANCH
JULY 22, 40.

4.

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

On July 19, 1940 Ping Ching Yah was returned to Crime Branch Headquarters by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

A Shank-Ken-Ke No. 622 for the permanent handing over of Ping Ching Yah was also received.

A statement made by Ping Ching Yah whilst with the Gendarmerie was also forwarded. This reiterates his statement as made to the S.M.Police, namely, that the collection of Cartoons was not specially compiled to be anti-Japanese in nature inasmuch the carteons were gathered from all sources prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

No further evidence against him has been produced.

D. C. I.

C. (Special Branch).

8200A/6
17 7 40

C.1.Misc. 108/40

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH
JULY 16 40

3

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

The male Ping Ching Yah (平徵亞) returned to the office of Crime Branch Headquarters (C.1.) at 8 a.m. July 6, 1940 of his own free will.

On instructions of D.C. (Crime) dated July 10 1940 he was at 11 a.m. July 16, 1940 handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie for a period of 2 weeks (July 16th to 29th inclusive) for interrogation.

Receipt attached.

D.S.I.

C. 1. 108/40

H. Q. C. B.

July 4, 40

Disappearance of Ping Ching Yah ( ) from Crime Branch Headquarters (C. 1.)

D.S.I. Fowler Supt. Bennett

Sir,

Reference to C.1. Misc. 108/40 referring to assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie to search the Central Book Store, Lane 328, House 6, Foochow Road at 3.40 p.m. July 2, 1940 when a quantity of books purporting to be of an anti-Japanese nature were seized.

At the time of the search the proprietor Ping Ching Yah ( ), 47, Soochow, residing 1362, Apartment 2, Rue Lafayette, was not present. A chit instructing him to present himself at Crime Branch Headquarters was left at the shop. In compliance with these instructions this man came to Crime Branch Headquarters, room 304, at 9.30 a.m. July 3, 1940 and brought with him the plates referring to the book seized. After explaining to D.S. Sugimoto, a representative of the Gendarmerie and the undersigned and D.S.I. Soong Ping Tsung and also being interrogated, he was allowed to go at 12 noon and instructed to return at 2 p.m. with account books.

He returned accordingly at 2 p.m. and was further questioned and at 3.45 p.m. C.D.I. Nakamura stated Major Hayashi had ordered his detention pending investigation. This order unfortunately could not be carried out due to his disappearance which had occurred two or three minutes previously.

This came about in the following manner :-

Inasmuch as, up to this time Ping Ching Yah was not being treated in the nature of a prisoner in view of his having been permitted to leave Crime Branch Headquarters and return by himself in order to assist enquiries, he was shown to the Chinese toilet by D.S.I. Soong Ping Tsung when a request

by him was made. Whilst in the toilet D.S.I. Soong was engaged in conversation by a visitor asking to see C.D.I. Lieu Zau Kwei. On Ping Ching Yah emerging he was shown to room 304 where, at that time, I was engaged in conversation with D.S. Sugimoto regarding another case and was unaware the male had left the office for the purpose mentioned. D.S.I. Soong had returned to the corridor towards his office to continue the conversation with the male he had previously spoken to. He returned to my office almost immediately and, noticing the absence of Ping Ching Yah, asked me where he was. It was then learned he had been seen passing down the west stairway of the building and must have almost followed D.S.I. Soong along the corridor. D.S.I. Soong asked as to what action was contemplated being taken against Ping Ching Yah and I had replied that the Gendarmerie had, through D.S. Sugimoto, asked that the man be detained but the matter had been referred to C.D.I. Nakamura.

In view of the request Ping Ching Yah be detained, immediate steps were taken to locate him. His home at 1362, Apartment 2, Rue Lafayette was visited with assistance of French Police where detectives were left as also at his Central Book Store, 328/6 Foochow Road. All persons likely to contact him or know his acquaintances have been notified. These efforts up to the time of this report have not proved fruitful but his early apprehension is expected.

D. S. I.

Spe... SHANG...
No S... 8200A/6
5 7 40

Headquarters
C.I. Misc. 108/40 Crime Branch
July 4, 40

2

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE

Reference diary 1, the British Military Authorities and Louza Station were informed of the intended visit.

A party consisting of D.I. Crighton, D.S.I. Soong, D.S.'s Sugimoto and Sameshima, C.D.S. 189 and the undersigned accompanied a party of Gendarmerie to the Central Book Shop (中央書店), Lane 388, House 6, Foochow Road, at 3.40 p.m. July 2, 1940 where a search of the premises resulted in 116 copies of "Masterpiece Cartoon Collection" (漫畫名作選) being seized.

Examination of the book at Crime Branch Headquarters showed that pages 6 and 7 and 113 and 114 bore cartoons of a nature insulting to Japan and their Emperor.

In order to further enquiries a note was left at the bookstore for the owner - manager Ping Ching Yah (平襟亞), 47, Soochow, residing Apt. 2, No. 1362 Rue Lafayette to present himself at Headquarters on the morning of July 3, 1940.

At 9.30 a.m. July 3, 1940 Ping Ching Yah presented himself with the plates referring to the cartoons in question. On request of the Gendarmerie he again presented himself at 2 p.m. with account books

showing that in January 1936, 3,000 of the books were printed and in February 1937 a further 5,000. They were sold wholesale and retail. Of the 8,000 printed only 115 books remained in the store.

In his defence Ping Ching Yah stated the cartoons were collections made from all sources, newspapers, periodicals etc. and where the name of the artist was known this was included.

At 3.45 p.m. C.D.I. Nakamura informed the undersigned that Major Hayashi had ordered the detention of Ping Ching Yah pending investigations. His detention at this time was unfortunately not possible as he had absented himself. His early apprehension however is expected.

For elaboration of the facts regarding the last paragraph please refer to attached report.

D. S. I.

HEADQUARTERS
C.I. Misc. No108 /40. CRIME BRANCH
July 2nd, 40.

I.

D. S. 782.

D. S. 782.

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

At 2.30 p.m. 2-7-40, a telephone message was received at C.I. Office from 2nd Sub-Lieutenant Katoda of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters requesting us to render an immediate assistance in raiding the Central Book Shop (中央書店), situated in S Ka Zi (世界里), Foochow Road where books of anti-Japanese nature entitled " Master Piece Cartoon Collection" were suspected to have been published and sold.

K. Sugimoto
D. S. 782.

N.K.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1

File No. 8200A/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch ~~Station~~, etc

REPORT

Date) June 26, 1940.

Subject. Assistance requested by the Japanese Military Police.

Made by. D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

C.P.
Sir,
I have requested Major Hayashi to furnish the title of the book.
R.W.J. Forke.
D.C. (J.B.)
26/6.

Sergeant T. Matsumoto attached to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in the Bridge House, North Szechuen Road, visited the undersigned at the Special Branch office during the afternoon on June 25. Sergeant Matsumoto informed me that the local Japanese Gendarmerie had received information from the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hsingking, capital of Manchoukuo, to the effect that pictorial magazines containing pictures considered insulting to the Emperors of Japan and Manchoukuo and also anti-Imperialist had been confiscated by the Gendarmerie in Hsingking. The magazine, octavo size, has 142 pages in all and cartoons cover every page of the magazine. The titles of the objectionable pictures contained in the book are Sih Hsia Doo(膝下圖), Playing Dragon Lamp(掉龍燈), and Magic of Tenkatsu's father(天勝爺之魔術), etc.. The magazine in question is published by the Central Book Store(中央書店), Su Kah Li(古界里), Foochow Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 27 JUNE 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The sergeant requested assistance of the Municipal Police to search the aforementioned book store with a view to confiscating the magazines.

This report is requested to be kept strictly confidential.

DIVISION (SPEC.) INDEX DATE 26/6/40

FILE

D. S. Kamashita

D. C. (Special Branch).

8200 A/7
27 4 41

Headquarters
Spl.Misc.69/41 Crime Branch
April 26th 41

Assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie

At 4.30 p.m. 26-4-41 Sergeant Major Yoshino of the Japanese Gendarmerie came to C.B.H.Q. and requested assistance to make enquiries at a book stall on Nanking Road near Kwangse Road as the Gendarmerie had information that anti-Japanese literature was being offered for sale there.

Assistance was rendered by D.S.I. Lieu Shang Tsah D.S. Yoshimaga and the undersigned and the book stall referred to proved to be a street hawker named Wong Mo Ling (王默林) living at 23 Loh Jung Fong, Foochow Road who was offering books for sale outside 685 Nanking Road. Six copies of a book entitled,

'Logic & Experience of anti-Japanese and Guerilla Warfare (抗日游击战争的理论与经验

and one copy of

'Essay by Mau Zuh Toong (毛泽东论文集)'

were seized. No arrests were made.

The books will be submitted to Special Branch for perusal.

L. B. Royce.
D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ... Station.

REPORT

File No. S.M.P. REGISTRY 8200A(2) S.B.D. Date

Date March 27, 1940.

Subject "Life or Death Place" - Anti-Japanese publication

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Acting upon information supplied by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh, the Wuchow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road, was visited by D.S.I. Golder, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh and Clerk Chiang King-yong at 5 p.m. 26.3.40 in search of copies of an anti-Japanese publication "Life or Death Place" (生死場) which is published by an unregistered organization known as the Nu Dee Zoen Society (Slaves Society 奴隸社), address not known. No seizures made. R.W.H. 27/3

Subsequent information led to a visit being paid to the Shoong Dien Bookstore (光明書店), 378 Foochow Road, at 8.45 a.m. 27.3.40, when 8 copies of "Life or Death Place" were confiscated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 MAR 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E.M. Golder

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
R.W. Hooke D.C. (Sp. Br.) 27/3.

FILED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 27/3/40

Translation of extracts from a book entitled "Life or Death Place" (生死場).

Page 189

The old woman named Wong said: "Harbin surely must be safer than the countryside. When you go there again, you had better remain there and do not come back. The Japanese in the village are behaving worse and worse. They are arresting pregnant women whose bellies are ripped open in order to attack the 'Red Spear Society' (a unit of the volunteer corps), while living babies slid down from the bellies. For this affair Li Tsing-san has beheaded two Japanese and hung the heads on a tree."

Ching Ts murmured: "Formerly I hated men, but now I hate the little Japanese."

Page 198

Old Chao San had a quarrel with his son over the "patriotic army." He said to his son, "In my opinion you must go. If word is let out that you are at home, people will come to arrest you. If you go, it is worthwhile even to kill one Japanese devil and it will serve to vent one's anger. As you are young and strong, it is good to let out your anger."

Page 199

Ching Ts saw the woman's belly growing bigger and bigger. She told the woman, "With such a big belly you still dare to come out here? Have you not heard that the little Japanese are trying to lay their hold on pregnant women in order to attack the 'Red Spear Society'? The Japanese rip open the bellies of the women and then bring them along to the front. They say that the 'Red Spear Society' is afraid of nothing but women and they call the 'Red Spear Society' 'Iron Children'!"



FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. D-8200/A/2
Date

Date March 27, 40.

Subject Anti-Japanese book entitled "Life or Death Place"

Made by D.S.I. Golder *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason

Attached is a translation of extracts from an anti-Japanese book entitled "Life or Death Place" (生死場). The book purports to have been written by Siao Hoong (蕭紅) and published by the Nu Dee Zoen Society (Slaves Society 奴隸社) and is alleged to be distributed by the Yoong Kwang Bookstore (容光書局) which however is non-existent. A copy of the book was obtained by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh from the Wuchow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road.

Vide File D-8200/A(2) attached, 52 copies of this book were seized on the afternoon of April 6, 1939, from three bookstores by members of the Special Branch at the request of the Japanese Consular Police.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, B. xxxxx

REPORT

Date November 5, 1938.

Subject Bookstore managers warned against selling objectionable publications.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross.

Further to the attached file, the following persons were interviewed at headquarters on November 5 and warned by P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) not to sell objectionable publications in future:-

1) Yui Tung-ziang (俞承祥), manager of Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明), 296 Foochow Road.

2) Wang Yi-fu (汪逸甫), manager of Hwa Tung Bookstore (華通), 331 Foochow Road.

3) Tu Shih-ping (屠詩聘), proprietor of China Book Co. (中國南昌雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.

4) Sih Siu-hwa (薛秀華), manager of Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Rd.

In reply, they promised to exercise greater care.

FILE

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

FM. 2
6. 5000-9-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

Date Nov. 4, 1938.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese publications

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

On the afternoon of November 4, D.S. McKeown, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh and Clerk Chiang King-yong visited the following bookstores with the object of seizing anti-Japanese books entitled "A Brief History of National Revolutions in China" (中國民族革命小史):-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Seizure
1) Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road.	192 copies
2) Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明書局), 296 Foochow Road.	19 "
3) Hwa Tung Bookstore (華通書局), 331 Foochow Road.	7 "
4) Yuan Tung Magazine Company (遠東雜誌公司), 378 Foochow Road.	nil
5) China Book Company (中國書報雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.	20 "

With the exception of the Wu Chow Bookstore, the staffs of the shops did not know the source of these publications, but at the Wu Chow Bookstore, it was ascertained that the books were distributed from the Ih Pan Bookstore (一般書店) on Route Vallon near Avenue Dubail, Telephone No.86589.

The assistants of all the shops visited were instructed to inform the owners to visit this office on the morning of November 5, when they will be cautioned regarding accepting for sale literature of this nature.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 5 NOV 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

Copy to Mr Marsh.

D. S. McKeown.

D. C. (Special Branch). P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

MEMO. 4.11.38

Commr

Sir,

For information.

I suggest enquiry of these books and thereafter investigation into source of income

Y/S

D. Special Branch.

Sir

attention

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. Date November 3, 1938.

Subject Book entitled "A Brief History of National Revolutions in China" on sale.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Attached are translations of the contents and an extract from a book entitled "A Brief History of National Revolutions in China" (中國民族革命小史). The book is stated to be published by the Ih Pan Bookstore (一般書店) in Shanghai, but no address is given. It is on sale for 12 cents a copy at the following bookstores :-

1) Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書报社), 221 Shantung Road.

2) Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明書局), 296 Foochow Road.

3) Hwa Tung Bookstore (華通書局), 331 Foochow Road.

4) Yuan Tung Magazine Company (遠東雜誌公司), 379 Foochow Road.

5) China Book Company (中國書報雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.

The attached copy of the book was bought by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yih from the Wu Chow Bookstore on October 25.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

An undesirable publication which gives neither name nor address of either the publisher or editor.

3/11.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Contents of Book entitled "A Brief History of National Revolutions in China" (中國民族革命小史) published by the Ih Pan Bookstore (一般書店), address not given.

Chapter I

China in Double Grip of Aggression ..... Page 1

Chapter II

War of Resistance during the Tsin Dynasty 5

Chapter III

War of Resistance during the Sung Dynasty and the Patriotic Struggles 8

Chapter IV

National Revolution against the Yuan Dynasty 13

Chapter V

War of Resistance near the End of the Ming Dynasty and Fighting against the Manchu Regime in the Beginning of the Tsing Dynasty 20

Chapter VI

The Ping Ying Group Starts Anti-Imperialist Struggles 30

Chapter VII

Revolutionary Uprisings by Religious Bodies and Uprisings by the People 32

Chapter VIII

The Tai Ping Rebellion 36

Chapter IX

Effects of the Tai Ping Rebellion 42

Chapter X

Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Missionary Struggles and the Yi Ho Group Movement 46

Chapter XI

The Sin Hai Revolution 49

Chapter XII

Anti-Imperialist Movement 52

Chapter XIII

Anti-Japanese Imperialist Movement and the War of Resistance 57

Chapter XIV

Anti-Japanese National Revolutionary Hostilities ... Page 61.

The last chapter contains the following statement:-

"The Japanese Imperialists went insane and started aggressive hostilities against China at a time when China was taking the preliminary steps towards the unification of the country.

"In the course of hostilities in South Shansi, enemy troops were besieged and a countless number of men were lost to them.

"The enemy made two attempts to invade Hsuchow; they suffered big defeats on both occasions, especially at the battle of Taierchwang. During the third attempt by the enemy, our troops made a strategic retreat and the enemy captured an empty city. Another big victory, similar to that of the battle of Taierchwang, was gained at Laifeng. With a protracted war of resistance against the enemy, China will undoubtedly gain final victory. This war of resistance will not only give full independence, freedom and equality to China but will overthrow Japanese Imperialism."

D-8200

FORM NO. 3
G. 651 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] POLICE S. B. REGISTRY 8200

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date Mar. 21 22 19 39

Subject (in full) Seizure of anti-Japanese publications

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

× Burned 28.6.39 Vide File No 8200/1 (3)

Further to report dated March 20, C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng on the afternoon of March 20 visited the Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road, where he seized ×two copies of an anti-Japanese periodical entitled "Wenxian" (文献), Issue No.5, published by University Press, 130 Ningpo Road, and ×two copies of an anti-Japanese book entitled "Freedom" (論自由), published by the News Digest Control Office, 117 Avenue Edward VII.

D. S.

FILE C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 22/3.

MEMO. 20/3/39

S5

What about
Wu Chow Barbestow
221 ~~Thornbury~~ Rd
(page 2): Any
further copies
there?

D. C. Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch. Station 87.00

REPORT

Date Mar. 20, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SECRETARIAT
No. S. D.
Date

Subject (in full). Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

Further to report dated March 18, C.D.C. 30 Zien Zung-dong and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng on March 18 visited the China Book Company (中國什誌公司), 380 Foochow Road, where they seized 2 copies of an anti-Japanese periodical entitled "Wenxian" (文獻), Issue No.5, published by University Press, 130 Ningpo Road.

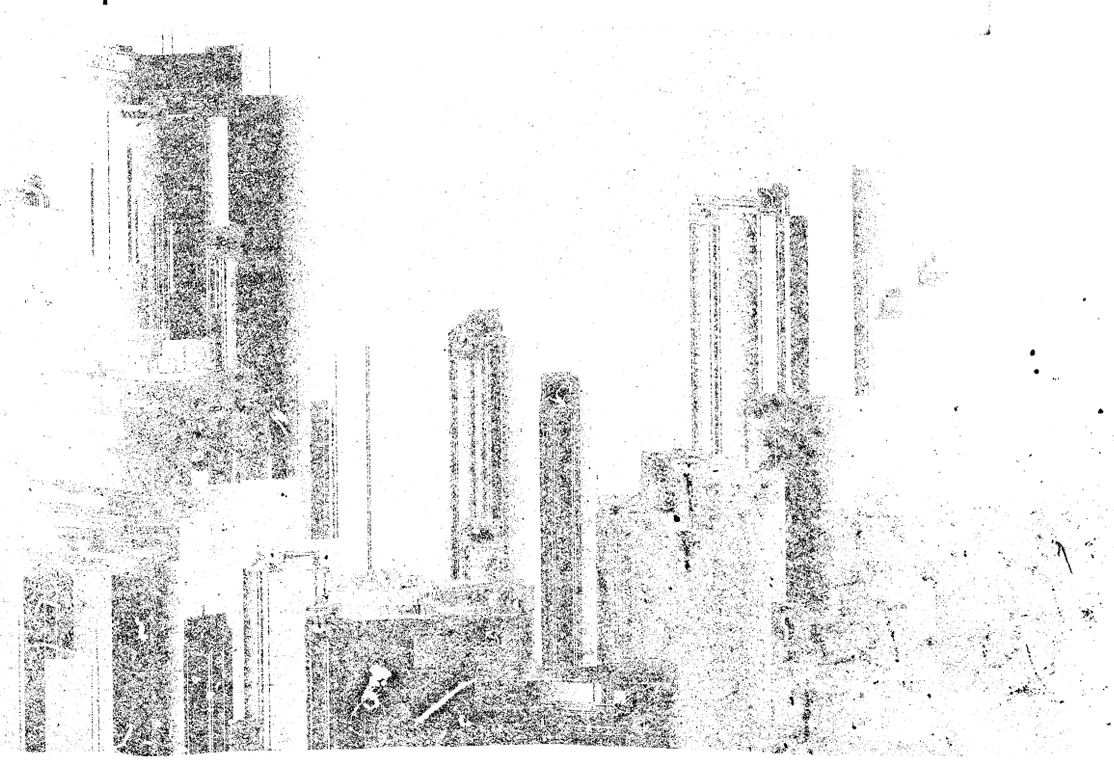
On March 19, C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng seized from the Wen Tuh Bookstore (文徒書店), 680 Avenue Road, one copy of the "Wenxian", Issue No.5, and 4 copies of an anti-Japanese book entitled "Freedom" (論自由), published by the News Digest Control Office, 117 Avenue Edward VII. Seven more copies of the book "Freedom" were seized from the Hsin Tsing Nien Bookstore (新青年書店), 231 Yu Yuen Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 21 MAR 39 SPECIAL BRANCH

D. S.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).



FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 4200
Date 8 3 3

Date Mar. 18, 1939.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese publications

Made by and Forwarded by D. G. McKeown.

On March 16, C.D.S. 281 Ling Zung-fu and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng (Special Branch) visited the Poh Sing Bookstore (北新書局), 254 Foochow Road, and the Kwong Min Bookstore (光明書店), 296 Foochow Road. As a result investigations, 2 copies of a book of an anti-Japanese nature entitled "Dramatic Plays for Small Friends" (小朋友戲劇) were seized from the Poh Sing Bookstore in addition to the following books of a similar nature from the Kwong Min Bookstore:-

1) "Anti-aggression War and Revolution" (抗戰与革命), published by the Far East Pictorial Publishing Company, an American concern, 19 Avenue Edward VII ..... 9 copies

2) "Fight Back to the Old Home" (打回老家去), published by University Press, a British firm, 130 Ningpo Road ..... 23 "

3) "Secret Agent of Japan" (日本的间諜) (Chinese translation), published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Company, an American concern, 172 Avenue Edward VII ..... 3 "

On March 17, C.D.S. 89 Li Dah-zung and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng (Special Branch) visited the Hwa Tung Bookstore (華通書局), 331 Foochow Road, and seized the following anti-Japanese publications:-

1) "A History of Asiatic Peoples Anti-Imperialist Movement" (亞洲民族反帝運動史), published by the Hwa Tung Bookstore, 331 Foochow Road ..... 6 copies

2) "Freedom" (論自由), published by the News Digest Control Office, 117 Avenue Edward VII ..... 4 "

3) "Wenxian" (文献), Issue No.5, published by University Press, 130 Ningpo Road..... 1 "

On the same day, C.D.S. 141 Tang Hung-sun and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng seized the following books from the Cheng Chow Kuo Kwong Shou Bookstore (神州國光社), 294

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Foochow Road:-

1) "Fight Back to the Old Home" (打回老家去) ..... 1 copy

2) "Fighting at Changkoufeng" (張家口的戰鬥),
published by Tsa Ts Zoe (雜誌社)
(address not given). General Sales
Agent: The Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社),
221 Shantung Road..... 4 copies

3) "Freedom" (論自由) ..... 1 "

Jm. Brown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
18/5

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date November 14, 1938.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated November 7, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yih and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai Feng, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between November 7 and 13, thirteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and street stalls:-

Date

13/11/38 From Chun Chung (群報) Bookstore, 292 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "A Brief History of National Revolutions in China" (中國民族革命小史)(subject of reports dated Nov. 3 and 4)..... 2 copies.

" From book stalls on Sinza Road:-

Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines (all out of date).....11 copies

FILE

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
S. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 7, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated October 31, C.D.C. 230 Chang Yih and C.D.C. 280 Li Hai-feng, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between October 31 and November 6, eight copies of anti-Japanese magazines from the following bookstores:-

Date

1/10/38 From book stalls on Yu Yuen Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....8 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Sxxxxx

REPORT

File No. SHA/STR

Date October 31, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated October 17, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between October 17 and 30, ten copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following book stalls :-

Date

24/10/38 From book stalls on Avenue Edward VII :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials..... 5 copies.
" " magazines..... 5 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

F.M. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]
No. S [illegible]
Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date October 17, 19 38.

Subject Books entitled "The First Year" and "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow."

Made by [illegible] and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. MacAdie

The acting manager of the Yuan Tung (遠東) Bookstore, Wong Siao-bing (黃曉蘋) together with Chen Zuan-shi (陳瑞熙) student of the Hwa Hwa (華華) Middle School, residing at the School, Lane 380, No.4 Foochow Road, called at Special Branch at 2.30 p.m. October 17.

Wong Siao-bing was warned to cease the sale of such publications in future and to write to the Hongkong address from which the book "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow" was mailed and instruct them not to send any more copies.

Chen Zuan-shi stated that he was merely an agent for one Dien Ching Hwei (田景桓) a teacher of the Ling Nan (嶺南) Middle School, Sun Company Building, Nanking Road, in the sale of the book. Chen Zuan-shi was warned to inform Dien Ching-hwei to discontinue publication of this book.

C. 17/10.

R. D. MacAdie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SI
Hold enquire until further notice: Yours to FILE
JB

Mr. Macadie C. 17/10
18/10 [illegible] 18/10.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 17, 1938.

Subject Books entitled "The First Year" and "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow."

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. MacAdie

At 10.15 a.m., October 17, Special Branch detectives visited the Yuan Tung (遠東) Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road and seized 91 copies of the book "The First Year," a publication containing anti-Japanese propaganda. Copies of a similar publication entitled "Breaking through the Cordon Around Hsuchow" had been sold out.

While the acting manager of the bookstore named Wong Siao-bing (黃曉蘋) assured detectives that no copies of "The First Year" other than those visible on the show counters were in stock, another fifty copies were found upstairs.

Questioned regarding the source of this book, the manager stated that it had been supplied by one Chen (陳) a student of the Hwa Hwa Middle School, Lane 384, No.4, Foochow Road.

With regard to the book "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow," the manager stated that this book was mailed from an address in Hongkong, No.15 Wong Eu Da Dao (王后大道) (Queen's Street?) Hongkong.

The manager was instructed to call at Special Branch together with the student named Chen on the afternoon of October 17, in order to receive the decision of D.C. (Special Branch).

C. 17/10.

R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. POLICE REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 17, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated 10/10/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between October 10 and 16, fourteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following book stalls :-

Date

12/10/38 From book stalls on Avenue Edward VII :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials..... 4 copies.
" " magazines..... 2 "

16/10/38 From book stalls on Burkill, Myburgh and Park Roads :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 8 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

C. 17/10.

D. S. McKeown.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE C. 17/10

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 8, 1938.

Subject: Books entitled "The First Year" and "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow"

Made by: and Forwarded by: D.S.I. MacAdie.

Attached are translations made from two books entitled "The First Year" (第一年) and "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow" (徐州突圍) bought for $0.90 and $0.85 respectively by C.D.C. 230 at the Yuan Tung (遠東) Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road, on October 6.

On the title page the Nyi Shou Society (諶社) is given as the publisher of "The First Year". The publisher of "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow" is the Life Bookstore (生活書店). No addresses are given.

Instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) are sought as to whether the books should be considered anti-Japanese and seized.

R. W. MacAdie
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

9/10

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Translation of a poem appearing in a book entitled "The First Year" (一年) published on September 30, 1938:-

ON THE POST

Let us hold our weapons firmly,
Whilst on our post
And show our indignation
Without hesitation!
Let us use our pens
To analyze the shameless deeds
Committed by the enemy,
And expose the secrets
In the hearts of the enemy!
Let us make use of our education
To attack the desperadoes
Who are invading our territory!
With song and gun at the front,
Let us fire, fire continuously
At the followers of XX Fascists!
We should not hesitate!
We should not be afraid,
For we have weapons
Bequeathed to us thousands of years ago!
We must make known to the whole world
The shameless acts of the enemy;
Her use of poison gas for the massacre of Chinese people;
Her indiscriminate and aimless bombing from the air
That has killed hundreds of thousands of Chinese.
We will make known to the entire world
The looting, the beastly acts, the rape
Committed by the enemy;
People killed in cool blood with bayonets;
Batch after batch of Chinese mercilessly slaughtered;
The piratical activities along the coast;

The unlawful removal to Tokyo from Tientsin and Peiping
Of our state treasures;
The hoisting of Chinese flags by enemy warships
In the Whangpoo River;
All these constitute the Bushido spirit of the emey!
Our songs we regard as our weapons
And the only aim of our nation
Is to overthrow XX Imperialism.

(Reproduced from the National Salvation
Daily News)

Translation of extracts from book entitled "Breaking Through the Cordon Around Hsuchow" (徐州突圍) published in September 1938

Page 1

Under merciless bombing by enemy planes, hospitals and houses in Hsuchow were reduced to ashes; even the Catholic Church, which had a cross on top and which was flying a French flag, was wrecked by the Imperial Army. The disregard of world justice and righteousness by the Japanese Fascist robbers can be proved by irreputable evidence. All Powers should realize that the invasion of China by the Japanese Fascist robbers is not a simple problem affecting the Orient alone; it is a problem of world importance.

Page 68

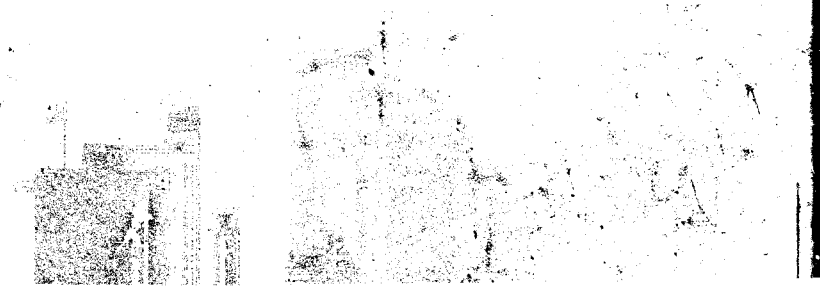
The cruel, beastly Japanese warlords! We will take vengeance and settle this bloody account!

Pages 81/2

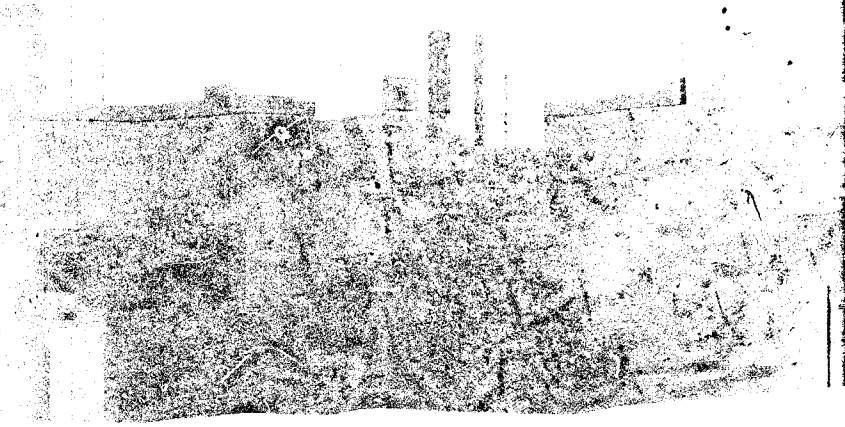
At every village, the robber troops stripped the women of their clothing. Many women who would not stand such humiliation were killed by the soldiers. Seven robber soldiers went to Chow Za Village in North Kiangsu and raped the women there. Two of the soldiers were killed by the people. Other robber troops later arrived and massacred more than 270 villagers including women and children.

Page 165

Can the Japanese aeroplanes bomb every Chinese village to ruins? Can the Japanese cover all the territory of China? One day the Japanese tanks



will turn around madly like headless flies until they are tired out and are carried away by tenacious ants. Chinese farmers will ride on horses of the Japanese cavalry and wave the flag of mobile units behind the Japanese lines, and the "long flourishing" Imperial Army will find it difficult to remain peacefully in any Chinese village. While the Chinese regular troops withdraw outside the cordon drawn up around them, the Chinese people will remain within the circle to dig a sufficient number of graves for you!



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REGISTRY
No. S. B.
Date

REPORT

Date October 10, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated 3/10/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between October 3 and 9, four copies of anti-Japanese magazines from the following bookstore :-

Date

4/10/38 From China Book Co. (中國), 380 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 4 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

J.M. Brown.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

10/10.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE
752

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. POLICE REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date October 3, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

Further to report dated 26/9/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between September 26 and October 2, eight copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

26/9/38 From bookstall on Bubbling Well Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine.....2 copies

28/9/38 From Nyi Yuen (義園) Bookstore, 610 Chengtu Road :-

Book entitled "History of Japanese Invasions" (日本侵畧痛史).....1 copy
Book entitled "War Time Drama" (戰時演劇).....1 copy

29/9/38 From book stall on Peking Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials.....2 copies

1/10/38 From book stall on Kiangse Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....2 copies

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE
D.S.I.
3/10.

R. W. MacAdie.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
3 10 38

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

POLICE REGISTRY Station, No. S. B. D. Date Sept. 26, 1938.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

Further to report dated 12/9/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between September 12 and 25, thirteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

19/9/38 From China Book Co. (中國), 380 Foochow Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....3 copies.

21/9/38 From book stall on Avenue Road :-

Book of anti-Japanese songs.....1 copy.

22/9/38 From book stall on Sinza Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....2 copies.

23/9/38 From book stalls on Nanking and Ningpo Roads :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial.....1 copy.
" " magazines.....2 copies.

24/9/38 From book stall on Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials.....4 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 7L 27/9/38 SPECIAL BRANCH

R. W. MacAdie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch/Bookstore/

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 8200
Date 12 SEP 38

File No.

Date September 12, 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated 29/8/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between August 29 and September 11, eleven copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc. from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

5/9/38 From book stall on Myburgh Road near Park Road:-

Anti-Japanese periodical entitled "Workmen" (工人), Issue No. 2, dated 1/9/38..... 2 copies.
Anti-Japanese periodical entitled "Unity Weekly" (團結週報), dated 22/5/38..... 1 copy.

6/9/38 From China Book Co. (中國), 380 Foochow Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazines (out of date)..... 5 copies.

10/9/38 From book stalls on Av. Edward VII :-

Anti-Japanese magazine (out of date).. 1 copy.
" " pictorial(" " ").. 2 copies.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ★ 12.9.38 ★ SPECIAL BRANCH

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY 200

S. 5, Special Branch, xxxxx, 38

REPORT

Date August 29, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made xx and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated 16/8/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between August 15 and 28, six copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

22/8/38 From book stalls on Avenue Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....2 copies.

24/8/38 From book stalls on Nanking Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials.....2 copies.

25/8/38 From China Book Company (中國), 380 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....2 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

29/8

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 29/8/38 SPECIAL BRANCH

D. S.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Spare, 38

REPORT

Date August 15, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to report dated 8/8/38, C.D.C. 230, continuing the visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between August 8 and 14, seven copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following book stalls :-

Date

8/8/38 From book stalls on Sinza Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

9/8/38 From book stall on Avenue Edward VII :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 1 copy.

11/8/38 From book stalls on Carter Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

15/8.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

M. Brown.
D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
15 8 38
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. P200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Shanghai, 38

REPORT

Date August 8, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to report dated 1/8/38, C.D.C. 230, continuing visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between August 1 and 7, six copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and book stalls :-

Date

1/8/38 From China Book Co. (中國書書雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

3/8/38 From book stall on Yu Ya Ching Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 copies.

5/8/38 From book stall on Peking Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant.

8/8

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
8/8/38
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Detective~~,

REPORT

Date August 1, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by Mr. Brown DS

Further to report dated 25/7/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between July 25 and 31, six copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and stalls :-

Date

25/7/38 From book stall on Carter Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

27/7/38 From book stalls on Nanking Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 2 copies.
" " magazine..... 1 copy.

29/7/38 From Ta Hsia Magazine Co. (大夏), 324 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

30/7/38 From book stall on Bubbling Well Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-37

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 3

REPORT

Date July 25, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Further to report dated 19/7/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between July 19 and 24, six copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and stalls :-

Date

19/7/38 From book stall on Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 2 copies.

21/7/38 From Ta Hsia (大夏) Magazine Co., 324 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

24/7/38 From book stall on Sinza Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
25 7 38
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Section,

REPORT

Date July 19, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by

Further to report dated 11/7/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between July 11 and 18, nine copies of anti-Japanese magazines from the following bookstore and stalls :-

Date

12/7/38 From book stall on Burkill Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

14/7/38 From China Book Co. (中國書籍公司), 380 Foochow Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 7 copies.

16/7/38 From book stall on Avenue Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
19.7.38
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to report dated 4/7/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between July 4 and 10, six copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and stalls:-

Date

4/7/38 From book stall on Bubbling Well Road:-

Book entitled "History of National Crises" (國難史)..... 1 copy.

5/7/38 From book stalls on Yu Ya Ching Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 copies.
" " pictorial..... 1 copy.

7/7/38 From China Book Co. (中國書報雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

8/7/38 From book stall on Shantung Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 712 11 JULY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
S. [illegible] REGISTRY
Date July 4, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to report dated 27/6/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between June 27 and July 3, ten copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstores and stalls :-

Date

27/6/38 From Ta Hsia (大夏) Magazine Co., 324 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 2 copies.

28/6/38 From Nyi Yuen (義園) Bookstore, 610 Chengtu Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.
" " pictorial..... 2 copies.

30/6/38 From book stalls on Myburgh Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials..... 3 copies.

2/7/38 From book stall on Carter Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

3/7/38 From book stall on Hart Road :-

Book of anti-Japanese songs..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

C4/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE WJP 4.7.38 SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
C 5/4

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible],

REPORT

Date June 27, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Further to report dated 20/6/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between June 20 and 26, nine copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and stalls :-

Date

20/6/38 From book stall on Burkill Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

21/6/38 From book stall on Honan Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 copies.

22/6/38 From Yuan Tung Magazine Co. (遠東),No. 378 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "War Time Diary" (戰時日記)(dealing with the Shanghai Incident of 1932)..... 1 copy.

23/6/38 From book stalls on Avenue Edward VII:-

Anti-Japanese pictorials..... 5 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 20, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to report dated 13/6/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between June 13 and 19, ten copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and stalls:-

Date

13/6/38 From book stall on Shantung Road :-

Book of anti-Japanese songs..... 1 copy.

14/6/38 From China Book Co. (中國書報雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

15/6/38 From book stall on Sinza Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 4 "
" " magazine..... 1 copy.

18/6/38 From book stall on Bubbling Well Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, xxxxx

REPORT

Date June 13, 1938.

Subject: Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible] DS.

Further to report dated 7/6/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between June 6 and 12, forty-four copies of anti-Japanese magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

6/6/38 From book stall on Nanking Road :-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 3 copies.

7/6/38 From book stall on Kiangse Road :-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

8/6/38 From book stall on Yu Yuen Road :-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 3 "

9/6/38 From book stall on Avenue Road :-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 4 "

10/6/38 From Nyi Yuen (美園) Bookstore, 610 Chengtu Road :-
Book entitled "A Pictorial Record of the Shanghai War (1932)" (滬滬淞日血戰大畫史)..... 1 copy.
Anti-Japanese pictorials.....29 copies.
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ★ 14 JUNE 1938 ★ SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C. (S.)

FILE

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

3/6

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Japanese~~,

REPORT

Date June 7, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R. W. MacArthur D.S.S.

Further to report dated 30/5/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between May 30 and June 5, eleven copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Date		
30/5/38	From China Book Co. (中國書書雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road :- Anti-Japanese magazines.....	2 copy(ies).
1/6/38	From book stalls on Burkill Road :- Anti-Japanese pictorials.....	2 "
2/6/38	From book stall on Yu Ya Ching Road :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	1 "
3/6/38	From book stall on Kwangse Road :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	1 "
4/6/38	From Ta Hsia Magazine Co. (大夏), 324 Foochow Road :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	1 "
"	From book stalls on Bubbling Well Road:- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	3 "
	" " pictorial.....	1 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
8 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date May 30, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R W Mac Cabe 2.59

Further to report dated 23/5/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement. seized. between May 23 and 29, twelve copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Date

23/5/38 From book stalls on Weihaiwei Rd.:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy(ies).
" " pictorial..... 2 "

25/5/38 From book stalls on Carter Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 "

26/5/38 From Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 4 "

27/5/38 From book stalls on Honan Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

28/5/38 From China Book Co. (中國書書雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAY 38
SPECIAL BRANCH

C.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date May 23, *19* 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* R W Mac Cabe DSO

Further to report dated 16/5/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between May 16 and 22, fifteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

16/5/38 From book stalls on Avenue Edward VII :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 6 copies.

17/5/38 From book stalls on Kuling Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 3 "

18/5/38 From the Ta Hsia (大夏) Magazine Co., 324 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 "

21/5/38 From book stalls on Chekiang Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.
Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 2 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

DC(J) See

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE * 23 MAY 1938 * SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

23/5

EM. 2
G. 55M 1-38

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Xxxxx,

REPORT

Date May 16, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* R W MacCulloch D S I

Further to report dated 9/5/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between May 9 and 15, twenty-two copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, etc., from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

9/5/38 From book stalls on Avenue Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines.....10 copies.
Book entitled "Fighting at Lukouchiao" (芦溝橋血戰記)..... 2 "

10/5/38 From the Yuan Tung (遠東) Magazine Company, 378 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "War Time Diary" (戰時日記)(dealing with the Shanghai Incident of 1932)..... 1 copy.
Book entitled "Clouds Over the Western Front" (西線風雲)..... 1 "

11/5/38 From book stalls on Peking Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 7 copies.

13/5/38 From book stalls on Chengtu Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE
DBR.
16/5

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8200

S. 5, Special Branch, [redacted], 38

REPORT

Date May 9, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Lon Sih-kya. Forwarded by R W MacAulie D.S.I.

Further to Special Branch report dated 2/5/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between May 2 and 8, fourteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Date

2/5/38 From book stalls on Canton Road and the Bund :-

Anti-Japanese pictorials..... 2 copies.

3/5/38 From the Ta Hsia (大夏) Magazine Co., 324 Foochow Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 "

4/5/38 From the Yung Hwa (永華) Magazine Co., 281 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "Whither, China?" (中國往何處去)..... 1 "

5/5/38 From book stalls on Honan Road and Peking Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 5 "

6/5/38 From book stall on Nanking Road :-

Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 1 "

8/5/38 From book stalls on Bubbling Well Road and Yu Yuen Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....
No. 5 38

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date May 2, ~~19~~ 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by*

Further to Special Branch report dated 25/4/38, C.D.Cs. 280 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between April 25 and May 1, nine copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date

26/4/38 From book stalls on Shanse Road and Nanking Road :-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 4 copies.

27/4/38 From book stall on Yu Ya Ching Road:-

Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.
Anti-Japanese pictorial..... 1 "

28/4/38 From the China Book Company (中國書雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Rd.:-

Anti-Japanese magazines..... 3 copies.

All the literature seized are old publications.

FILE

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Exxxx~~,

REPORT

Date April 25, 1938.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* R.S. Mac Ch. S.

Further to Special Branch report dated 19/4/38, C.D.Cs. 280 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between April 19 and 24, seven copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and street stalls:-

Date

19/4/38 From Kuo Chi (國際) Bookstore, 374 Foochow Road :-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 copy.

22/4/38 From book stall on Ningpo Road:-
Anti-Japanese magazine..... 1 "

23/4/38 From book stalls on Carter Road and Hart Road:-
Anti-Japanese magazines..... 4 copies.

24/4/38 From book stall on Yu Yuen Road:-
Book of anti-Japanese songs..... 1 copy.

All the literature seized are old publications.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ★ 25 APR. 1938 ★ SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

FM 2
15M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8200

Date April 19, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R.W. Mac Cabe D.S.S.

Further to Special Branch report dated 11/4/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between April 11 and 18, twenty-nine copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstore and street stalls :-

Date		
11/4/38	From book stalls on Avenue Edward VII :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	12 copies.
12/4/38	From the Ta Hsia Magazine Company (大夏), 324 Foochow Road :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	2 "
13/4/38	From book stalls on Bubbling Well Road :- Anti-Japanese magazines.....	10 "
14/4/38	From book stalls on Chengtu Road :- Anti-Japanese magazine.....	4 "
18/4/38	From book stalls on Sinza Road :- Book of anti-Japanese songs.....	1 "

All the literature seized are old publications.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 19 APR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch/Station, 38

REPORT

Date April 11, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R W Maclay D S I

Further to Special Branch report dated 4/4/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between April 4 and 10, fourteen copies of anti-Japanese magazines etc. from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Date

5/4/38 From book stalls on Peking Road and Chekiang Road :-
Old copies of anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines..... 8 copies.

7/4/38 From the Lee Hung Kee (李鴻記) Bookstore, 180 Shantung Road :-
Book entitled "A Record of the Shanghai War"(1932)(滬戰紀實)..... 1 copy.

-"- From the Ta Hsia (大夏) Magazine Co., 324 Foochow Road :-
Old copies of anti-Japanese magazine..... 3 copies.

9/4/38 From book stall on Bubbling Well Road:-
Old copies of anti-Japanese magazine..... 2 "

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 APR 1938 Special Branch

With regard to the publication called "The Employee" (職員) seized from a book stall on April 1, enquiries are being made about its publisher, editor, printing office, etc. It is said that since the Police raid on the printing office of the "Tuan Chi" (團結 "Unity") Weekly, strict secrecy is being maintained about the printing of such literature.

Translations of two objectionable articles in "The Employee" are attached herewith.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

The "Employee" (職員), a ten-day periodical (printed by the Wenchow Wen Min Printing Company (溫州文明印刷局), published the following articles in its first issue on April 1, 1938 :-

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE PERIODICAL

Shanghai fell into the hands of the enemy after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Nantao and local conditions underwent a great change. Periodicals that were worthy of reading in the past and utilized in the work for the salvation of the nation suspended publication. Shanghai, a centre of civilization, is now an "isolated island".

The devils have destroyed all our cultural enterprises in this "isolated island". Many workers have suffered greatly. Yet we should not lose our spirit because of this unfavourable circumstances; we should continue our determined struggle with the enemy.

We hope that employees living in this "isolated island" will discuss world affairs during their leisure hours. We must all take part in the work of national salvation and conduct a stubborn struggle with our enemy and its running dogs.

CHINESE MOBILE UNITS RECAPTURE TSINGPU ; ENEMY PACIFICATION SECTION ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

There are 2,000 members of the Chinese mobile units stationed along Leh Kwa Li (六華里) and Sung Kong (沈巷), south of Tsu Ka Kuoh (朱家角), Tsingpu Hsien. They are under the leadership of Wu Pah-tsou (吳伯洲).

Upon learning that the Japanese soldiers inside the city of Tsingpu had been transferred and that only a small number of armed members of the Pacification Section

were stationed there, the leader on March 16 detailed 40 men in plain clothes to enter the city. The men surrounded the Japanese Pacification Section whose office is located in the Maintenance Association and ordered them to lay down their arms. A clash took place, in the course of which most of the members of the Pacification Section were killed. The Japanese flag hoisted at the Maintenance Association was torn to pieces and was replaced by a Kuomintang flag. The city of Tsingpu was thus retaken by the Chinese.

On the following day, 500 Japanese soldiers were sent to Tsu Ka Kuoh. In the meantime, another 500 Japanese soldiers had arrived at Tien Mo San (天目山) as a reserve. On the morning of March 18, the Japanese attacked Sung Kong from two directions. Serious fighting ensued, lasting half a day. Some 170 Japanese soldiers were either killed or wounded, while Chinese mobile units lost 100 men. Another serious engagement took place in the neighbourhood on the morning of March 19, resulting in many casualties to both sides.

The Japanese soldiers were angry at the farmers in the vicinity of Sung Kong. They killed all the able-bodied farmers and raped the women. More than ten women lost their lives when they resisted. Six of the women who had been raped committed suicide. A girl of only 12 years of age was also mercilessly molested. Some 20 girls whose ages ranged from one to six were killed.

After committing these atrocious acts, the Japanese set fire to the villages. The farmers sustained heavy losses.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date ~~April 4,~~ 19 ~~38.~~

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to Special Branch report dated 28/3/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between March 28 and April 3, two hundred and ninety-six copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials from the following street stalls :-

Date		
29/3/38	From book stalls on Sinza Road and Carter Road :-	
	Old copies of "Ti Kong" (抵抗 "Resistance") Magazine	176 copies.
	Old copies of anti-Japanese pictorials	21 "
	Magazine entitled "Li Min" (黎明 "Daybreak") dated 20/3/38	2 "
-"-	From book stall on Foochow Road :-	
	Magazine entitled "Employees' Forum" (職員園地) dated 21/3/38	2 "
1/4/38	From book stalls on Nanking Road and Chekiang Road :-	
	Weekly entitled "Lao Tung" (勞働 "Labour") dated 21/3/38	22 "
	"The Employee" (職員) Ten-Day Periodical dated 1/4/38	6 "
	"Li Min" ("Daybreak") dated 23/2/38	32 "
	"Employees' Forum" dated 21/3/38	11 "
	"Tuan Chi" (團结 "Unity") Weekly dated 11/3/38	24 "

-4 APR. 1938
SPECIAL

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

4/4

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date March 28, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R W Mac Aulie D C

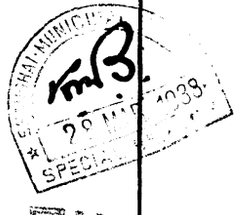
Further to Special Branch report dated 14/3/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between March 14 and 27, forty-four copies of anti-Japanese books and magazines from the following bookstore and street stall :-

Date

23/3/38 From the Hsin Tsing Nyi (新青年) Bookstore, 231 Yu Yuen Road :-
Book of anti-Japanese songs..... 2 copies.
Anti-Japanese magazines..... 39 "

27/3/38 From book stall on Bubbling Well Road :-
Book of anti-Japanese songs..... 1 "
Anti-Japanese magazines..... 2 "

All the literature seized are old publications.



FILE

D/Br.

28/3

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Xxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date March 14, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated 7/3/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between March 7 and 13, one hundred and twenty-six copies of anti-Japanese books, pictorials, magazines, etc., from the following bookstore :-

Date

10/3/38 to 13/3/38 — From the Hwa Tung (華通) Bookstore, 331 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "North China Under Gun-fire" (炮火下之華北).....	1	copy.
Book entitled "The Anti-Japanese 8th Route Army (抗日的第八路軍).....	1	"
Book entitled "The plot of the 'Ta Yuan Empire'"(大元帝國的密謀).....	1	"
Book entitled "Fighting at Lukouchiao" (盧溝橋血戰錄).....	2	"
Book entitled "The North-eastern Volunteer Army" (東北義勇軍).....	10	"
Book entitled "The North-western National Defence Line" (西北國防線)....	3	"
Book entitled "China and Japan" (中國与日本).....	1	"
Book entitled "The Soviet Revolution and China's War of Resistance" (苏联革命与中國抗戰).....	1	"
Book entitled "Opinions on the War of Resistance" (抗戰言論集).....	1	"
Book entitled "The Tactics in the War of Resistance" (抗敵戰術論集).....	4	"
Book entitled "Defend Lukouchiao" (保衛盧溝橋).....	1	"
Book entitled "The Japanese Espionage Net In China" (日本在華偵探網).....	1	"
Book of anti-Japanese songs.....	1	"
Various old copies of anti-Japanese magazines, pictorials, etc.....	98	"

All the above mentioned books etc. are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date March 7, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [signature]

Further to Special Branch report dated 28/2/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between February 28 and March 6, four hundred and seven copies of anti-Japanese pictorials, magazines, etc., from the following bookstores :-

Date

28/2/38, 1/3/38, 2/3/38. From the Wu Chow (五洲) Bookstore, 221 Shantung Road :-

Book entitled "Fighting at Lukouchiao" (盧溝橋血戰記)	48 copies.
Book entitled "Save North China" (搶救華北)	13 "
Book entitled "Broken China" (破碎的中國)	9 "
Book entitled "Writings by (Tseu) Tao-fun" (鄒韜奮言論集)	9 "
Various old copies of anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials	323 "

5/3/38. From the Hsin Hsin (信心) Bookstore, 156 Tatung Road :-

Book of anti-Japanese songs	2 "

6/3/38. From the Yuan Tung (遠東) Magazine Co., 378 Foochow Road :-

Book entitled "The North-east and Japan after September 18" (九一八後東北与日本)	1 "
Old copies of anti-Japanese magazine	2 "

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch, C.

REPORT

Date February 28, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.S.I. C.D.1.

Further to Special Branch report dated 21/2/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between February 21 and 27, seven hundred and forty-nine copies of anti-Japanese pictorials, magazines, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Date

21/2/38 From book stalls on Fokien, Hupeh and Chekiang Rds:-

Anti-Japanese pictorials ---------- 5 copies.

22/2/38 From the Yuan Tung Magazine Company (遠東), 378 Foochow Road:-

Magazine entitled "World Knowledge" (世界智識)-4 copies.

23/2/38, 24/2/38 From the Yung Hwa (永華) Bookstore, 281 Foochow Road:-

Magazine entitled "Central China Monthly" (中華月刊) ----------	5 copies.
Magazine entitled "Hsien Shih Chia" (現世家) ----------	3 "
Magazine entitled "Chang Tao" (創導) ----	10 "
Magazine entitled "Chinese Students" (中國之生) ----------	9 "
Magazine entitled "New Knowledge" (新知識) ----------	5 "
Magazine entitled "Ts Hsiu Ta Hsueh" (自修大學) ----------	3 "
Magazine entitled "Chung Liu" (中流) ---	40 "
Magazine entitled "Sun Huo Hsueh Hsiao" (生活學校) ----------	40 "
Magazine entitled "Shih Chia Wen Hua" (世界文化) ----------	1 "
Magazine entitled "Women's Livelihood" (婦女生活) ----------	1 "
Magazine entitled "Kuo Min" (國民) ----	1 "
Magazine entitled "Caricature and Life" (漫画和生活) ----------	1 "
Magazine entitled "New Drama" (新演劇) --	40 "
Book entitled "War Calamity in the East" (東方的戰禍) ----------	6 "
Book entitled "Government's Preparations for Resisting the Enemy"(政府抗敵準備) ---	10 "
Book entitled "My Teacher" (我的導師) ---	10 "
Book entitled "Defend Lukouchiao" (保衛盧溝橋) ----------	5 "
Book entitled "History of Invasion of China by the Japanese Imperialists" (日本帝國主義侵略中國史) ----------	1 "

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Date

25/2/38, From the Chun Chung (羣衆) Bookstore,
26/2/38, 292 Foochow Road :-
27/2/38

Magazine entitled "Northern Youth" (北方青年)	423	copies.
Magazine entitled "Current Comments" (時代評論)	52	"
Magazine entitled "Spring Tide" (春汛)	36	"
Magazine entitled "The Age" (時代)	38	"

All the books, magazines etc. seized are old publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Section

REPORT

Date February 21, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* N.L.I. Kagan

Further to Special Branch report dated 14/2/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized, between February 14 and 20, eighty copies of anti-Japanese pictorials, magazines, etc., from the following street stalls:-

Location of Stall(s)	Number of Publication Seized	Date
Avenue Road, Bubbling Well Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 15 copies.	14/2/38
Park Road, Myburgh Road, Sinza Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 7 copies.	15/2/38
Kiangse Road, Szechuen Road, Peking Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 12 copies.	16/2/38
Avenue Road, Carter Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 9 copies.	17/2/38
Honan Road, Shantung Road, Foochow Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 20 copies.	18/2/38
Hart Road, Ferry Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 4 copies.	19/2/38
Bubbling Well Road, Yu Yuan Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 13 copies.	20/2/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 21 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date February 18, 1938.

Subject (in full) Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* D. H. Logan

With reference to the queries of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, enquiries show that the copies of the "National Salvation Daily News" (救亡日報) seized were published on various dates in January, 1938, in Canton. They were seized from a Cantonese news vendor who had received them from Canton by post. The booklet entitled "New Stage in the War of Resistance" (抗戰的新階段) was published in Hankow on January 20, 1938 and copies were sent to Shanghai by post. All the other publications mentioned are old issues.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE
D.B.
18/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B.
18 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8200

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date February 18, 1938.

Subject (in full) Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* D. H. Logan

With reference to the queries of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, enquiries show that the copies of the "National Salvation Daily News" (救亡日報) seized were published on various dates in January, 1938, in Canton. They were seized from a Cantonese news vendor who had received them from Canton by post. The booklet entitled "New Stage in the War of Resistance" (抗戰的新階段) was published in Hankow on January 20, 1938 and copies were sent to Shanghai by post. All the other publications mentioned are old issues.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE
SIR.
18/2



FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8200

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date February 18, 1938.

Subject (in full) Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya *Forwarded by* D. H. Kagan

With reference to the queries of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, enquiries show that the copies of the "National Salvation Daily News" (救亡日報) seized were published on various dates in January, 1938, in Canton. They were seized from a Cantonese news vendor who had received them from Canton by post. The booklet entitled "New Stage in the War of Resistance" (抗戰的新階段) was published in Hankow on January 20, 1938 and copies were sent to Shanghai by post. All the other publications mentioned are old issues.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

D.R. 18/2



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date February 14, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by N.L. Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated 7/2/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, including those located in the Western District, seized, between February 7 and 13, one hundred and thirty-eight copies of anti-Japanese periodicals, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Yuan Tung (遠東) Magazine Company, 378 Foochow Road.	Magazine entitled "Sun Huo Chi Shih" (生活知識) - 7 copies. Daily paper entitled "Employees' Forum" (職員園地) - 9 copies.	7/2/38
Wu Chow (五洲) Magazine Store, 221 Shantung Road.	Periodical entitled "Lai Yui" (雷雨) - 47 copies.	8/2/38
Book stall on Foochow Road.	Weekly entitled "Chun Chung" (群众) - 3 copies.	
Book stalls on Bubbling Well and Yu Yuan Roads.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 5 copies.	
Yung Hwa (永華) Bookstore, 221 Foochow Road.	Magazine entitled "Sun Huo Chi Shih" - 3 copies	9/2/38
Book stall on Foochow Road.	"National Salvation Daily News" (救亡日报) (published this year, in Canton) - 34 copies.	
Book stalls on Myburgh, Burkill and Park Roads.	Booklet entitled "New Stage in the War of Resistance" (抗战的新阶段) - 5 copies. Periodical entitled "Labour Life" (劳動生活) - 2 copies.	10/2/38

Any idea as to source of supply? Are they new or old publications?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 15 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.S.

15/2.

FM. 2
G. 55M-I-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

- 2 -

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Name of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Book stalls on Gordon and Connaught Roads.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 8 copies.	11/2/38
Book stalls on Yu Ya Ching and Nanking Roads.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 9 copies.	12/2/38
Book stalls on Hart Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 6 copies.	13/2/38

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D/SB
15/2

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

No. S. B. D.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date February 7th, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by*

Further to Special Branch report dated 3/2/38, C.D.Cs. 280 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, including those located in the Western District, seized between February 1 and 6, fifteen copies of anti-Japanese pictorials, magazines, etc., from the following street stalls :-

Location of Stall(s)	Number of Publication Seized	Date
Nanking Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorial - 1 copy.	1/2/38
Bubbling Well Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 4 copies.	2/2/38
Avenue Edward VII.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 2 copies.	3/2/38
Avenue Road and Gordon Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines - 5 copies.	4/2/38
Hart Road.	Anti-Japanese magazine - 1 copy.	5/2/38
Carter Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 2 copies.	6/2/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 8 FEB 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C. FILE 8/2

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. G. 3000-11-7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, xxxxxx

REPORT

Date February 3, 19 38.

Subject. Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated 24/1/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the Settlement, seized between January 24 and 30, eighteen copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Various book stalls on Szechuen Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials-- 4 copies.	24/1/38
Various book stalls on Av. Edward VII.	Anti-Japanese pictorials-- 3 copies.	25/1/38
Yung Hwa (永華) Book-store, 281 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "People as Foundation" (民众基本論)-- 1 copy.	26/1/38
Tung Fong Magazine Co. (東方雜誌公司), 290 Foochow Rd.	Book entitled "People as Foundation"-- 2 copies.	27/1/38
Tung Fong Magazine Co., 290 Foochow Rd.	Book entitled "Resist to the End" (抗戰到底)-- 1 copy.	28/1/38
Various book stalls on Av. Edward VII and Av. Foch.	Anti-Japanese pictorials and magazines-- 5 copies.	29/1/38
Various book stalls on Nanking Road and Chekiang Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials-- 2 copies.	30/1/38

To Watson District chief St George B.W. Rd & so on.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 3 FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.S.

3/2.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8200

S. 5, Special Branch, [redacted], 24/1/38

REPORT

Date January 24, 1938.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.S.I. Keegan

Further to Special Branch report dated 17/1/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized between January 17 and 23 fifty-seven copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Yuan Tung Bookstore (遠東雜誌公司), 378 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "General Mobilization of the People" (民衆總動員) - 1 copy. Book entitled "China Will Not be Conquered" (中國不亡論) - 1 copy.	17/1/38
Various book stalls on Nanking Road and Sinza Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 25 copies.	18/1/38
Various book stalls on Fokien Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 5 copies.	19/1/38
Various book stalls on Bubbling Well Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 7 copies.	20/1/38
Various book stalls on Weihaiwei Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 4 copies.	21/1/38
Yuan Tung Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "Wall News" (碼頭小說) - 8 copies.	22/1/38
Various book stalls on Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials - 6 copies.	23/1/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 24 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.
2-11
C.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 3000 11-34

File No. J 240

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Section,

REPORT Date January 17, 19 38.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

Further to Special Branch report dated 10/1/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized between January 10 and 16 two hundred and fifty-nine copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Sing Sung Pictorial and Magazine Store (新生畫報雜誌流通社), House 14, Lane 253, Park Road.	Anti-Japanese pictorials - 90 copies.	10/1/38
various book stalls on Yu Ya Ching Road and Sinza Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 14 copies.	11/1/38
various book stalls on Shantung Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 21 copies.	12/1/38
various book stalls on Hart Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 30 copies.	13/1/38
Various book stalls on Carter Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 22 copies.	14/1/38
Various book stalls on Sinza Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 25 copies.	15/1/38
Various book stalls on Foochow Road, Shantung Road, Honan Road and Yu Ya Ching Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 57 copies.	16/1/38

C.P.

D.C.(D)

D.C.(T)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 17 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

D.S.B. 20/1.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.S.B. 20/1.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 3000-11

File No. S1[illegible] 280

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~,

REPORT

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications. *Date* January 10, 1938.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* D. S. S. Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated 4/1/38, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized between January 3 and 9 one hundred and nine copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Various book stalls on Foochow Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 5 copies.	3/1/38
Tung Fong Magazine Co. (東方雜誌公司), 290 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "The Female Warrior of New China" (新中國的女戰士) - 2 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Bubbling Well Rd. and Carter Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 25 copies.	4/1/38
Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road.	Book containing anti-Japanese songs - 1 copy.	5/1/38
Various book stalls on Shantung Road and Foochow Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 16 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Yu Ya Ching Rd. and Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 40 copies.	6/1/38
Various book stalls on Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 9 copies.	7/1/38
Various book stalls on Chengtu Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 4 copies.	8/1/38
Various book stalls on Chekiang Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 7 copies.	9/1/38

DC (D.C.)
DC (J)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 10 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000 11-37

File No. 82

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Division~~,

REPORT

Date January 4, 1938.

Subject. Final warning given to the Kwang Ming Bookstore.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

Further to the attached report and acting on instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) thereon, Tsang Sz-ming (張時鳴), Acting Manager of the Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明書局), 285 Foochow Road, was interviewed at Police Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. January 4 when a final warning was given him by D.S.I. Logan who also informed him that should any more books of an anti-Japanese nature be found in his shop, the Police would close it without further notice.

Mr. Tsang states that Mr. Wong Ts-fung (王子澧), the Manager of the bookstore, is now at Hankow making preparations for the removal of the shop from Shanghai to that city.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 8 JAN 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible],

REPORT

Date January 4, 19 38.

Subject: Seizure of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.I.P. Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated 28.12.37, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized 266 copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., from the following bookstores and street stalls during the period from 27.12.37 to 2.1.38, in addition to 770 copies of similar publications seized on 29.12.37 from the Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明書局), 285 Foochow Road (vide Special Branch report dated 30.12.37) :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Various book stalls on Foochow Road and Chekiang Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 21 copies.	27.12.37
Chun Chung Magazine Co. (群衆雜誌社), 292 Foochow Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 3 copies.	28.12.37
Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 4 copies.	29.12.37
Tung Fong Magazine Co. (东方雜誌公司), 290 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "The 8th Route Army on Expedition" (八路軍長征時代) - 2 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Shanse Road and Nanking Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 171 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Av. Edward VII and Av. Foch.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 22 copies.	30.12.37
Various book stalls on Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 15 copies.	31.12.37
Various book stalls on Foochow Road and Honan Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 7 copies.	1.1.38

C.P. M.Y.
D.C.(D.I.)
D.C.(I)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
4 JAN 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-27

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publication Seized	Date
Various book stalls on Carter Road and Yates Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 21 copies.	2.1.38

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).



FILE
DB
17/1/38

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.
Date

Lt. C. (Sp. Br.)

The Japanese authorities stated that they would like to have copies of anti-Japanese publications seized by S.M.P. when we made visits to various booksellers on several occasions during this month.

P.A.
Put up selection

30 DEC 1937

D/C S.B.
Herewith. DB 31/12
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)





1) Book entitled "The People's Revolutionary War"
(民族革命戰爭論)

2) " " "The Anti-Japanese War Since the Sept.18 Incident" (九一八以来的抗日戰爭

3) " " "Democracy and the National Salvation Movement" (民主政治与救亡運動)

4) " " "Propaganda, Organization and Training"
(宣傳組織与訓練)

5) " " "The War Time Economic Question and Policy"
(戰時的經濟問題与經濟政策)

6) " " "Lessons from World Peoples' War for Emancipation" (世界民族解放戰爭的教訓)

7) " " "China's War of Resistance and the International Situation" (中國抗戰与國际情勢)

8) " " "The War of Resistance and Youth"
(抗戰与青年)

9) " " "People's Livelihood in the War of Resistance" (抗戰中的民生問題)

10) " " "Tactics for the War of Resistance"
(抗敵戰略論)

11) " " "The North-Western National Defence Line"
(西北國防線)

12) " " "North China Under Gunfire" (炮火下之華北)

13) " " "Resistance Sure to Result in Victory"
(抗戰必勝論)

14) " " "A Record of Victories" (百戰百勝錄

15) " " "The Volunteer Army" (義勇軍)

16) " " "From Unification to War of Resistance"
(由統一到抗戰)

17) " " "History of the North-Eastern Volunteer Army" (東北義勇軍運動史話)

18) " " "Resist and Fight to the End" (抗戰到底

19) " " "Destruction of Japan by the Chinese Air Force (中國空軍燬滅日本論)

20) " " "The Lost North-east" (淪亡後的東北

21) " " "From North Shensi to North Shansi"
(從陝北到晉北)

F.M. 2.
G. 3000-11-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Section.

REPORT

Date Dec. 30, 19 37.

Subject Seizure of Anti-Japanese Literature.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by D.S.I Logan

Further to Special Branch report dated December 28, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, who have been continuing their visits to bookstores and street book stalls in search of anti-Japanese publications, discovered a quantity of anti-Japanese literature stored at the Kwang Ming Bookstore (光明書局), 285 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of December 29.

On the instructions of the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), members of the Special Branch assisted by detectives attached to Central Station proceeded to the bookstore at 3.30 p.m., December 29, and seized 770 copies of anti-Japanese books, magazines, pictorials, etc., comprising the following:-

1) Book entitled "The People's Revolutionary War"(民族革命戰爭論)..... 24 copies.
2) Book entitled "The Anti-Japanese War Since the Sept. 18 Incident" (九一八以來的抗日戰爭). 22 "
3) Book entitled "Democracy and the National Salvation Movement" (民主政治与救亡運動)... 21 "
4) Book entitled "Propaganda, Organization and Training" (宣傳組織与訓練)..... 41 "
5) Book entitled "The War Time Economic Question and Policy" (戰時的經濟問題与經濟政策)..... 23 "
6) Book entitled "Lessons from World Peoples' War for Emancipation" (世界民族解放戰爭的教訓). 22 "
7) Book entitled "China's War of Resistance and the International Situation" (中國抗戰与國際形勢)..... 23 "
8) Book entitled "The War of Resistance and Youth." (抗戰与青年)..... 22 "
9) Book entitled "People's Livelihood in the War of Resistance" (抗戰中的民生問題).. 42 "
10) Book entitled "Tactics for the War of Resistance" (抗敵戰略論)..... 39 "

Call up & Manager & give him a final warning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 31 DEC 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.S.

DSL

3/12

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by .....

11) Book entitled "The North-western National Defence Line" (西北國防線)..... 37 copies.

12) Book entitled "North China Under Gunfire" (炮火下之華北)..... 25 "

13) Book entitled "Resistance Sure to Result in Victory (for China)" (抗戰必勝論).... 9 "

14) Book entitled "A Record of Victories" (百戰百勝錄)..... 17 "

15) Magazines, pictorials etc. dealing with subjects of an anti-Japanese nature..... 403 "

The first ten items belong to a series of books on the liberation of the nation.

The books etc. were seized from an upstairs room, where they were stored, but it should be noted that the sales office of the bookstore downstairs has been closed since August 13 owing to the poor state of business.

The persons taking part in the raid consisted of the following :-

D.S. Larby)
Clerk Li Shu-fa)
C.D.C. 230) - Special Branch.
" 280)

D.S. Francis)
C.D.C. 261) - Central Station.

K. Larby
D. S.

31/8

D.C. (Special Branch).

F.M. G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1300

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date Dec. 28, 19 37.

Subject. Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.S.I. Lipo.

Further to the attached file, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized between December 20 and 26 two hundred and eighty copies of books, magazines, pictorials, etc., of an anti-Japanese nature from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publications Seized	Date
Yuan Tung Bookstore (遠東雜誌公司), 378 Foochow Rd.	Book entitled "History of the North-Eastern Volunteer Army" (东北義勇軍運動史話) - 1 copy.	20.12.37
Various book stalls on Bubbling Well Rd.	Anti-Japanese pictorials - 18 copies.	-do-
Tien Mo (天馬) Bookstore, Lane 237, 55 Canton Rd.	Anti-Japanese periodicals - 6 copies.	21.12.37
Yuan Tung Bookstore, 378 Foochow Rd.	Book entitled "The Volunteer Army" (義勇軍) - 2 copies.	-do-
Yien Zuh Publishing Co. (現実出版社), Lane 1664, 24 B'Well Rd.	Book entitled "The Volunteer Army" - 41 copies. Anti-Japanese magazines - 62 copies.	-do-
Ta Kung Pao Distributing Agents (大公报代办部), 436 Foochow Rd.	Book entitled "From Unification to War of Resistance"(由统一到抗战) - 1 copy.	22.12.37
Various book stalls on Yu Yuen Rd. and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 61 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Hart Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 51 copies.	23.12.37
Kuo Chi (國際) Bookstore, 374 Foochow Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazine - 4 copies.	24.12.37
Various book stalls on Honan Road and Canton Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 18 copies.	25.12.37

CP. D.C.(D.) D.C.(J.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 DEC 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject..... - 2 - .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by .....

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publications Seized	Date
Various book stalls on Av. Edward VII and Av. Foch.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 15 copies.	26.12.37

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical ~~Assistant~~.

DBR.
28/12

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000-1/37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date Dec. 20, 19 37.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by D.S.I. Koga.

Further to the attached file, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280, continuing their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement, seized between December 13 and 19 four hundred and thirty-four copies of books, magazines, pictorials etc. of an anti-Japanese nature from the following bookstores and street stalls :-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publications Seized	Date
Yuan Tung Bookstore (遠東雜誌公司), 378 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "Resist and Fight to the End"(抗戰到底) - 2 copies. Book entitled "The Lost North-east"(淪亡後的東北) - 3 copies.	13.12.37
Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Rd.	Book entitled "Destruction of Japan by the Chinese Air Force"(中國空軍燬滅日本論) - 15 copies.	-do-
Foh Zung (福順) Second-hand Book Store, 225 Peking Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 43 copies.	14.12.37
Various book stalls on Peking Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 63 copies.	-do-
Yung Hwa (永華) Bookstore, 281 Foochow Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines - 4 copies.	15.12.37
Various book stalls on Foochow Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 27 copies.	-do-
Various book stalls on Kiangse Rd., Peking Rd. and Avenue Rd.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 114 copies.	16.12.37
Various book stalls on Chekiang Road and Nanking Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 89 copies.	17.12.37
Various book stalls on Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Foch.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 45 copies.	18.12.37

FM. 2
G. 3000-1'.37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Various book stalls on Bubbling Well Rd. and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 29 copies.	19.12.37

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 3000

File No. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~XXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date Dec. 14, 1937.

Subject Seizure of anti-Japanese publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by C.H. Kegan

Further to the attached report dated December 2, C.D.C.s 230 and 280 who have been detailed to continue their visits to various bookstores and street book stalls in the International Settlement seized between December 6 and 12 two hundred and eighty-seven books, magazines, pictorials etc. of an anti-Japanese nature from the following bookstores and street stalls:-

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publications Seized	Date
Various street stalls on Avenue Edward VII and Yu Ya Ching Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 36 copies.	6.12.37.
Various street stalls on Yu Ya Ching Road and Nanking Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 10 copies.	7.12.37.
Various street stalls on Avenue Edward VII and Kiangse Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 43 copies.	8.12.37.
Chun Chung Magazine Co. (群众杂誌公司), 292 Foochow Road.	Ta Chung Jih Pao ("People's Daily News" 大众日報) - 1 copy.	9.12.37.
Various street stalls on Bubbling Well Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 27 copies.	- do -
New Life Bookstore (新生活書店), 231 Yu Yuen Road.	Kuo Wen Weekly (國聞週報) - 2 copies.	10.12.37.
Yung Hwa Bookstore (永華書坊), 281 Foochow Road.	Book entitled "From North Shensi to North Shansi" (從陝北到晋北 - 2 copies.	- do -
Various street stalls on Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 63 copies.	- do -

C.P. 15/12
D.C.(D.H.)

14 DEC. 1937
S.S.

Good.
Not necessary to publish in I.R.

14 DEC. 1937
D.C.(S.B.)
Noted 14/12.

S.1.
See 14/12.

C. 14/12.

File 15/12

FM. 2.
G. 3000-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Name and Address of Bookstore	Name and Number of Publications Seized	Date
Various street stalls on Sinza Road and vicinity.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 33 copies.	11.12.37.
Various street stalls on Carter Road and Avenue Road.	Anti-Japanese magazines and pictorials - 70 copies.	12.12.37.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical ~~Assistant~~.

D. C. (Special Branch).

14/12

F.M. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No. 8200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 37

REPORT

Date Dec. 2, 19 37.

Subject Sale of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by O.C. Logan

Acting on the instructions of the Commissioner of Police and D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, C.D.Cs. 230 and 280 on November 26 and 27 visited the following bookstores as well as those previously visited :-

1) Tai Tung Bookstore (泰東), 374 Foochow Rd.
2) Yuan Tung " (遠東), 378 " "
3) Chiao Yoh " (教育), Ln.269, 18 " "
4) Kung Woo " (公和), Ln.269, 18 " "
5) Hoong Pao Tsai " (鴻寶齋), Ln.269, 18 " "
6) Central Bookstore (中央), Ln.328, 6 " "
7) Ching Kee " (慶記), 379 " "
8) Chun Min " (春明), Ln.393, 5 " "
9) Erh Dong " (兒童), 424 " "
10) Shang Ko San Fang (尚古山房), Ln. 37, 10 Peiho Rd.
11) Shansi Bookstore (山西), 527 Sinza Road.
12) Hsin Wan Foo " (新文富), 9 Stone Bridge Road.
13) Min Hwa " (明華), Ln. 140, 3 Shantung Rd.
14) Wan Hwa " (文華), Ln. 140, 3 Shantung Rd.
15) Ta Hsin " (大新), Ln. 140, 3 " "
16) Kwan Chiu " (寰球), Ln. 140, 3 " "
17) Tung Fong " (東方), 143 " "
18) Yih Hsin " (益新), 143 " "
19) Huh Chung " (合衆), 143 " "
20) Kuo Kwang " (國光), 143 " "
21) Ta Fong " (大方), 143 " "
22) Nan Sin " (南星), 143 " "
23) Chung Si " (中西), 244 " "

I.R. List 1st-4th "Street sellers warned." "Anti-Japanese publications not to be sold"

SPECIAL BRANCH
-3 DEC 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I.

D&R

3/12

J.R. 4/12/37

4/12

24) Chin Wei Bookstore (往偉), 156 Shantung Rd.
25) Ta Chung Bookstore (大中), 1123 Bubbling Well Rd.
26) Shanghai Magazine Co. (上海), 1133 " " "
27) Shao Sin Bookstore (曉星), 176 Honan Rd.
28) Kwang Yih " (廣益), 137 " ".
29) Shao Yih San Fang (掃葉山房), 129 " "
30) Wan Zai Lou Bookstore (文瑞樓), 87 " "
31) Ta Tah Bookstore (大達), 137 " "
32) Yong Kee Foh Hsi Bookstore (榮記福熙), 320 Avenue Foch.
33) Wan Yeh Bookstore (文業), Ln. 322, 11 Canton Rd.
34) Wan Yuan " (文元), -do-
35) Kuo Hwa " (國華), Ln. 352, 8 Canton Rd.
36) Nan Hwa " (南華), Ln. 322, 23 " "
37) Chung Kuo Nung Nyieh Bookstore (中國農業), 36 Chaotung/Rd.
38) Kiu Chow Bookstore (九洲), 48 Chaotung Rd.

Anti-Japanese publications exposed for sale were seized from the following bookstores :-

1) Wu Chow Bookstore (五洲書報社), 221 Shantung Rd.

Women's Livelihood (婦女生活) Magazine.....2 copies.
Chien Wei (前衛) Semi-monthly.....1 copy.

2) Yung Hwa Bookstore (永華書店), 281 Foochow Rd.

Min Chung Kong Ti Hua Pao (民众抗敵画報) ("People's Enemy Resistance Pictorial")....1 copy.
The Pictorial of Resistant War (抗敵画報)....1 "
Women's Livelihood.....1 "

3) Tung Fong Magazine Co. (東方雜誌公司), 290 Foochow Rd.

The Sino-Japanese War from the Soviet Viewpoint (苏联眼中的中日戰爭(a book).....1 copy.

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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Date 19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

4) Chun Chung Magazine Co. (群众雜誌公司), 292 Foochow Rd.

Min Cho Hu Sun (民族呼声) Magazine.....1 copy.
Kuo Min (國民) Magazine.....2 copies.
Women's Livelihood.....2 "

5) Shanghai Magazine Co. (上海雜誌公司), 324 Foochow Rd.

Kuo Wen Weekly (國聞週報).....1 copy.

6) Tai Tung Bookstore, 374 Foochow Road.

Women's Livelihood.....1 copy.
Kuo Wen Weekly.....1 "
The War Pictorial (戰事画刊).....1 "

7) Yuan Tung Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road.

Japan Going Against the Current (日本的逆流)(a book).....1 copy.
A Prediction of the Outcome of the Sino-Japanese War (中日戰事預測)(a book).....1 "

Of the magazines seized, the Chien Wei Semi-monthly and the Min Chung Kong Ti Hua Pao are new publications.

Street book stalls have been warned not to sell any kind of anti-Japanese publication.

A continued watch is being maintained on bookstores and street book stalls for anti-Japanese publications.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F.M.
G. 20M-9-37

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Nov. 24, 1937.

Subject Sale of Anti-Japanese Publications.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-Kya Forwarded by [illegible]

Acting on instructions from P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), C.D.Cs. 230 and 280 visited the following bookstores on November 23 with a view to ascertaining whether any anti-Japanese publications were being offered for sale :-

1) Commercial Press (商務印書館), 211 Honan Road.
2) Wan Min Bookstore (文明), 201 " "
3) Pah Hsin " (百新), 179 " "
4) Chung Hwa Book Co. (中華), 221 " "
5) Hao Yuin Pao Bookstore (好運道), 22 Chaotung Road.
6) Lee Min Bookstore (黎民書局), 254 Foochow Road.
7) Tsoh Tsai Bookstore (作者), 271 " "
8) Chun Hsueh Su Shou (群學), 277 " "
9) Yung Hwa Bookstore (永華), 281 " "
10) Kai Min " (開明), 278 " "
11) Tung Fong Magazine Co. (東方), 290 " "
12) Chun Chung " " (群衆), 292 " "
13) Ta Chung Bookstore (大衆), 320 " "
14) Shanghai Magazine Co. (上海), 324 " "
15) Kwang Yih Bookstore (廣益), 338 " "
16) Pei Hsin " (北新), 371 " "
17) Pah Hsin " (百新), 375 " "
18) China Book Co. (中國), 380 " "
19) Life Bookstore (生活), Lane 384, 4 " "
20) World " (世界), 390 " "
21) Wan Wei " (文滙), 397 " "
22) Chao Ching San Fang (校经山房), 400 " "
23) Han Wan Yuan Bookstore (漢文淵), 438 " "
24) Shou Koo Bookstore (受古), 442 " "
25) Wu Chow " (五洲), 221 Shantung Road.

S. 6.

DBR. 25/11.

F.M.
G. 20M-4-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

26) Hsin Hwa Bookstore (新華), 160 Shantung Road.
27) Sih Yin Bookstore (惜陰), 130 " "
28) Chien Kuo Bookstore (建國), 998 Av. Edward VII.
29) Siao Suh Ling Bookstore (小說林), 474 Sinza Road.
30) Hung Wan San Kee Book Co. (宏文省記), 614 Avenue Road.
31) Ya Tung Bookstore (亞東), 1593 Bubbling Well Road.
32) Wei Min Bookstore (惠民), 226 Av. Haig.
33) Zing An Bookstore (靜安), 219 Yu Yuen Road.
34) Wu Si Bookstore (滬西), 227 " " "
35) Hsin Tsing Nyi Bookstore (新青年), 231 Yu Yuen Road.

Four of the bookstores were found to be selling anti-Japanese publications; namely,

The Yung Hwa Bookstore (No.9) where two books entitled "Chivalry" (武士道) and "Song of War of Resistance" (抗戰歌声) were on sale.

The Wu Chow Bookstore (No.25) where four books entitled "A Collection of Opinions on the War of Resistance" (抗戰言論集), "Japan Going Against the Current" (日本的逆流), "The Anti-Japanese National Salvation Policy" (抗日救國政策) and "Japanese Face" (日本面孔) were on sale.

The Ya Tung Bookstore (No.31) where a pictorial magazine entitled "War Pictorial" (戰事画刊) was on sale.

The Hsin Tsing Nyi Bookstore (No.35) where four books entitled "The Tragedy of Japan" (日本的悲劇), "The 8th Route Army Fighting Against Japan" (抗日的第八路軍), "(China) Sure to Win by Resisting Japan" (抗日必勝論) and "Japan's Collapse" (日本的崩潰) were

G.2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

on sale.

These bookstores were warned to cease selling such publications immediately.

All the other bookstores visited had voluntarily removed anti-Japanese publications from their premises upon reading in the newspapers of the Japanese objection to such publications.

Visits will be paid to other bookstores not included in the above list.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D-8200/0(5)

F. 20
G. 2000-6-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp Br Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8200/20(1)

SUBJECT:

Lists of Publications seized, closed, suspended or warned by S M Police

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FORM NO. 3
G. 65-1-39

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.B. REGISTRY 18460(0)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 5, Special Branch, Station.

No. S. B. D.

REPORT

Date May 4, 23 1940.

Subject (in full) Lists of publications seized, closed, suspended or warned by S.M. Police between January 1 and May 2, 1940.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason

Forwarded herewith is a set of lists of publications which were seized, closed, suspended or warned by the Shanghai Municipal Police between January 1 and May 2, 1940, for publishing anti-Japanese or other objectionable matter.

Copies of the books entitled "The Second European War Digest" (論第二次世界大战), "Life or Death Place" (生死七场), "Wen Ni Cheng Ti" (文艺陣地) and "Armoured Trains" (鉄甲列車) mentioned in the list of seizures are attached herewith, copies of the remaining ones having been burned early in April this year on instructions of D.S.I. Golder.

23/5/40

D. S.

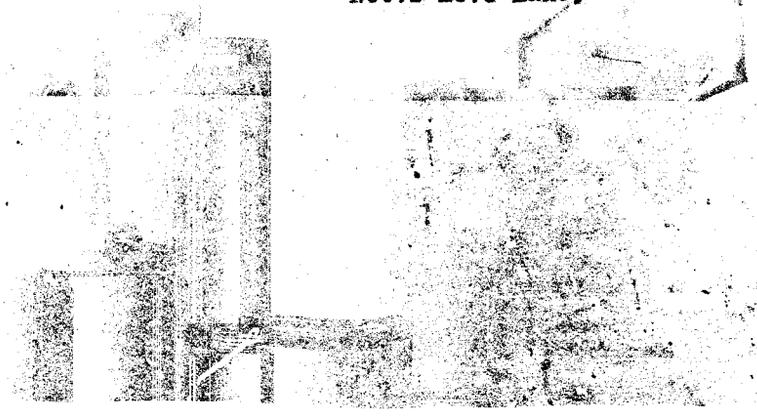
D. C. (Special Branch).

1 copy 1 was locked
Date
No 1 copies
this 6 pages
closed

LIST OF OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS SEIZED BY THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MAY 2, 1940

3/21/44 A.I.

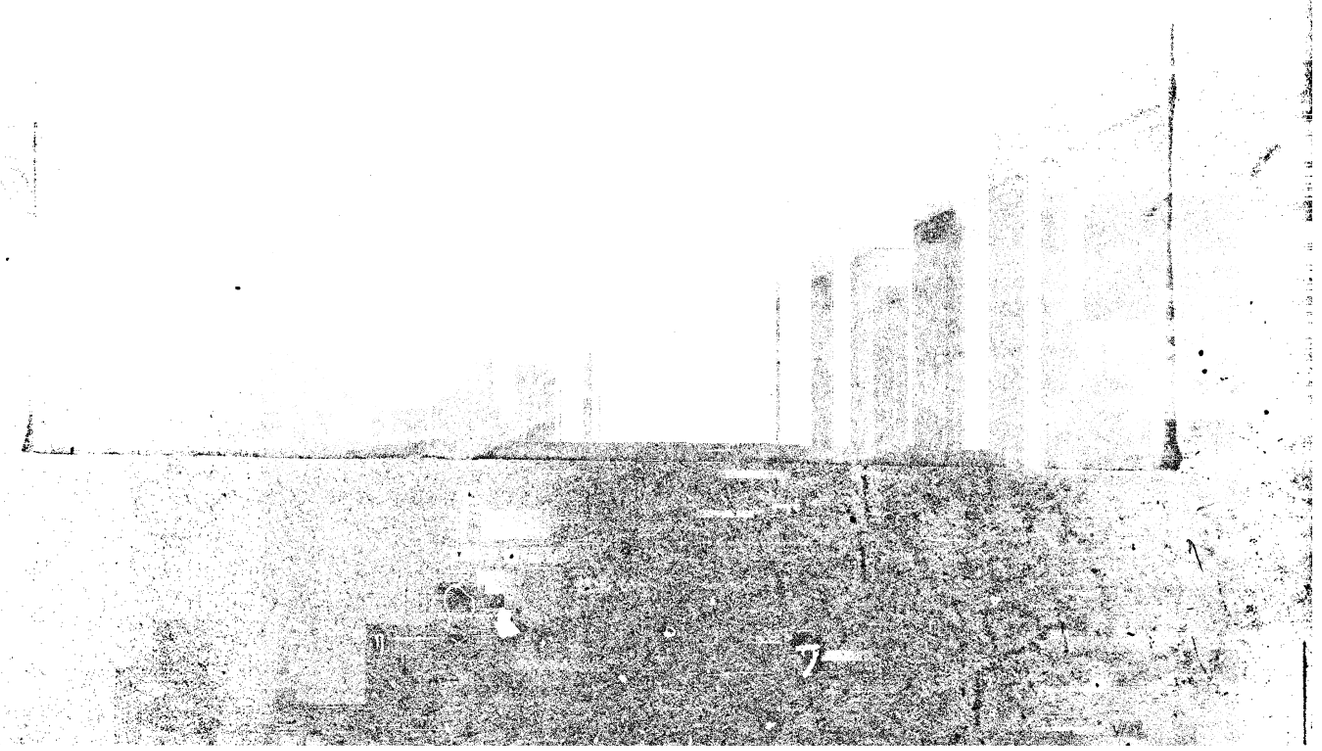
Name of Book	No. of copies seized	Date of Seizure	Where Seized
"The Second European War Digest (論第二次世界大战)	28	Jan. 17	China Book Company (中国書雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.
"Life or Death Place" (生死場)	8	Mar. 26	Shoong Dien Bookstore (兄弟书店), 378 Foochow Road.
"Wen Ni Cheng Ti" (Literature Field) (文藝陣地)	14	Mar. 27	-do-
-"-	90	Mar. 29	-do-
"What Is the United War Front (什麽是統一战线).	27	Mar. 27	Wuchow Bookstore (五洲书报社), 221 Shantung Road.
"What Is Socialism" (什麽是社会主義)	27	Mar. 27	-do-
-"-	14	Mar. 27	Shoong Dien Bookstore (兄弟书店), 378 Foochow Road.
"What Are Three Principles of the People"(什麽是三民主義)	15	Mar. 27	-do-
-"-	22	Mar. 27	Wuchow Bookstore (五洲书报社), 221 Shantung Road.
"History of China" (中国歷史)	27	Mar. 27	-do-
-"-	13	Mar. 27	Shoong Dien Bookstore (兄弟书店), 378 Foochow Road.
"A Day That Shall Never Be Forgotten" (永不忘記的一天)	26	Mar. 29	-do-
-"-	20	Mar. 29	Wuchow Bookstore (五洲书报社), 221 Shantung Road.
"Chinese Labour Movement" (中国工人運動史)	8	Mar. 29	-do-
"Children of the Fatherland" (祖国的兒女)	1	Apr. 3	-do-
"Armoured Trains" (鉄甲列車)	19	Apr.18	Teh Shu Sun Yuh Zoe Bookstore (讀书生活社), No.71 Love Lane.



LIST OF MAGAZINES CLOSED BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MAY 2, 1940

16.

Name and Address of Publication	Date of Certificate Withdrawn
Ping Ni (平議), 20 Lien An Fong (聯安坊), Yu Yuen Road.	12.3.40.
Chih Yeh Sun Huo (Vocational Review 職業生活), 221 Shantung Road.	17.4.40.
The Lines (行列), 17 Lane 1451 Hardoon Road.	17.4.40.
Vung Nyi Sin Zao (Wenji Sinchao 文藝新潮), 11 Lane 923 Haining Road.	18.4.40.



LIST OF NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MAY 2, 1940

Name and Address of Publication	Period of Suspension
Chinese-American Daily News (中美日報), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Two weeks (Commencing from January 31)
Hwa Mei Wan Pao (華美晚報), 172 Avenue Edward VII.	Three weeks (Commencing from May 1)
National Daily News (民族日報), 303 Honan Road.	Two weeks (Commencing from February 7)
Shanghai News (新上海報), 169 Avenue Road.	One month (Commencing from January 28)
Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), 10 Lane 70 Bubbling Well Road.	One and a half months (Commencing from February 1)
Tao Sheh Sin Wan Pao (桃色新聞報), 81 Lloyd Road.	One and a half months (Commencing from February 3)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES WARNED BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MAY 2, 1940

16,

Name and Address of Publication	Date Warned
1) Hotel News, 19 Avenue Edward VII.	29.1.40.
2) Sin Wan Pao (新聞報), 274 Hankow Road.	6.1.40. 12.2.40. 27.2.40. 14.3.40. 27.3.40.
3) Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition (新聞夜報), 274 Hankow Road.	6.1.40.
4) Shun Pao (申 报), 309 Hankow Road.	6.1.40. 23.1.40. 25.1.40.
5) Chinese-American Daily News (中美 日报), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	6.1.40. 8.1.40. 9.1.40. 21.2.40. 8.3.40. 20.3.40. 25.3.40. 28.3.40.
6) Ta Mei Pao (大美报), 19 Avenue Edward VII.	6.1.40. 4.3.40. 20.3.40. 3.4.40.
7) Ta Mei Wan Pao (大美晚报), 19 Avenue Edward VII.	6.1.40. 18.1.40. 20.3.40.
8) National Herald (神州日报), 130 Ningpo Road.	6.1.40. 9.1.40. 15.2.40. 12.3.40. 5.4.40.
9) Circulation Daily News (總 滙 报), 17 Foochow Road.	6.1.40. 29.1.40. 12.2.40.
10) Ta Ying Yeh Pao (大英夜报), 1 Rue Montauban.	6.1.40. 27.1.40. 16.2.40.
11) China Evening News (大 晚 报), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	6.1.40. 16.2.40.
12) Hwa Mei Wan Pao (華美晚报), 172 Avenue Edward VII.	6.1.40. 11.1.40. 29.3.40. 5.4.40.

Name and Address of Publication	Date Warned
13) Central China Daily News (中華日報), 303 Honan Road.	6.1.40. 30.1.40.
14) Social Daily News (社會日報), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	10.1.40.
15) Siao Shu Jih Pao (小說日報), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	10.1.40.
16) Sun Huo Pao (生活報), 169 Avenue Road.	13.2.40.
17) Hsi Chu Shih Chia (戲劇世界), 5 Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Road.	14.2.40.
18) Chung Kuo Hsi Chu Jih Pao (中國戲劇日報), 5 Lane 134 Kaifeng Road.	15.2.40.
19) Sun Pao (生報), 8 Lane 439 Burkill Road.	16.2.40.
20) Shang Hai Ping Lun (上海評論), 60 Garden Terrace, Rte Pere Robert.	5.1.40.
21) Chih Yeh Sun Huo (Vocational Review 職業生活), 221 Shantung Road.	15.1.40. 19.2.40.
22) Hsueh Seng Yueh Kan (學生月刊), 281 Foochow Road.	5.2.40.
23) Hsien Shih (現實), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	7.2.40.
24) Modern Knowledge (新知), 15 Lane 826 Hart Road.	27.3.40.
25) Hsueh Hsi (Xyosi 學習), 1454 Avenue Edward VII.	29.4.40.

D-8200A

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8200A(3)

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date June 28, 1939.

Subject: Seizures of Anti-Japanese and Communist Literature from the Tsing Yih Bookbinding Works, Lane 741, House No.56 Chengtu Road etc. - destroyed

Made by: D.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by:

On the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) the large quantity of anti-Japanese and Communistic literature seized at the Tsing Yih Bookbinding Works, Lane 741, House No.56 Chengtu Road, and detained in Sinza Station together with other propaganda matter of a similar nature seized from time to time since the beginning of 1939 and detained at Special Branch, was burned at the P.W.D. Yard, 897 Soochow Road on the morning of June 28th.

A complete description of the literature burned is given below :-

No.of copies	Title of Work	When seized
1	5	Duty of Young Men (青年的任務)	28-2-39
2	5	Articles on Collective Life (論集體生活)	28-2-39
3	2	Wenxian (文獻)	20-3-39
4	2	Freedom (論自由)	20-3-39
5	13	Shanghai Day By Day (上海一日)	6-4-39
6	26	Criticisms on Guerilla Warfare (論游擊戰)	6-4-39
7	31	Common Problems on Anti-Japanese Guerilla Tactics (抗日游擊戰爭的一般問題)	6-4-39
8	52	Life or Death Place (生死場)	6-4-39
9	61	Basic Steps for Guerilla Units (游擊隊的基本動作)	6-4-39

FILE

Register note on files concerned.

Done 29/6.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

	No.of copies	Title of Work	When seized
10th Vide D8200/1/2	10 27	Political Work in Guerilla Corps (游击队中的政治工作)	6-4-39
	11 19	Principal Tactics Governing Guerilla Warfare (游击战争的基本战术)	6-4-39
	12 58	Siao Lah Lee (小 癞 痢)	8-4-39
12 & 15 Vide D8	13 40	International Herald (国际英文报)	12-5-39
	14 7	Travels in the North-West (西北旅行记)	17-5-39
	15 26	Nyi Lun	21-6-39
	Several thousand copies.	Inside Red China (红西行漫记)	22-5-39
		Activities and Works of the Anti-Japanese University (Yenan).	22-5-39
		Essays of Li Da Chao (守常全集)	22-5-39
		General Principles of the Communist International.	22-5-39
		Socialist Thought	22-5-39
		A text book on the history of Communist Party of U.S.S.R.	22-5-39
		Life in the Western Front	22-5-39

Reports in connection with above seizures are all listed under D.8200.

The burning was supervised by D.S.I. MacAdie, D.P.S. Killingbeck and C.D.C.356 and in view of the

FM 2
G, 97M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

fact that most of the seizures were made at the instance of the Japanese Authorities, D.P.S. Mizoguchi (Special Branch) was present and witnessed the complete destruction of the literature in order that he might be able to testify to that effect should it later be found necessary.

C.99/6

R. W. MacRitchie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S1008(3)

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SOOOOOO~~ 6

REPORT

Date June 23, 1939.

Subject. Seizure of Anti-Japanese and Communist literature - Tsing Yih Bookbinding Works, Lane 741, House 56, Chengtu Road allowed to re-open

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by [signature]

In accordance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) Wong Soong Yuin (王松雲), proprietor of the Tsing Yih (晴益) Bookbinding Works, Lane 741, House No.56 Chengtu Road was permitted to reopen his business on June 22nd, Police posted at the premises being withdrawn that afternoon.

Before reopening a bond was furnished by the proprietors of the Chow Zao Chong (周兆昌) and Sz Pao Tsa (四寶齋) Stationery shops located at 180 Honan Road and 251 Canton Road respectively, guaranteeing that the Tsing Yih Works would not engage in further binding of literature of an objectionable nature.

Wu Yu San (吳玉山), accountant of the Works, who has been detained in Sinza Station since the Police action against the concern, was released at the same time on guarantee bond supplied by his employer Wong Soong Yuin.

The guarantee bonds supplied are attached to this report.

The large quantity of literature seized in this case is still detained in Sinza Station and instructions are solicited as to its disposal as the space it occupies is required for other purposes.

[signature] MacAdie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

copy to D.D.O. 'B'

D.S.I. MacAdie

C.23/6

This is to acknowledge
the receipt of nine
account books from the
Special Branch, S.I.P.

Wong Goong Yuin,
Tsing Yih Book Binding
Works. 22/6/39.

茲向
警務處特務部收回賬
簿玖本據此
書面收訖
王松雲
[signature]
一九三九年
六月廿二日

June 22, 1939.

Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, situated at 56, Lane 741 off Chengtu Road, operated by Wong Soong Yuin, native of Yangchow, aged 54, residing at the above address, having been engaged in subversive activities by binding publications of an objectionable nature, which are banned by the Shanghai Municipal Council Authorities, was closed on May 22, 1939. Now it is allowed to re-open on a guarantee hereby given by me that the abovementioned firm will in future refrain from all subversive and objectionable activities and will confine itself to business entirely unconnected with any political movement while it is situated in the International Settlement. Should it be found that at any time I have broken this guarantee of good faith, I am willing to submit to any penalty the Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Guarantor: Hong Dz Juan, Sz Pao Tsa Stationery Shop, 251 Canton Road.
Chow Sao-dong, Chow Zao Chong Stationery Shop, 180 Honan Road.

Witness: F.Y. Yao, Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law

晉益裝訂莊（成都路七百四十一弄五十六号）由王松雲所開設茲因裝訂工部局所禁止之秘密出版物已於一九三九年五月廿二日被令停業現由敝人担保准其復業此後該印刷所在公共租界內所辦之業務決不涉及政治並絕對不再從事於違禁行為如違信守甘願聽憑責總巡任何處置

保人 上海四寶齋紙張書衣 周兆昌 書衣 杭州橋 廣東路251 四寶齋 周兆昌 河南路180

證人 福州

一九三九年六月廿二日

Date : June 22, 1939.

Wu Yu San, aged 42, a native of Yangchow of Kiangsu Province, residing at House 56, Lane 741, off Chengtu Road, having been engaged in the distribution, printing or preparation of subversive literature, was arrested by the Municipal Police and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Wu Yu San will in future refrain from all subversive activities and will not again engage in the distribution, printing or preparation of subversive literature but will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai. Should it be found that at any time I have broken this guarantee of good faith, I am willing to submit to any penalty the Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Wong Soong Yuin

Address : Lane 741, 56 Chengtu Road.

Position: Tsing Yih Book Binding Works.

Witness : Yao Foh Yuan (F.Y. Yao, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law)

茲因吾友吳玉山 年四十二
歲 江蘇省揚州縣人住成
都路七四一弄五十六號
散發印刷或製造違禁文字
被捕現由余保釋並担保被
保人嗣後決不發生違禁行為
或散發印製此類文字且於
留滬期內絕對脫離政治活動
如違信守甘願接受
貴總巡任何處辦

担保人王松雲
住址成都路四一弄五六號
職業晋益紮行莊

見証人姚福園

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. (200 AG)

31-5-39

MEMO.

Commr

Sir,

I suggest we deal with this establishment as we have done with other printing firms — business suspended for one month from May 22.

Yes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

H. W. Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 30, 1939.

Subject. Seizure of Anti-Japanese and Communist Literature at Lane 741, House 56, Chengtu Road.

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* C. Crawford A.D.

With reference to Special Branch report dated 26/5/39, on the above subject, the two suspects, namely, Zung Kwan Jui (陳冠球) and Woo Hsueh Zu (胡学恕) were released by the French Police on 30/5/39, as lengthy interrogation of these persons and careful enquiries failed to connect them with the anti-Japanese literature which forms the subject of above report.

Continued enquiries have so far failed to establish the whereabouts of the Foh Zoe (復社) Publishing Company which was responsible for ordering the binding of the books seized at Lane 741, House 56, Chengtu Road (Special Branch report dated 30/5/39).

No further information has been obtained from Wu Yu San (吳玉山), accountant of the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, who is still under detention at Sinza Station. Instructions are solicited as to his disposal and also as to the advisability of withdrawing the uniform guard posted at the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works at the time the raid was carried out on 22/5/39.

W Logan

D. S. I.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 31/5

D.C. (Special Branch)

8200A(3)

26.5.39

MEMO.

Comms
Sri
Information.

98/1



H. Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

81.

P. A. to C.C. (Sp. Br.)
28/5

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date. May 26, 19 39.

Subject. Seizure of Anti-Japanese and Communist Literature.

Made by. D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by.* C. Crawford D.I

On the morning of May 22, 1939, Sergeant-Major S. Sakamoto of the Japanese River Police, Floating Restaurant, The Bund, called at Headquarters with information that a certain book binding works in Sinza District was binding books of an anti-Japanese and communistic nature and solicited assistance to search the concern in question.

Assistance was rendered by D.S. Anderson, D.S. Kamashita, D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien and C.D.S. 141 Tang Hung Sung of Special Branch, D.P.S. Yokoyama of Special Political Office, D.S. Sorrie (Sinza). The party was led by Sergeant-Major S. Sakamoto to the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works (普益中西裝訂作), House 56, Lane 741, off Chengtu Road, where a large quantity of books of anti-Japanese and communist nature comprising the following seven kinds were seized:-

Raiding van made two trips - half full in second trip.

1. Inside Red China (续西行漫记) (Chinese edition) by Nym Wales.
2. Activities and Works of the Anti-Japanese University, (Yenan).
3. Essays of Li Da Chao (李大釗集) (a late prominent communist arrested and executed in Peiping in 1928.)
4. General Principles of the Communist International.
5. Socialist Thought (containing essays of a national salvation and anti-aggression nature).
6. A text book on the history of Communist Party of U.S.S.R..
7. Life in the Western Front (containing articles bearing on the life of members of the North Western War Area Service Group).



FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

REPORT

.....*Station,*

Date.....*19*

Subject.....

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

According to Sergeant-Major S. Sakamoto, the Japanese River Police wish to have the first two kinds of books, i.e. (1) Inside Red China, by Nym Wales and (2) Activities and Works of Anti-Japanese University, confiscated but would leave the remaining books to the discretion of the Municipal Police. After taking a few sample copies of the first four kinds of books and another one entitled "How to Study Social Science" (社会科学研究法), published by the Sung Wuh Book-store, Sergeant-Major S. Sakamoto left the book binding works.

As the books, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are also of an anti-Japanese, communistic or pro-communistic nature, they were, together with the first two kinds of books removed to Sinza Station. The book entitled "How to study Social Science" which is devoted to research of social science, was not seized by the Police.

During the visit by the police party at the book binding works, the proprietor, one Wang Soong Yuin (王松雲) who is a native of Yangchow, aged about 50, was absent and no responsible person could be located who might give information regarding the person/s who ordered the binding of the books seized by the police.

However, while the books were being removed from the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works to Sinza Station a person named Wu Yu San (吳玉山), who claimed to be a worker of the concern, called at Sinza Station and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.. .....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

reported that Japanese were searching the works, he having received incorrect information from outside that the Japanese did so without obtaining assistance from the Municipal Police. He was taken to the book binding works from Sinza Station by D.S.I. Logan (Special Branch) after which it was found that he is actually the accountant and not a worker as he claimed to be. He steadfastly denied knowing any customers of the book binding works, claiming that all transactions between the concern and its customers were handled by the proprietor, Wong Soong Yuin and his nephew, Wong Moo Tse (王慕之), acting in the capacity of brokers. Nevertheless he was taken into custody and detained in Sinza Station pending investigation.

In accordance with the instructions from D.C. (Special Branch), the workers of the book binding works were ordered to suspend operations and to ensure that the instructions be observed, two C.P.Cs. from Sinza Station were posted on the premises.

Two C.D.Cs, one from Special Branch and one from Sinza Station,were also posted in the concern with instructions to arrest the proprietor should he return to the house but were withdrawn on May 24, 1939, as it was obvious that the proprietor had learned of the raid and would not return.

On the morning of May 23, 1939, Wu Yu San, the accountant of the book binding works, was closely

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.....

REPORT .....Station,

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

questioned at Headquarters but he adhered to his original statement. However, he stated that he remembered that the name of the publisher of one of the books seized by the police entitled "Inside Red China," is Foh Zoe (復社) and the telephone number 80604 but he did not know the address.

Enquiries at the Shanghai Telephone Company revealed that the telephone in question is located at No.174 Rue Ratard.

At 3.20 p.m., May 23, members of the Special Branch accompanied by a party of French Police under Detective Sergeant Danelenko (Section Politique) visited the Foh Zoe, a publication centre located at 174 Rue Ratard, for the purpose of searching the premises.

The Foh Zoe occupies the front room on the ground floor of the house, but no literature could be found nor were any responsible persons present during the police visit. It appears that the organization had recently removed all its publications as only some furniture was found in the room.

During the police visit, one Woo Hsueh Zu (胡学恕) was found in the room. When questioned he claimed to be a student of the Utopia University and denied having any connections with the Foh Zoe.

Mr. Woo Zoong Sz (胡仲持), elder brother of Woo Hsueh Zu, and the tenant of the house, was inter-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.....

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

viewed on the premises and questioned with regard to the activities of the Foh Zoe. Woo occupies the front room of the first floor of the building, and claimed to be a sub-editor of the Shun Pao, a Chinese daily with offices at Hankow Road. He stated that the room on the ground floor was occupied by the Foh Zoe, but denied having any connection with the said organization. According to Woo Zoong Zu, the head office of the Foh Zoe is in Hongkong with one Mr. Wong Chi-yuan (王季源) as director, while the Shanghai Branch (174 Rue Ratard) is in charge of one Mr. Chu Tseng Lai (朱春瀾) who was absent during the police visit. He further stated that the Foh Zoe removed all its literature on May 19 to an unknown place, probably in view of the local tense situation.

A search was made by the police but no literature of a subversive nature was found with the exception of a copy of the Chinese edition of "Inside Red China" which was found in Woo's room. He stated that the book was presented to him by Chu Tseng Lai about two weeks ago, and that he believed it was printed by the China Science Corporation, 649 Avenue Foch, French Concession.

On the same premises was found one Zung Kwan Jui (陳冠球) who claimed to be a student of the Supplementary School of the Chien Ying University (健行大學), Foochow Road. According to the

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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Date.....19

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

French Police, Zung was arrested in January, 1937 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Second Special District Court on a charge of offences against the internal security of the state, but was released in September, 1937 after the outbreak of the local hostilities. This has been confirmed.

These three persons were brought to the French Police Headquarters and detained.

A visit was paid to the China Science Corporation at about 4.30 p.m. the same day, for the purpose of enquiries with regard to the publication of pro-communist literature.

Mr. Wong Chi Sung (黃季生) in charge of the business department of the China Science Corporation when interviewed stated that the firm has never printed any subversive literature or pro-communist publications such as "Inside Red China." Counterfoils of orders for the printing of books by the firm were perused and the workshop in the upper rooms of the corporation was visited, but nothing undesirable was found.

On the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch), Woo Zoong Sz, sub-editor of the Shun Pao, was released during the afternoon of May 24, while the other two suspects were handed over temporarily to the Municipal Police for interrogation.

Wu Yu San, Zung Kwan Jui and Woo Hsueh Zu were

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.....Station,

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

questioned at length in the Special Branch but except for the admission by Wu Yu San that he is the accountant of the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, nothing was learned that would connect these persons with the Foh Zoe Publishing Co..

Wu Yu San is being detained at Sinza Station pending instructions as to his disposal, while Zung Kwan Jui and Woo Hsueh Zu were returned to French Police Headquarters at 4.30 p.m. May 25, 1939, at the request of the French Police and are being detained pending advice as to their disposal.

Attached hereto are statements made by Wu Yu San, Zung Kwan Jui and Woo Hsueh Zu; an itemized list of books seized and a copy of translation of French Police report on the arrest of Zung Kwan Jui and Woo Hsueh Zu.

W. Logan
D. S. I.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wu Yu San (吳玉山)
native of Yangchow taken by me D. S. Anderson
D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien
at Headquarters on the May 24, 1939 and interpreted by

My name is Wu Yu San (吳玉山), aged 42, a native of Yangchow, married, employed as accountant and reside in the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, Lane 741, No. 56, Chengtu Road.

At the age of 10, I began to study in a primary school in Yangchow. Five years later I joined a candy shop in my native place as an apprentice. I remained in that trade as shop assistant until November 1936, when I came to Shanghai in the hope of obtaining a more advantageous employment.

Through the recommendation of a friend of mine named Tsang Yu Foong(張裕豐), who is also a native of Yangchow, and at present lives in that city, I became a book-binder in the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, 56/741 Chengtu Road, immediately after my arrival in Shanghai.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in August, 1937, the accountant of the Tsing Yih Book-binding Works, returned to Yangchow and I was appointed by the proprietor, Wong Soong Yuin (王松雲) to fill the vacancy.

Regarding the books seized by the Municipal Police in the binding works I do not know who had ordered the binding. All transactions between the book-binding works and its customers were conducted by the proprietor, Wong Soong Yuin, and the Broker, Wong Moo Tse (王慕之) who is a nephew of the former. Both Wong Soong Yuin and Wong Moo Tse live in the Tsing Yih Book-binding Works.

FORM 40
G 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wu Yu San

native of (2) taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

However, I remember that the publisher of the book entitled "Inside Red China", Foh Zoe (復社), has a telephone number which is 80604 but I don't know its address.

The Tsing Yih Book-binding Works was established about five years ago and has at present a complement of some 20 workers and 15 apprentices.

W Logan
24/5/39

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Woo Hsuen Zu (胡學恕), native of Sangyu, Chekiang taken by me D. S. Anderson D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien at Police Hqrts on the May 24, 1939 and interpreted by

My name is Woo Hsuen Zu, aged 24, a native of Sangyu (上虞), Chekiang, single, student, residing at No.174 Rue Ratard.

At the age of 7 I began to study in my native home. Ten years later, I completed the primary and junior middle school courses and came to Shanghai joining the Senior Middle School of the Utopia University, South Station Road, Nantao.

In July, 1937, I returned to my native home as the school began its summer vacation. My father died when I was 8 years old; my mother is alive and is at present living in Sangyu. I have three elder brothers; the eldest, Woo Zoong Sz (胡仲持), residing at 174 Rue Ratard, is a sub-editor of the Shun Pao, he having been in that employment for the past ten years. My other two brothers, Woo Sz Liu (胡師柳), and Woo Hsueh Yuen (胡學愿), are at present in Shaoshing and Ningpo respectively. Woo Sz Liu is a departmental chief of the Shaoshing Hsien Government while Woo Hsueh Yuan is a manager of a native bank in Ningpo.

In August, 1937, the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in Shanghai and the Utopia University temporarily suspended functioning. Owing to sickness I did not come back to Shanghai until December, 1938.

The Utopia University at present operates classes on the premises of Kwang Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road, and I intend to re-join the school when the next Autumn simister begins. I studied chemistry in the University and it will take me two years more to complete the course.

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

I have no connections with the Foh Zoe, the publisher of the book entitled "Inside Red China". As far as I know, Foh Zoe has its main office in Hongkong, and the office established in my brother's home at 174 Rue Ratard is its Shanghai Branch. The director of this publication office in Hongkong is one Wong Chi Yuan (王季源) a friend of my brother, who was the editor of the Shun Pao Weekly prior to August, 1937. The Shanghai Branch of this publication office is in charge of one Chu Tseng Lai (朱曾瀨). He leased the downstairs room from my brother at a rent of $55.00 per mensem about 6 or 7 months ago.

In the evening of May 22, 1939, Chu learned that the Police had seized a large number of copies of the book entitled "Inside Red China" from a book-binding works, through reading the evening news of that day and he immediately removed his property, leaving behind only some furniture. I don't know his present whereabouts nor his past activities. He is about 45 years old, wears a long gown, uses spectacles and has the appearance of a business man.

Chen Kwan Jui (陳冠瑞), who was taken into custody by the Police together with me in my home, is a former school-mate of mine. He is at present unemployed and came to live in my brother's home in March 1939. I knew that he was previously arrested by the French Police in connection with the national salvation movement and was later sentenced to a certain term of imprisonment.

I have never joined any political party or taken part in local national salvation movements.

W Logan A.S.I.
24.5.39.

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwan Jui (徐冠瑞),
native of Haimen, Kiangsu taken by me D. S. Anderson D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien
at Police Hqrts. on the May 25, 1939. and interpreted by

My name is Zung Kwan Jui, aged 22, a native of Haimen, Kiangsu, single, unemployed, residing in a back upstairs room, 174 Rue Ratard, the home of my friend Woo Hsueh Zu (吳學祖).

At the age of 7, I began to study in a primary school in my native home, and completed the course at the age of 14. My father, who was a medicine shop assistant died when I was ten yeare of age; my mother is alive and is at present living in Haimen. At the age of 15 (1932), I came to Shanghai and joined the Junior Middle School Department of the Utopia University, South Station, Nantao. After studying there for two years, I went to work in the Sung Wuh (生活) Bookstore, Foh Shing Li (福興里), Foochow Road, as an apprentice at a pay of $14.00 per mensem.

In September of 1935, I joined the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, organized by Sz Liang (史良), So Chien Li (沙千里), Tseu Zao Chi (鄒韜奮), Li Kung Poh (李公樸), Sung Ching Dz (宋慶齡) and Tseu Tao Fung (鄒韜奮), the seven well-known national salvationists. Tseu Tao Fung, the last named, was then manager of the Sung Wuh Bookstore, and a number of employees in this bookstore, including myself, who supported him, joined his organization, which then functioned secretly.

In September 1936, I was appointed by the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association to take charge of the distribution of a periodical entitled "National Salvation News" published by the organization, to members who

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

were employees of the various bookstores.

On January 21, 1937, a party of French Police and Public Safety Bureau detectives called at No. 5, Foh Zau Faung (福昭坊), Route Vallon, the premises of the Sing Tse (新社) Bookstore, with the intention to apprehend one named Tsang (張), who was employed with the Bookstore. They were unsuccesseful, however, as Tsang was absent. I was at that time residing in a room above the kitchen in the bookstore. The police took me into custody because they found in my room a number of copies of the periodical entitled "National Salvation News" and a box which contained a number of documents of a Communist nature. This box belonged to a friend of mine named Tsong (宗), who was an old customer of the Sung Wuh Bookstore. Tsong asked me to keep the box which was locked for him without telling me of its contents.

Owing to the seizure, I was charged by the French Police for committing offences endangering the peace and order of the state and was in February 1937, sentenced by the 3rd Branch High Court to 3 years' imprisonment.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937, I petitioned the Court twice for permission to be released on bail. In September 1937, I was set free and went to work in the Rue County Refugee Camp, as an overseer. This refugee camp was dissolved in May 1938, when I returned to Haimen.

In March 1939, I came to Shanghai again with a view

FORM 40
G. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

to seeking employment. On arrival, I lived in the home of my friend Woo Hsueh Zu, who was formerly a schoolmate of mine in the Utopia University.

I am at present unemployed. In evening, I attend a supplementary class operated by the Shanghai Middle School, at 406 Foochow Road.

I have no connection with Foh Zoe (), publisher of the Chinese edition of the book entitled "Inside Red China", which occupied the downstairs room of 174 Rue Ratard. As far as I know, it was established there about six months ago and dealt in books and magazines. It has its main office in Hongkong. The Shanghai office at 174 Rue Ratard, is in charge of one Chu Tseng Lai (), who removed from the address in the evening of May 22, 1939. I did not know the cause of his sudden removal but later learned that he had done so, after he read in the evening newspaper of that day that the police had seized a large number of copies of the book entitled "Inside Red China" in a certain printing base.

Since my release from gaol in September 1937, I have never undertaken any National Salvation activities. All my former work-mates of the Sung Wuh Bookstore left Shanghai following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937, when the bookstore removed to Hankow. The bookstore has at present its main office established in Chungking.

W Logan A.S.P.
25/5/39

List of books seized in the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works, Lane 741, 56 Chengtu Road on May 22, 1939.

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1. INSIDE RED CHINA (續西行漫記) 150 copies

This is the Chinese edition of a book of the same title written by Nym Wales (Mrs. Edgar Snow), an American woman journalist. It depicts in the main, the historical aspect of the Chinese Soviet Republic in the Northwest and its Red Army (now the Chinese 8th Route Army) and records in detail the authoress's travel during 1937 in the Red Area and the impressions she had received during the trips she had made there. While it cannot be said that this is a publication of a communistic nature, a marked degree of sympathy between the lines is expressed by the authoress in no uncertain terms.

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE UNIVERSITY (Yenan) (抗大動態) 2,960 copies

In this book, the history of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political University in Yenan, Northern Shense; the educational principles and methods employed in the training of its students, etc. are described.

3. ESSAYS OF LI DAH CHAO (守常全集 (李大釗遺著)) 800 copies

This is a collection of essays and articles on the theoretical study, from a number of different angles, of the Communist doctrine by the late Li Dah Chao, a prominent Communist leader and doctrinaire, who was arrested and executed in Peking in 1928.

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (共產國際綱領) 440 copies

5. SOCIALIST THOUGHT (社會思想論) 15 copies

This is a regular local publication, a monthly periodical published on the 15th of each month by the management of the "News Digest" at 117 Avenue Edward VII. It contains articles of a strongly anti-Japanese, national salvation and anti-aggression nature.

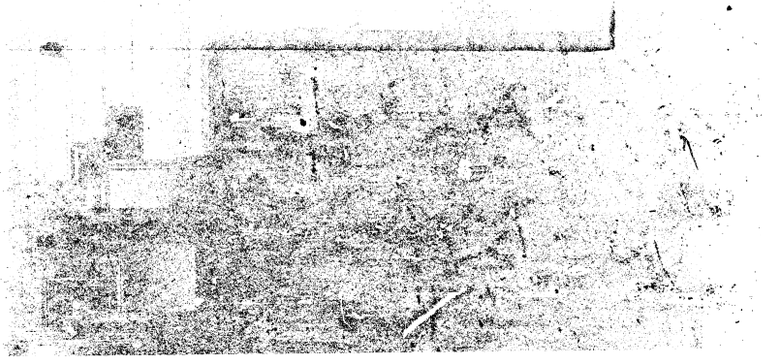
6. TEXT BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.S.R. (聯共(布)党史簡明教程) 1,460 copies

This book contains a chronicle of the events in the last fifty years in connection with the proletarian struggle for power in Russia, which culminated in the famous February Revolution, which eventually gave birth to the U.S.S.R.

7. LIFE IN THE WESTERN FRONT (西線生活)
1,880 copies

This book, published by the Sung Wuh Book Store in April 1939, contains articles bearing on the activities of the members of the War Area Service Corps in the North West.

8. Nine accountant books of the Tsing Yih Book Binding Works.



TRANSLATION.

May 23, 1939.

French Concession
Shanghai.

Police Headquarters

Political Branch

No. 438I/R

REPORT.

Subject: Search effected at No.174 Rue Ratard, Alleged Stock of Anti-Japanese books.

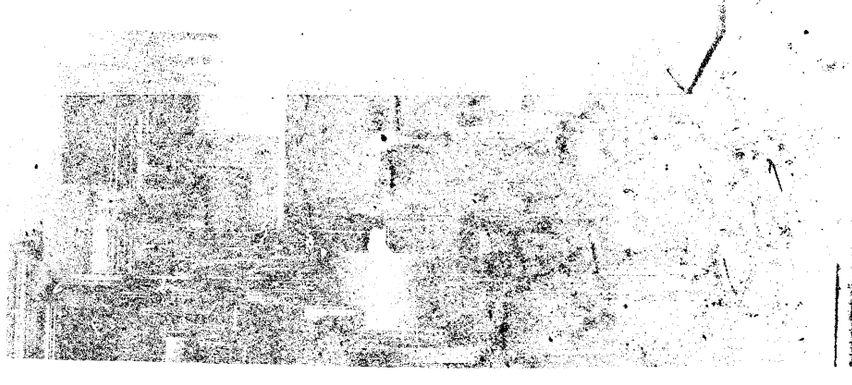
Ref: Assistance to the Settlement Police Sino-Japanese Hostilities.

At 3.30 p.m. on May 23, 1939, Sub-Inspector LOGAN and Detective Sergeant Andersen (Special Branch) of the Settlement Police came and requested our assistance with a view to effecting a raid at No.174 Rue Ratard where a stock of books of an anti-Japanese nature entitled "Voyage in the West" (西行漫記) was to be found.

This raid was carried out in consequence of information received by the Settlement Police from the Japanese Authorities who alleged that a stock of these books was to be found at the "Tsing Yih" (晋益) Printing office, Chengtu Road.

A raid carried out at this address by the Settlement Police resulted on May 22,1939 in the discovery of numerous copies of this book and the proprietor of this printing office pointed out that a complete stock was to be found in the French Concession at No.174 Rue Ratard.

The assistance as requested was rendered and we accompanied the members of Settlement Police to the above address. On arrival the chief tenant, Hu Zong Shih(胡仲持) of the address told us that it was true that a stock of books had been deposited in a room on the ground floor of the house, but that on May 22,1939, one Tsu Tseng Lai (朱曾瀨) responsible for these books, had transferred them to an unknown address.



A search effected led to the discovery of only one book in Hu ZONG SHIH's room on the 1st floor.

Two persons named HU YUEH SU (胡月恕) and CHEN KWEI CHIEU (陈冠秋) who were present in the room where the books had previously been deposited, were arrested at the request of the Settlement Police who wish to question them.

The man named Hu Yueh Su told us that the incriminating books were published i.e. printed at the "Chinese Science Corporation" No.649 Avenue Foch. A search was effected at this address, despite which close no trace of the said book was found. One named Huang Chi Seng ( ) responsible for this printing concern told us that no book of that type had been printed by the Chinese Science Corporation.

The three arrested persons were taken to the Political Section where they made the statements as attached.

HU ZONG SHIH (I) chief tenant of the house, was aged 40 years, born at Shaoshing (Chekiang).

He told us that the rooms on the ground floor since a year had been rented by one WANG CHI YUEN (王季源) who has left for Hongkong leaving the responsibility of the stock of books to one named TSU TSENG LAI.

According to him the hurried removal of Tsu Tseng Lai is explained by the fact that the newspapers had published an article relative to the raid effected by the Settlement Police on the printing office at Chengtu Road where this book had been printed (see in the supplement a translation of this article).

(I) Editor of the "Shun Pao" newspaper, former corresponde nt of the fortnightly revue "Sze Kia Tse Se" (世界智識) Modern Culture of the World.

The man named CHEN KWEI CHIEU, native of Haimen, Kiangsu, is 22 years of age.

He has already been arrested by the Political Branch on January 19, 1937 for breach of article 11 of the Bye-law for the suppression of counter revolutionary subversive activities (communism).

He was sentenced to three years imprisonment by the 3rd Section of the High Court, then conditionally released on February 27, 1938 by order of the 3rd Section of the Kiangsu High Court. No.12

At that time he was employed by the "Seng Fu" (聖佛) Library Foochow Road and numerous seditions tracts intended for communistic propaganda were seized in his room, No.9 Poh Shou Fang (福壽坊) alleyway, Route Vallon (Ref. File No. CXXXVIII , year 1937 of Political Branch).

He told us that at present he was astudent of the "Chi Ying" Univerisity, 406 Foochow Road and that he resided at No.174 Rue Ratard. He explains that it was just by chance that he happened to be in the room recently vacated and declared that he had no relations with Tsu Tseng Lai (朱曾賚) responsible party for the deposit of books.

The man named Hu Yueh Su, aged 24, brother of the chief tenant, is a student of the High Course of Utopia University in Moulmein Road. It was he who, at the time of the search, told us that the books had been printed by the "Chinese Science Corporation" 649 Avenue Foch.

Furthermore these three persons told us that the books had been transferred to the International Settlement in the American Defence Sector where Tsu Tseng Lai hoped to be left in peace. They however



claimed ignorance of the address where these books might be deposited.

The Settlement Police request us to hand them over the arrested persons temporarily for interrogation.

They are detained at the Central Station awaiting decision.

TRANSLATION.

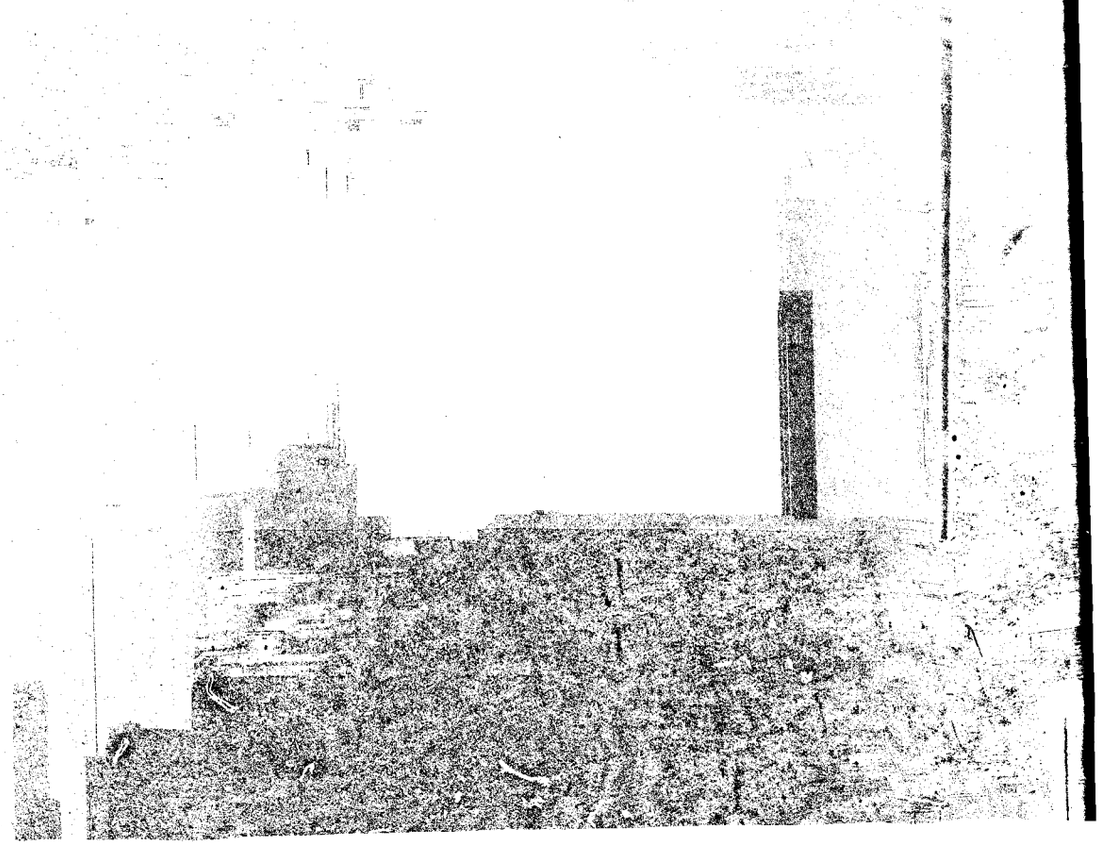
Summarised review of a book entitled
"Voyage in the West" (西行漫記)(Inside Red China)

This book written by Mr. Nym Wales, was published in 1939 by the "Tu Zoh" (no address) Society. It contains 592 pages.

In the chapters I to IV (pages I to 519) the organisation of the Chinese Communist Party in the regions occupied by Red troops is discussed.

In the chapter V (pages 513 to 565) the Sino-Japanese conflict is discussed. The author outlines in particular the tactics of the Red troops in the military operations directed against the Japanese in North China. In conclusion the author criticises Japan's aggressive policy in China, a policy which will entail Japan's decline.

In the Supplement (pages 569 to 592) there is given the biography of 86 Chinese Communist leaders.



TRANSLATION.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Search carried out by the Japanese with the assistance of the Settlement Police in the "Pou Yi" Printing Office.

The "Pou Yi" printing office, whose headquarters are situated at No.56 "Li Yun Fang" alleyway, North Chengtu Road, is run by one named WANG SUNG YUN, native of Shanghai. It prints principally books and hand-bills.

Quite recently this printing office undertook the publication of a book entitled "Red Star Over China", written by Mr. Edgar SNOW, an American journalist.

Yesterday at about noon Japanese civilians with the assistance of detectives and members of the Central Police Station of the Settlement raided it. In the course of the search I,500 copies approximately of the above mentioned book and copies of other revues were seized. Mr. WU SHAO LING, accountant of the printing office was taken to the Station for interrogation.

Reference: Sin Wan Pao and other newspapers of May 23, 1939.

TRANSLATION.

STATEMENT of one HU YUEH SU (胡月蘇)

My name is HU YUEH SU, 24 years of age, native of Shaoshing, student of Utopia University, Moulmein Road, residing at No.174 Rue Ratard with my brother HU ZONG SHIH.

WANG CHI YUEN, proprietor of the books deposited in the room on the ground floor, is at present in Hongkong. One named TSU TSENG LAI is responsible for the books; the latter moved yesterday afternoon taking them away with him after having read from the newspapers about the discovery of a stock of books in the "Tsing Yi" printing office, Chengtu Road.

I heard that these books were printed by the Chinese Science Corporation, Avenue Foch.

I believe they were removed into the American Sector where Tsu Tsang Lai thinks himself in greater security.

TRANSLATION.

Statement of one named CHEN KWEI CHIEU (陳貴球)

My name is CHEN KWEI CHIEU(I) (陳貴球) 22 years of age, native of Haimen, student in the finishing course of the "Chi Ying" Univorisity (), 406 Foochow Road (Ist floor), residing at N° I74 Rue Ratard.

It is my mother, who is at present in a village called "Ching Hai Tseng" Haimen, who provides for me.

The rooms on the ground floor are rented by one WANG CHI YUEN, who according to the chief tenant, named Hu YUEH SU, is at present in Hongkong.

I saw a large number of books deposited in the centre room of the ground floor.

A man named TSU TSENG LAI (朱曾瀨), in charge of the sale of deposited books, suddenly removed on May 22 in the afternoon to an unknown destination, taking away all these books.

Since my conditional release I joined the Kuomintang and I ceased all political activities.

At the request of my mother I continue to study.

I do not associate with TSU TSENG LAI and I am ignorant of his activities.

(I) He was sentenced to three years' impt. on Febrdary 27, I937 by the 3rd Section of the Hogh Court, for communist activities.

TRANSLATION.

Statement of one HU ZONG SHIH (胡仲持)

My name is HU ZONG SHIH, 40 years of age, native of Shaoshing, editor of the "Shun Pao" newspaper, former interpreter in the "Hava" News agency, residing at No.174 Rue Ratard.

The ground floor rooms have been rented since a year to one WANG CHI YUEN, who is now in Hongkong. A man named TSU TSENG LAI is in charge of the stock of books which were deposited at this address.

I read in the local press that a stock of books has been discovered in a printing office in Chengtu Road. It was following the reading of that article that TSU TSENG LAI removed on May 22 in the afternoon, taking away the books with him.

HU YUEH SU is my brother and CHEN KWEI CHIEN a friend of my brother, reside in the upper room of my house.

It was Tsu Tseng Lai who gave me the book entitled "Voyage in the West" which you seized in my room.

Prior to leaving Tsu Tseng Lai told us that the books would be deposited in the American Defence Sector where he thinks he will be safe.

WCT/
FM 2
C. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 6/d/6h,

REPORT

Date May 26, 1939.

Subject. Copies of anti-Japanese and Communistic books seized at Lane 741, House 56, Chengtu Road, handed over to Japanese River Police, Floating Restaurant.

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S.

Reference to instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) on the margin of report dated 25.5.39, by D.S.I. Umemoto (S.P.O.), D.S. Anderson and D.S. Kamashita accompanied Sergeant S. G. an, Japanese River Police, Floating Restaurant, to Sinza Station, at 2.30 p.m. May 25, 1939, and handed to him the following books which were seized by the Municipal Police at Lane 741, House 56 Chengtu Road, on May 22, 1939:-

50 copies of "Inside Red China" (續西行漫記)

50 copies of "Activities of Anti-Japanese University (Yen An) (抗大動態)

50 copies of "Essays of Li Dah Chao" (守常全集)

50 copies of "General Principle of the Communist International" (共產國際綱領)

1 copy of "Socialist Thought" (社會思想論) (There being no more available)

50 copies of "Text Book on the History of the Communist Party." 联共党史简明教程

50 copies of "Life of the Western Front" (西綫生活)

W Logan
D. S. I.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
27/5

D.C. (Special Branch)

Ltd. Special Branch.

"B"

Misc. 224/39. Sinza
May 22nd. 39.

1.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 10.30a.m. on 22-5-39, D.S. Anderson, D.S. Yamashita, and C.D.S. 141, attached to the Special Branch, accompanied by D.C. Yokoyama (S.P.O.), and members of the Japanese Military Police, came to this Station and requested assistance to seize Anti-Japanese and Communist literature from the Tsing Yih (晋益) bookbinding factory, No. 56, Lane 741, Chengtu Road. Assistance was rendered by the undersigned, and the above address was visited, where a large quantity of literature was seized. Same is being detained at this Station, pending further examination by members of the Special Branch.

At the time of the raid the proprietor of the factory was absent. The accountant Woo Yue Sung (吳月生), 42, Yangchow, was located and taken to the Special Branch for interrogation.

On the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) all entrances to the factory except the main door were secured, and two C.P.Cs & two Chinese detectives were left to guard the premises. D.I. Boddy (Sinza) & D.S.I. Logan (Special Branch) also attended.

Copy to Special Branch.

Sen. Det. i/c.
D.P.B. "B".

D.S. 249.

S.I.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

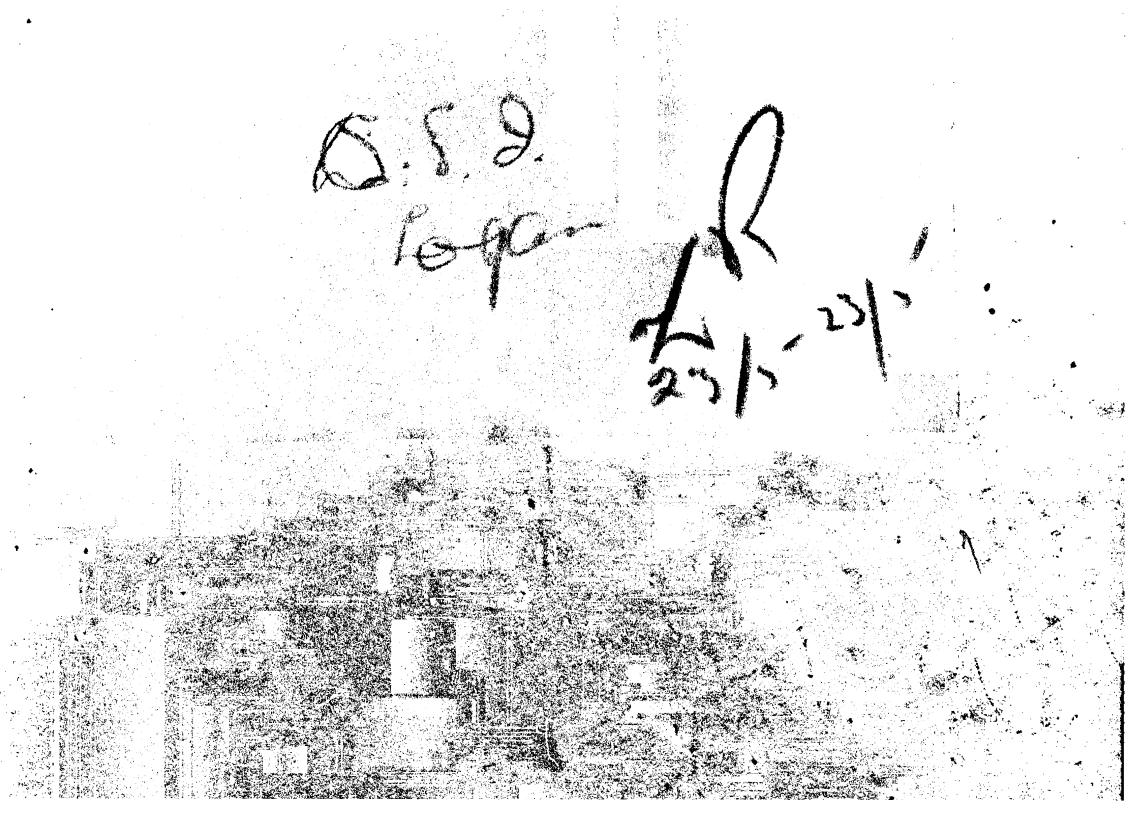
01327

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 22 1939

Police, Japanese Make Big Seizure Of Chinese Books

Raiding in conjunction with the Japanese gendarmerie, the Shanghai Municipal Police during the noon hour today made a large seizure of Chinese books said liable to prejudice peace and order, at a book binding establishment situated at 56 Lane 741 North Chengtu Road.



FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.P.O. Headquarters

REPORT

Date May 25, 1939.

Subject Request from Japanese Gendarmerie re Anti-Japanese literature seized on 22/5/39.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I.I. Umemoto.

Sir,

In connection with the request made by Sergeant-Major Sakamoto of the River detachment of the Japanese Gendarmerie that a certain large number of copies of anti-Japanese books seized on 22/5/39 by the Special Branch be given them, I have discussed the matter with Lt. Tohita, assistant to Major Hayashi, Chief of the Special Branch of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, and made an arrangement to give them 50 copies each of the books seized.

The officer's attention has been drawn to the fact that the books are given them by courtesy of D.C. (S.B.), therefore they should not be considered as being handed over.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D. C. (S.P.O.).

D.C. (S.B.).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

H M 2
G. 90M-4-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 1. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date May 23, 1939.

Subject Request by the Japanese Consular Police.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. S.I.

Please return the books when finished with. D.S.K.

Mr. M. Hashizume, Chancellor of the local Japanese Consular Police, in the course of a telephone communication with D. S. Kamashita in the afternoon of May 23, stated that he would be very grateful if the Municipal Police would furnish him with two copies of each book confiscated in the raid carried out at Lane 741, House 56 Chengtu Road, on May 22, and also that all documents confiscated in a raid carried out by members of C. I., the Crime Branch, at the Wen Pao Printing Shop(文宝印刷所), Lane 65, House 5 Chengtu Road on May 11, at the instigation of the Japanese Consular Police.

Mr. M. Hashizume further requested that a copy of newspaper translations be sent to Mr. Saka, Consul and Director of the Japanese Consular Police, together with a copy of the Intelligence Report.

x See D 8299/38

I have accompanied this JHB

Twelve copies of each book handed to D.S. Kamashita 23/5.

F.D. S. Kamashita S.

D.S.I. P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) 24/5/39

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 23 1939

Books Seized at Request Of Japanese Authorities

At the request of the Japanese authorities, detectives attached to the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police raided a Chinese book-binding establishment at House 56, Lane 741 North Chengtu Road, shortly after noon yesterday and confiscated a large number of books found on the premises.

The books, it was understood, were handed over to the detectives without any difficulty and were transported to headquarters in a police van.

No details were available by a late hour last night, regarding the number of volumes thus seized, their contents or their owners.



YU/

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 15, 1939

Subject. Literature seized from bookstores at the request of the Japanese Consular Police - destroyed.

Made by D.P.S. Roberts *Forwarded by* C. Gracha S.I.

On the instructions of D.C.(Special Branch) the large quantity of anti-Japanese and pro-Communist literature seized by Special Branch detectives at the request of the Japanese Authorities, from various bookstores in the Settlement between June 27 and June 30, and detained at Headquarters, was burned at the P.W.D. Yard, 897 Soochow Road, on the morning of July 31st.

The number of books burned and the bookstores from which they were seized are given below:-

Date	Name & address of bookstore	No. of copies of books & magazines seized.
27.6.39	Wu Chow (五洲) Bookstore, 221 Shantung Rd.	6,818 (List "A" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Kwang Ming (光明) Bookstore, 296 Foochow Rd.	166 (List "B" attached to report of 3/7/39).
28.6.39	Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore(神州國光社), 294 Foochow Road.	16 (List "C" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Brothers' Bookstore (兄弟),378 Foochow Rd.	35 (List "D" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Writers' (作者) Bookstore, 378 Foochow Road.	49 (List "E" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	China Book Co.(中國雜誌公司)380 Foochow Road.	76 (List "F" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Children's (兒童) Bookstore, 424 Foochow Road	84 (List "G" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Chu Ling (珠林) Bookstore, House 16, Lane 145 Kuling Road.	32 (List "H" attached to report of 3/7/39).
29.6.39	Pah Sing (百新) Bookstore, 179 Honan Road.	9 (List "I" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Ching Wei (經緯) Bookstore, 67 Kao Zeu Li, Naining Road.	1,064 (List "I" attached to report of 3/7/39).
"	Van Yih (萬葉) Bookstore, 11 Yen Ning Li, Haining Road.	2,838 (List "I" attached to report of 3/7/39).

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date.....19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Date	Name & address of bookstore	No. of copies of books & magazines seized.
30.6.39	Zang Foong (長風) Bookstore, 6 Kwang Foh Li (廣福里), Tsing Yo Ka (靖遠街), off Canton Road.	325 (List "J"attached to report of 3/7/39).

The burning was supervised by D.P.S. Roberts and C.D.S. 45, and in view of the fact that all of the above seizures were made at the request of the Japanese Authorities, D.P.S. Mizoguchi (Special Branch) was present and witnessed the destruction of the literature in order that he may testify to that effect should it later be found necessary.

L.J. Roberts
D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

File No. 5200A(4)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch/Subject/ 39

REPORT

Date July 2, 1939.

Subject. Japanese Consular Police request that action be taken against foreign owned Publishers of Pro-National Government, National Salvation and Anti-Japanese literature.

Made b/l and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

Attached hereto is a translation of a list of publications published by foreign owned concerns which are pro-National Government, National Salvation or Anti-Japanese in nature, which was handed to D.S.I. Logan on June 29, 1939, by Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor, Japanese Consulate-General, with the request that action should be taken against the publishers in order to seize the publications listed and terminate further publication of same.

FILED

C 9/7

Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Commr

Dear sir

I informed Mr Hashizume that the Municipal Police could do little in this matter & that his proper course was Consular representation. He said this would be done in addition to what he would like the police to do re the Consulates concerned & list of alleged offenders & publications.

Yrs Robertson

DC (S.B.)

Dear sir

any you can

I would like with

Censor Publication

SHANGHAI POLICE 3 JUL 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Translation of a list of anti-Japanese publications received from the Japanese Consulate-General.

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
Library Department of the "News Digest", 117 Avenue Edward VII. Note: News Digest (British) - Published by the University Press, Ltd., a British concern, 130 Ningpo Road, of which Messrs. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates and W.E. Bonner, are Directors who also act as publishers of the paper.	(1) A Collection of General Chiang's Speeches (蔣委員長言論集) (2) On the Prolonged War (論持久戰) (3) On the New Stage (論新段階) (4) A Collection of Comments (公論叢) (5) Inside Red China (續西行漫記) and other books.
The Standard Newspaper Office, 436 Foochow Rd. Note: Standard (British) - Published by the Wen Wei Company, a British concern, of which Mr. H.M. Cumine is the Managing Director. He also acts as the publisher and chief editor of the paper.	The Standard Yearly (文滙年刊) and other books.
The Morning Leader and University Press, 130 Ningpo Road. Note Morning Leader (British)- Published by the University Press, Ltd., Mr. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates and Mr. W.E. Bonner are the joint publishers of the paper.	(1) Wen Xian (Gems of Literature) (文獻) (2) Experience and Lessons of the New 4th Army during the Past Year (新四軍一年來的經驗與教訓) (3) On Guerilla Warfare (論游擊戰) (4) Problems relating to Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare (抗日游擊戰爭的一般問題) (5) Political Work in Guerilla Warfare (游擊戰爭的政治工作) (6) Basic Strategy of Guerilla Warfare (游擊戰爭的基本戰術)

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
	(7) Basic Movements of Guerilla Warfare. (游擊戰爭的基本動作)
	(8) Literature for Women (婦女文献)
	(9) Articles on Arts (藝術文献)
	(10) Guerilla Warfare at Kiangyin (江陰游擊漫記)
	(11) China Will Surely Win in the War of Resistance (中國抗戰必然勝利)
	(12) Morning Leader (導報)
	(13) A Collection of Morning Leader Comments, Books 1, 2 and 3. (導報言論集第一二三輯)
	(14) and other books.
The Washington Press (華盛頓印刷出版公司), No.405 inside of No.210 Kiukiang Road. Note: Police enquiries show that this address is occupied by the Tien Mo (天馬書店) Book Company (Chinese). Nothing is known of the Washington Press.	(1) A Collection of War Time Reading Matters for Children of Junior Class (戰時初級兒童讀物叢刊)
	(2) 121 (一二一)
	(3) The Little Teacher (小先生)
	(4) Siao Pao Pao's World Tour (小寶寶遊世界)
	(5) Ants and Snakes (螞蟻與蛇)
	(6) Japanese Militarists (日本軍閥)
	(7) The Birth of New China (新中國之誕生)
	(8) The Place of Life and Death (生死場)
	(9) The Little Soldier (小小兵)
	(10) A Little Swallow Looks for Its Old Home (小燕子找老家)
	(11) How To Hide During An Air-Raid (躲飛机)
	(12) Brother New Seeks for Revenge (牛大哥報仇)

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
	(13) Japanese Soldiers (日本兵)
	(14) and other books.
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Hwa Mei Publishing Co., American Concern, 172 Avenue Edward VII. Note: Hwa Mei Publishing Company (American) - This company is incoporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. but the local U.S. Consulate-General has so far not yet recognized it as an American concern. It is the owner of the "Hwa Pao" and "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" of both these papers Mr. H.P. Mills is the publisher.	(1) Events in China's United War of Resistance (中國全面抗戰大事記) (2) Japan provokes the Whole World (日本向全世界挑戰) (3) One Day In Shanghai (上海一日) (4) and other books.
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"Yah Mei" (亞美) Publishing Company, American Concern, 19 Avenue Edward VII. Note: No such name as "Yah Mei" is known at above address which is where the Ta Mei Pao (Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury) is located.	(1) Pictures of National War of Resistance (全國抗战版画) (2) Youths and the New Stage (新階段与青年) (3) and other books.
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"Far Eastern Pictorial" Office (遠東画报社), 19 Avenue Edward VII. Note: Far Eastern Pictorial Office - Owned by Mr. J.H. Howard, an American, who is an employee of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury." He is also the proprietor and the publisher of the Modern China, (現代中國), a weekly magazine, registered with the S.M.P. under Certificate No.C.429.	War of Resistance and Revolution (抗戰与革命) and other books.
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Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
Ta Mei Wan Pao Office, 21 Avenue Edward VII. Note: Ta Mei Wan Pao (American)- This paper is affiliated with the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. Mr. C.V. Starr, is the proprietor and publisher, while Mr. Randoll Gould is the chief editor.	Historical events of the Sino-Japanese War. (中日戰爭史蹟) The Undeclared War at Shanghai (上海不宣之戰) and other books.
"Hao Woo" (好華) (? Howard), Publishing Company, 53 Foochow Rd. Note: The Hao Woo Publishing Company according to Police enquiries has gone out of existence. It was owned by an American named Howard who is employed by the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. 53 Foochow Road is at present occupied by the Hongkong Sin Zung Book Store (Chinese) (香港新生書店).	(1) During Guerilla War (在游擊戰中) (2) China in the War for Liberty (為自由而戰的中國) (3) The struggles of the Youths of New China in the War of Resistance. (新中國青年在抗戰中的鬥爭) (4) On the National Reconstruction during the War of Resistance (抗戰建國論) (5) Things in New China (新中國印象記) (6) Clock (鐘) (7) North China Front (華北前線) (8) Comments on Current Events, Series Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. (時論叢刊第一二三四輯) and other books.

July 2, 39.

Japanese Consular Police request that action be taken against foreign owned Publishers of Pro-National Government, National Salvation and Anti-Japanese literature.

Attached hereto is a translation of a list of publications published by foreign owned concerns which are pro-National Government, National Salvation or Anti-Japanese in nature, which was handed to D.S.I. Logan on June 29, 1939, by Mr. Hashisume, Chancellor, Japanese Consulate-General, with the request that action should be taken against the publishers in order to seize the publications listed and terminate further publication of same.

Translation of a list of anti-Japanese publications received from the Japanese Consulate-General.

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
Library Department of the "News Digest", 117 Avenue Edward VII. Note: News Digest (British) - Published by the University Press, Ltd., a British concern, 130 Ningpo Road, of which Messrs. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates and H.E. Bonner, are Directors who also act as publishers of the paper.	(1) A Collection of General Chiang's Speeches (蔣委員長言論集) (2) On the Prolonged War (論持久战) (3) On the New Stage (論新階段) (4) A Collection of Comments (公論叢) (5) Inside Red China (偽陷行漫記) and other books.
The Standard Newspaper Office, 436 Foochow Rd. Note: Standard (British) - Published by the Wen Wei Company, a British concern, of which Mr. H.M. Cumine is the Managing Director. He also acts as the publisher and chief editor of the paper.	The Standard Yearly (大滙年刊) and other books.
The Morning Leader and University Press, 130 Ningpo Road. Note Morning Leader (British)- Published by the University Press, Ltd., Mr. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates and Mr. H.E. Bonner are the joint publishers of the paper.	(1) Wen Xian (Gems of Literature) (文献) (2) Experience and Lessons of the New 4th Army during the Past Year (新四軍一年來的經驗的教訓) (3) On Guerilla Warfare (論游擊战) (4) Problems relating to Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare (抗日游擊战爭的戰略問題) (5) Political Work in Guerilla Warfare (游擊战爭的政治工作) (6) Basic Strategy of Guerilla Warfare (游擊战爭的基本战術)

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
	(7) Basic Movements of Guerilla Warfare. (游擊戰爭的基本動作)
	(8) Literature for Women (婦女文獻)
	(9) Articles on Arts (藝術文獻)
	(10) Guerilla Warfare at Kiangyin (江陰游擊漫記)
	(11) China Will Surely Win in the War of Resistence (中国抗战必然勝利)
	(12) Morning Leader (導報)
	(13) A Collection of Morning Leader Comments, Books 1, 2 and 3. (導報言論集卷一二三輯)
	(14) and other books.
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The Washington Press (華盛頓印刷出版公司), No.405 inside of No.210 Kiukiang Road. Note: Police enquiries show that this address is occupied by the Tien Mo (大學書店) Book Company (Chinese). Nothing is known of the Washington Press.	(1) A Collection of War Time Reading Matters for Children of Junior Class (戰時初級兒童讀物叢刊)
	(2) 121 (一二一)
	(3) The Little Teacher (小先生)
	(4) Siao Pao Pao's World Tour (小寶寶遊世界)
	(5) Ants and Snakes (螞蟻鬥蛇)
	(6) Japanese Militarists (日本軍閥)
	(7) The Birth of New China (新中国之誕生)
	(8) The Place of Life and Death (生死場)
	(9) The Little Soldier (小小兵)
	(10) A Little Swallow Looks for Its Old Home (小燕子找老家)
	(11) How To Hide During An Air-Raid (躲飛机)
	(12) Brother Mew Seeks for Revenge (牛大哥报仇)

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
	(13) Japanese Soldiers (日本兵) (14) and other books.
Hwa Mei Publishing Co., American Concern, 172 Avenue Edward VII. Note: Hwa Mei Publishing Company (American) - This company is incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. but the local U.S. Consulate-General has so far not yet recognized it as an American concern. It is the owner of the "Hwa Pao" and "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" of both these papers Mr. H.P. Mills is the publisher.	(1) Events in China's United War of Resistance (中国全面抗战大事记) (2) Japan provokes the Whole World (日本向全世界挑战) (3) One Day In Shanghai (上海一日) (4) and other books.
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(1)-During Guerilla War (在游擊战中)
(2) China in the War for Liberty (為自由而战的中國)
(3) The struggles of the Youths of New China in the War of Resistance. (新中国青年在抗战中的鬥爭)
(4) On the National Reconstruction during the War of Resistance (抗战建国論)
(5) Things in New China (新中国印象記)
(6) Clock (鐘)
(7) North China Front (華北前线)
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July 2, 39.

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Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
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	(11) China Will Surely Win in the War of Resistance (中国抗战必胜勝利)
	(12) Morning Leader (導报)
	(13) A Collection of Morning Leader Comments, Books 1, 2 and 3. (導报言論集第一二三輯)
	(14) and other books.
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The Washington Press (華盛頓印刷出版公司), No.406 inside of No.210 Kiukiang Road. Note: Police enquiries show that this address is occupied by the Tien Ho (大華文社) Book Company (Chinese). Nothing is known of the Washington Press.	(1) A Collection of War Time Reading Matters for Children of Junior Class (戰時初级兒童讀物叢刊)
	(2) 121 (一二一)
	(3) The Little Teacher (小先生)
	(4) Siao Pao Pao's World Tour (小寶寶遊世界)
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	(6) Japanese Militarists (日本軍閥)
	(7) The Birth of New China (新中国之誕生)
	(8) The Place of Life and Death (生死場)
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	(10) A Little Swallow Looks for Its Old Home (小燕子找老家)
	(11) How To Hide During An Air-Raid (躲飛机)
	(12) Brother New Seeks for Revenge (牛大哥报仇)

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
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"Yah Mei" (亞美) Publishing Company, American Concern, 19 Avenue Edward VII. **Note:** No such name as "Yah Mei" is known at above address which is where the Ta Mei Pao (Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury) is located.	(1) Pictures of National War of Resistance (全国抗战版画) (2) Youths and the New Stage (新階段与青年) (3) and other books.
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"Far Eastern Pictorial" Office (遠東画報社), 19 Avenue Edward VII. **Note:** Far Eastern Pictorial Office - Owned by Mr. J.E. Howard, an American, who is an employee of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury." He is also the proprietor and the publisher of the Modern China, (現代中国), a weekly magazine, registered with the S.M.P. under Certificate No.C.429.	War of Resistance and Revolution (抗战与革命) and other books.
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Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
Ta Mei Wan Pao Office, 21 Avenue Edward VII. **Note:** Ta Mei Wan Pao (American)- This paper is affiliated with the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. Mr. C.V. Starr, is the proprietor and publisher, while Mr. Randoll Gould is the chief editor.	Historical events of the Sino-Japanese War. (中日戰爭史蹟) The Undeclared War at Shanghai (上海不宣之戰) and other books.

"Hao Woo" (好華) (? Howard), Publishing Company, 53 Foochow Rd. **Note:** The Hao Woo Publishing Company according to Police enquiries has gone out of existence. It was owned by an American named Howard who is employed by the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. 53 Foochow Road is at present occupied by the Hongkong Sin Zung Book Store (Chinese) (香港新生書店).	(1) During Guerilla War (在游擊戰中) (2) China in the War for Liberty (為自由而戰的中國) (3) The struggles of the Youths of New China in the War of Resistance. (新中國青年在抗戰中的鬥爭) (4) On the National Reconstruction during the War of Resistance (抗戰建國論) (5) Things in New China (新中國印象記) (6) Clock (鐘) (7) North China Front (華北前綫) (8) Comments on Current Events, Series Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. (時論叢刊第一二三四輯) and other books.

Name and address of Establishment	Name of Anti-Japanese Publications
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"Hao Woo" (好華) (? Howard), Publishing Company, 53 Foochow Rd. **Note:** The Hao Woo Publishing Company according to Police enquiries has gone out of existence. It was owned by an American named Howard who is employed by the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. 53 Foochow Road is at present occupied by the Hongkong Sin Zung Book Store (Chinese) (香港新生書店).	(1)-During Guerilla War (在游擊戰中) (2) China in the War for Liberty (為自由而戰的中國) (3) The struggles of the Youths of New China in the War of Resistance. (新中國青年在抗戰中的鬥爭) (4) On the National Reconstruction during the War of Resistance (抗戰建國論) (5) Things in New China (新中國印象記) (6) Clock (鐘) (7) North China Front (華北前綫) (8) Comments on Current Events, Series Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. (時論叢刊第一二三四輯) and other books.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 29, 1939.

Subject. Assistance to Japanese Consular Police - seizure of books and magazines from bookstores.

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by*

In the afternoon of June 27, 1939, Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor attached to the Japanese Consular Police, called at Headquarters and requested assistance to seize some 67 different kinds of books and magazines from bookstores in the Settlement. D.S.I. Logan, D.S. Lockwood, D.S. Mizoguchi and D.S.I. Liao together with Mr. Hashizumi and a party under him visited the Wu Chow Bookstore, 221 Shantung Road, and the Kwang Ming Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road. A total of 6,818 copies of books and magazines of a national salvation, pro-communist and anti-Japanese nature were seized at the Wu Chow Bookstore and 166 copies at the Kwang Ming Bookstore, all of which were removed to Police Headquarters. Lists of the books and magazines seized at the two bookstores aforesaid are attached hereto as appendices "A" and "B".

In the afternoon of June 28, 1939, D.S.I. Logan, D.P.S. Roberts, D.S. Yamahari and D.S.I. Liao together with Mr. Hashizumi and a party of Japanese Consular Police visited six bookstores in the Settlement with the following result:-

Name of Bookstore	Address	No. of copies of books & magazines seized
Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore (神州國光社)	294 Foochow Rd.	16
Brothers' Bookstore (兄弟圖書公司)	378 Foochow Rd.	35
Writers' Bookstore (作家書店)	271 Foochow Rd.	49
China Book Co. (中國圖書雜誌公司)	380 Foochow Rd.	76

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Name of bookstore	Address	No. of copies of books & magazines seized
Children's Bookstore (兒童書店)	424 Foochow Rd.	84
Chu Ling Bookstore (竹林書店)	House 16, Lane 145, Kuling Rd.	32

Lists of books and magazines seized at these bookstores are attached hereto as appendices "C", "D", "E", "F", "G" and "H" respectively.

Reference the literature seized at the Writers' Bookstore, 271 Foochow Road, the 47 copies are of a book entitled "The Theory of Monetary Policy and the World Monetary System" which contains a theoratical study on money; Mr. Hashizumi agreed to examine the books and return same to the bookstore in case they are found to contain nothing objectionable.

During the raids conducted on June 28, Mr. Hashizumi produced another list containing names of thirteen different kinds of books and magazines in addition to the 67 kinds mentioned in the former list to be seized. A copy of the former list as well as a copy of the new list has been obtained from Mr. Hashizumi and is attached hereto together with translation as appendices "I" and "J".

In the afternoon of June 28 Mr. Hashizumi intimated that the object of the Japanese authorities in visiting the bookstores aims at banning the sale of these books and magazines and suggested that in future the police

S.S. detectives are visiting

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make independent visits to the numerous bookstores in the Settlement to see that the literature mentioned in the lists supplied by him is not put on sale. It is therefore suggested that same be passed to S.5 for necessary action at all bookstores where any copies of the objectionable literature may be found.

It will be noted that included among the literature seized on June 27 and 28 from the bookstores mentioned above are the following magazines which are either registered with the S.M.P. or published by concerns which are either British or American owned:-

1. Shih Ts (新誌), a semi-monthly magazine.
   Registered with S.M.P.- certificate No.C.156 issued on 9/5/38.
   Address of owner and publisher: 154 Pu Pah Faung, Avenue Dubail and 16/1167 Ave. Foch.
   Printing Address: China Science Corporation, Avenue Foch.
   Final warning given on 9/6/39.

2. Tsoong Huh (綜合) (Comprehensive Magazine), a semi-monthly.
   Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.163 issued on 17/5/38.
   Address of owner and publisher: 7 Chuin Loh Tsung, Ave. Ed. VII.
   Printing Address: 10, Lane 663, Seymour Road.
   Warned on two occasions: 3/11/38 and 15/5/39.

× DBmg-C487

× 3. Young Men's Livelihood (青年生活), a semi-monthly.
   Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C. 487 issued on 6/5/39.
   Address of owner: 2 Kiaochow Road.
   " " publisher: 30 Auvergne Terrace, Ave. Dubail
   Printing Address: 54, Lane 1121, Sinza Road.

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4. The New Era (新时代), a 10-day periodical.
Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.426 issued on 27/2/39.
Address of owner and publisher: 309 Chungking Rd.
Printing Address: Hwa Tung Printing Press, 536 Chekiang Road.

5. Translation Weekly (译丛).
Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.65 issued on 6/1/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 270 Chungking Road.

6. The Great Time Pictorial (大时代), a monthly.
Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.428 issued on 9/3/39.
Address of owner and publisher: 17 Ave. Ed. VII.
Printing Address: --
(At the time when application for registration was received, Mr. Howard, the publisher, stated that the magazine would be printed in Shanghai but would be sent to Hongkong for sale and that no copies would be disposed of in Shanghai.)

7. Wen Shien (文献), a book produced by the University Press, a British concern at 130 Ningpo Road. It contains articles and telegrams reproduced from various vernacular papers.

8. The Young Companion (良友), a monthly periodical.
This periodical was first registered with the S.M.P. on 2/11/37 in the name of Yu Han Sung (余汉生) and registration certificate No.C.11 was issued on that day. The certificate was returned on 5/4/38 when it ceased publication. In January this year (1939) it again applied for registration in the name of Mr. P.H. Mills, the editor and publisher, and a new certificate No.C.11 was issued on 2/2/39.
Address of owner and publisher: Room 617, 33 Szechuen Road.
Printing Press: Wah Tung Printing Co., 611 Chungking Road.

9. I-Pao Weekly (译报周刊)
Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.294 issued to Mr. N.E. Bonner on 13/10/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 130 Ningpo Road.
Printing Address: 649 Ave. Foch.

10. Hwa Mei Weekly (华美周刊)
Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.139 issued on 22/4/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 172 Ave. Ed. VII.
Printing address: -do-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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11. Modern China (現代中國), a weekly.
This magazine was formerly known as "Far Eastern Pictorial" for which a certificate No.C. 429 was issued on 9/3/39. Alteration to the present name was made on 13/6/39. Address of owner and publisher: 21 Ave. Ed. VII.

12. Good Friends (Hao Bang Yeu)(好朋友), a weekly.
Registration certificate No.C. 304 issued on 19/10/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 909 Boone Road.
Printing Address: 447-9 Tsepoo Road.

Mr. Hashizumi also requested that the premises of the University Press Ltd., 130 Ningpo Road, should be raided but as this concern is British owned (Mr. Sanders-Bates - Director), the request was refused, it being explained that the Police could not enter British owned premises without a warrant.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

THH

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C. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 30, 1939.

Subject. Assistance to Japanese Consular Police - seizure of books and magazines from bookstores

Made by D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by [illegible]

During the afternoon of June 29, 1939, Mr. HASHIZUME, Chancellor attached to the Japanese Consular Police called at Police Headquarters and requested assistance to seize publications of a pro-communist, national salvation and anti-Japanese nature from three Chinese bookstores located in the International Settlement. D.S. Lockwood, D.P.S. Killingbeck, Clerk Loh Wei-kong accompanied by Japanese Consular Police officials visited the Pah Sing (百新) Bookstore, 179 Honan Road, Ching Wei (經緯) Bookstore, 67 Kao Zeu Li, Haining Road and the Van Yih (萬葉) Bookstore, 11 Yen Ning Li, Haining Road and seized 1,114 copies of books and magazines and 3,600 sheets of national salvation songs, all of which were removed to Police Headquarters. Lists of the books, magazines and songs are attached.

With reference to the literature seized, it will be noted that the following books and/or magazines are registered with the Municipal Police:-

(1) Wen Shien (文献) - A book produced by the University Press, 130 Ningpo Road.

(2) The Young Companion (良友) - A monthly periodical. Registration Certificate No. C. 11, issued on February 2, 1939.

(3) "Good Friends" (好朋友) - A weekly. Registration Certificate No. C.304, issued on October 19, 1938.

C. 2/4

H. D. Lockwood.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

TYH.

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 1, 1939

Subject. Assistance to Japanese Consular Police - seizure of books and magazines.

Made by D.S. Lockwood, *Forwarded by*

During the afternoon of June 30, 1939 Mr. NINOMIYA of the Japanese Consular Police came to Police Headquarters and requested assistance to seize anti-Japanese, pro-communistic and national salvation publications from the Zang Foong(長風) Bookstore, No.6 Kwang Foh Li (廣福里), Tsing Yo Ka (靖遠街) off Canton Road, Louza District. D.S. Lockwood, D.P.S. Killingbeck, D.P.S. Mizoguchi and Clerk Hsu Ta Yung accompanied by three officers of the Japanese Consular Police visited the book store in question and seized 325 copies of books and magazines (list attached) which were brought to Police Headquarters.

It will be noted that among the literature seized, the undermentioned publications are registered with the Municipal Police or published by concerns which are American or British owned :-

(1) "The Impressions of New China" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No. 53 Foochow Road.

(2) "China Fights for its Freedom" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No. 53 Foochow Road.

(3) "The War Front of North China" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, 53 Foochow Road.

(4) "The Commanders of To-day" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, 53 Foochow Road.

(5) "Wen Shien", a book published by the University Press, a British concern at 130 Ningpo Road. It contains articles and telegrams reproduced from various vernacular papers.

(5a) "The Modern Livelihood" - S.M.P. Registration Certificate No.C300.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.....

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(6) "Records of Significant Events on the War of Resistance" - published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Co., an American concern, 172 Avenue Edward VII

(7) "New Fourth Route Army" - published by t' J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, 55 Foochow Road.

(8) "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., abovementioned.

(9) "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the War of Resistance" - published by the University Press, abovementioned.

(10) "The Wartime Livelihood of College Students" - published by the University Press, abovementioned.

(11) "Japan's Gambling in China" - published by the Far East pictorial, an American concern, 21 Avenue Edward VII.

(12) "The Weekly Digest" - Registered with the S.M.P., certificate No. C.65.

Mr. NINOMIYA also requested that the premises (Book Department) of The Sincere Co., Ltd., The Wing On Co., Ltd., and The Sun Sun Co., Ltd., Nanking Road should be raided, owing to these companies being registered under the Hongkong ordinances, the request was refused, it being explained that the Police could not enter British owned premises without a warrant.

A request was also made to raid the premises of the International Book Sellers Ltd., Importers of Books and Magazines, Y.M.C.A. of China Building, Room 435, No. 131 Museum Road, but as some doubt existed regarding the nationality of the concern, this was also refused. The Japanese officials were requested to ascertain, in future, the nationality of owners of

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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- 3 -

Bookstores located in the International Settlement prior to requesting Municipal Police assistance to raid such establishments.

J. D. Lockwood
D. S.

C 2/4

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sp.Br.File No.D8200A

Special Branch,
June 29, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

On June 28 a quantity of Chinese publications of an anti-Japanese nature was seized by the Police at various shops in the Settlement. This was done on verbal complaint from the Japanese Consulate-General and Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor, subsequently requested (1) that the entire seizure be handed over to him and (2) publishers and authors of these books be arrested when located and handed over to him.

In refusing both requests, I pointed out that the seizures would be burned and that the Municipal Police were in a position to adequately penalize authors and/or publishers of undesirable books.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHAN 29 JUNE 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.S.I. Logan
C.S/6

30/6. H.B.L.
30/6/39

"A"

List of books and periodicals seized from the Wu Chow (五洲) Bookstore, 221 Shantung Road, on the afternoon of June 27, 1939

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1. Book entitled "The Birth of New China", which points out that China will secure emancipation by waging a war with Japan (新中国的誕生) 48 copies

2. Book entitled "Female Workers in Shanghai during the Current Hostilities (抗战中的上海女工)", containing articles on the livelihood of workers before and after the hostilities, in which the workers are alleged to have been ill-treated by the employers. 6 copies

3. Book entitled "Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through" (This book is the translation of an English edition written by U. Sinclair, an American.) 1 copy

4. Periodical entitled "Wen Shien" (文献), containing articles on the current events in China. 15 copies

5. Periodical entitled "Vocational Life", containing articles on current events in China. 569 copies

6. Book entitled "Among the Guerilla Corps" (在游擊隊中) containing articles on the present guerilla warfare in China. In these articles, the writer, A. Smedley, expresses in no uncertain terms his sympathy towards the brave Chinese guerillas units. 16 copies

7. Book entitled "North China Front" or "The War Front in North". This book is the translation of an English edition written by James Bertram, which contains articles on conditions in the area in North China which is under the influence of the Red Armies. 9 copies

8. Book entitled "War Area Cartoons" (战地漫画) containing a collection of cartoons urging the people to ~~join~~ be patriotic towards the nation. 123 copies

9. Periodical entitled "The Young Companion" (Liang Yeu) containing a collection of photographs of war operations in the interior of China. It also contains cartoons urging the people to join the army to resist Japanese invasion. 145 copies

10. Book entitled "The Warrior's Torch" containing letters between a young man, who joins the army, and his lover, in which their patriotism towards the war of resistance is shown. 230 copies

11. Magazine entitled "Young Men's Livelihood" 420 copies

12. Periodical entitled "Wen Chih" (文摘), containing a collection of extracts from comments appearing in various newspapers on current national and world events. 296 copies

13. Book entitled "Bell" containing essays on different subjects. 12 copies

14. Book entitled "Collection of Comments on Current Events" (時論叢刊) containing articles on the present war of resistance and military operations of the New Fourth Army. 176 copies

15. Book entitled "Comment Series" (公論叢書), containing articles on world current events and the Sino-Japanese hostilities. 224 copies

16. Book entitled "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance" (抗戰建國論), containing a number of speeches delivered by General Chiang Kai-shek, and a set of principles on the People's Spiritual General Mobilication Movement. 1,120 copies

17. Periodical entitled "I-Pao Weekly" 1,046 copies

18. Book entitled "Our Struggle" (我們的奮鬥) containing articles on current world events, the war of resistance and the financial conditions of China and Japan. 4 copies

19. Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (綜合半月刊) 253 copies

20. Periodical entitled "Morning Leader Sunday Supplement" 89 copies

21. Periodical entitled "The Great Time Pictorial" (大時代), containing a collection of pictures on military operations, the majority of which were taken in the interior of China. 65 copies

22. Periodical entitled "The Modern China Weekly Review" (現代中國) 1,300 copies

23. Book entitled "The Red Star over China" (長征), which is the translation of an English edition written by Edgar Snow. One copy

24. Book entitled "Inside the Fire Net" (火網裡), written by people working with the Chinese armies on their life behind the war front. 2 copies

25. Periodical entitled "Sin Sz Dai" (The New Era) 68 copies

26. Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" 540 copies

27. A combined issue of the "Translation Weekly" (譯叢) 39 copies

"B"

List of books and magazines seized from the Kwang Ming (光明) Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of June 27, 1939

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1. Periodical entitled "Wen Shien" (文獻). (combined issue) — 2 copies

2. Book entitled "Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through" (不准敵人通過) — 18 copies

3. Periodical entitled "Shih Ts" (雜誌). — 5 copies

4. Periodical entitled "I-Pao Weekly". — 6 copies

5. Book entitled "The Warrior's Torch" (戰士的火炬) — 5 copies

6. Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh (綜合) Half Monthly" — 20 copies

7. Periodical entitled "Sin Sz Dai" (新時代) (The New Era) — 5 copies

8. Book entitled "China fights for freedom" (為自由而戰的中國) — 12 copies

9. Periodical entitled "Young Men's Livelihood" (青年生活) — 2 copies

10. Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" — 9 copies

11. Book entitled "War Front in North China" (華北前綫) — 3 copies

12. Book entitled "Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中國賭博) — 15 copies

13. Book entitled "History of China's Revolutionary Movement" (中國革命運動史) — 14 copies

14. Book entitled "Bell" (鐘) — 21 copies

15. Book entitled "Modern China" (現代中國) — 12 copies

16. Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism" (帝國主義論) — 5 copies

17. Periodical entitled "Vocational Life" (職業生活) — 5 copies

18. Book containing comments on the world situation and the Sino-Japanese hostilities, mostly of a national salvation nature (公論叢书) — 7 copies

C

List of books and periodicals seized from the Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore (神州國光社), 294 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

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1. Book entitled "The Warrior's Torch" (戰士的火炬), containing letters between a young man, who joins the army, and his lover, in which their patriotism towards the war of resistance is shown. 1 copy

2. Book entitled "The Birth of New China" (新中國之誕生), which points out that China will secure emancipation by waging a war with Japan. 1 copy

3. Book entitled "Comment Series" (公論叢书), containing articles on world current events and the Sino-Japanese hostilities. 1 copy

4. Pericdical entitled "The Weekly Digest" (譯叢). 1 copy

5. Periodical entitled "Morning Leader Sunday Supplement" (導報). 1 copy

6. Periodical entitled "Vocational Life" (職業生活), containing articles on current events in China. 1 copy

7. Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" (華美). 1 copy

8. Magazine entitled "Young Men's Livelihood" (青年生活). 1 copy

9. Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (綜合). 2 copies

10. Periodical entitled "The Great Time Pictorial" (大時代), containing a collection of pictures on military operations, the majority of which were taken in the interior of China. 1 copy

11. Booklet entitled "Chinese People's Spiritual Mobilization Association" (國民精神總動員綱要), containing means of putting this movement into effect. 43 copies

12. Book entitled "The Secrecy of Japan" (日本的機密). This book contains the translation of articles extracted from the China Weekly Review and the China Press, on the military, Fascist and other secret political organizations in Japan. 1 copy

13. Book entitled "The Basic Lessons of Social Science" (社会科学基礎教程), containing theories on socialism. 1 copy

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"D"

List of books and periodicals seized from the Brothers' Bookstore (兄弟圖書公司), 378 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

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1. Periodical entitled "The Weekly Digest" (譯叢), issue No.27. 3 copies

2. Book entitled "Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through" (不准敵人通過), (This book is the translation of an English edition written by U. Sinclair, an American.) 12 copies

3. Periodical entitled "Young Men's Livelihood" (青年生活). 1 copy

4. Book entitled "Fight Back to Our Old Home" (打回老家去). This book is translated from an English edition written by Miss A. Smedley, an American and contains articles on conditions in the north-western provinces under the influence of the 8th Route Army between August, 1937 and January, 1938. In these articles the writer expresses in no uncertain terms her sympathy towards the Communist troops. 1 copy

5. Book entitled "Life & Death Place" (生死場), describing the ill-treatment of the people by Japanese soldiers in areas under their occupation. 6 copies

6. Book entitled "The Village in August" (八月的鄉村), containing stories describing the oppression of the Chinese people in North China by Japanese troops. 6 copies

7. Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism" (帝國主義論). 5 copies

E

List of books seized from the Writers' Bookstore (作者書社), 271 Foochow Road on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

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1. Book entitled "The Theory of Monetary Policy & The World Monetary System" (現代貨幣思潮及世界幣制趨勢), containing a theoretical study of money.

49 copies

F

List of books and periodicals seized from the China Book Company (中國雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

---

1. A weekly entitled "Good Friend" (好朋友) (different issues), some of which contain articles advising children to be patriotic to their nation. — 41 copies

2. Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" (華美). — 5 copies

3. Periodical entitled "Ih-Pao Weekly" (譯報). — 3 copies

4. Periodical entitled "Morning Leader Sunday Supplement" (導報). — 3 copies

5. Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (綜合). — 7 copies

6. Periodical entitled "The Modern China Weekly Review" (現代中國). — 4 copies

7. Periodical entitled "Vocational Life" (職業生活), containing articles on current events in China. — 13 copies

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"G"

List of books seized from the Children's Bookstore (兒童書局), 424 Foochow Road, on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

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1. A weekly entitled "Good Friend " (好朋友)(different issues), some of which contain articles advising children to be patriotic to their nation. 84 copies

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"H"

List of books and periodicals seized from the Chu Ling (珠林) Bookstore, No.16 Zung An Li (人安里) (Lane 145), Kuling Road, on the afternoon of June 28, 1939.

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1. Book entitled "History of China's Revolutionary Movement" (中國革命運動史). 28 copies

2. Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism" (帝國主義論). 3 copies

3. Newspaper entitled "Mei Jih I-Pao" (The News Digest), combined issue dated from January 21st to April 30th, 1938. 1 copy

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I

ist of books and magazines seized from the under-mentioned bookstores on the afternoon of June 29, 939.

( ) The Pah Sing Bookstore (百 新), 179 Honan Road.

The Young Companion (良友), a monthly periodical
9 copies

This periodical was first registered with the Municipal Police on 2/11/37 in the name of Yu Han Sung (余漢生) and registration certificate No. C.11 was issued on that day. The certificate was returned on 5/4/38 when it ceased publication. In January this year (1939) this periodical again applied for registration in the name of Mr. P.H. Mills, the editor and publisher, and a new certificate No. C.11 was issued on 2/2/39.
Address of owner and publisher: Room No. 617, 33 Szechuen Road.
Printing Press: Wah Tung Printing Co., 611 Chungking Road.

(2) The Ching Wei Bookstore (經 緯), 67 Kao Zeu Li, Haining Road.

(a) Book entitled "ADVICE TO MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS" (警告中學生) 16 copies

This is a book originally published by Li Yung (李鏞), the author in July 1935 containing a collection of articles on various subjects which are correlated with the life of middle school students for their intellectual, moral, social and vocational enlightenment.

(b) Book entitled "HISTRORY OF CHINA IN THE PAST CENTURY" (中國近百年史) 822 copies

This booklet is edited by Tseng Ching (曾 金) at the close of the year 1938. It is intended to serve the purpose of giving a brief outline of the outstanding events taking place in the past one hundred years in China. The author classified these events into three main categories, namely Political Development in China during the past century; Sino-foreign diplomatic relationship during the past century and the Chinese Nationalist Movements during the past century.

(c) Book entitled "KEYS TO QUESTIONAIRE OF THE THREE PEOPLE'S PRINCIPLES" (三民主義習題詳解) 225 copies

This booklet is editor by Tsang Lih Wei (張履鵬, which contains questions and answers on the essential features of the Three People's Principles enounciated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

(d) Chinese translation of a book entitled "Criticism on Imperialism" (帝國主義論). One copy.

Originally written by Broke and others, this book is devoted to the theoretical study of the subject "imperialism", its political, economical, and military phases; and the predicted collapse of Imperialism and Capitalism.

(3) The Van Yih Bookstore (萬葉), 11 Yen Ning Li, Haining Road.

(a) "GOOD FRIENDS" (HAO BANG YEU) (好朋友)
a weekly periodical 27 copies

This is a weekly periodical registered with the Municipal Police, which is in possession of S.M.C. Registration Certificate No. C. 304 issued on 19/10/38.
Address of owner and publisher : 909 Boone Rd.
Printing Press address : 447-9 Tsepoo Road.

(b) Book entitled "WAR AREA CARTOONS" (戰地漫画)
5 copies

This is a booklet containing a number of sketches of the scenes in war areas produced by Foong Tse Kai, the Chinese caricaturist which is published by the Great Britain Publishing Company, Hongkong, in May, 1939.

(c) Periodical entitled "WEN SHIEN" (文獻)
6 copies

This periodical contains a collection of articles on currents at home and abroad and also telegrams reproduced from the daily press. It is produced by the University Press, 130 Ningpo Road.

(d) A song entitled "MASTER OF NEW CHINA" (新中國的主人)
1,600 sheets.

(e) A song entitled "Promote the Sale of National Goods" (提倡國貨)
800 sheets.

(f) A song entitled "IMPERIALISM" (帝國主義).
1,200 sheets.

J"

List of books of an objectionable nature seized from the Zang Foong (長風) Bookstore, No. 6 Kwang Foh Li (廣福里), Canton Road on 30.6.39

新中国印象記

(1) Books entitled " The Impressions of New China" written by Edgar Ansel Mowrer (Chinese Translation), a noted European reporter, giving his impressions during his visit in China. 79 copies

为自由而战的中国

(2) Books entitled " China fights for its freedom" written by Dr. Anna Louise Strong, (Chinese translation) an American Woman Reporter, giving a report of her views on the present War of Resistance. 80 copies

华北前线

(3) Books entitled "The War Front of North China" (Chinese Translation) written by Mr. James Bertram, giving details of his visit paid to the North China War Front. 40 copies

今日的将领

(4) Books entitled "The Commanders of To-day" giving the biographies and private histories of various Commanders in the current War of Resistance in China. 35 copies

中国历史教程

(5) Books entitled "Lessons on China History" 36 copies

时代生活

(6) Periodicals entitled "Modern Livelihood" 40 copies

(7) Books entitled "Wen Shien"(文献), containing articles on the current events of China. 1 copy

中国之抗战大事記

(8) Book entitled "Records of Significant Events on the War of Resistance." 1 "

新四军漫記

(9) Books entitled "New Fourth Route Army" 2 copies

新中国之誕生

(10) Book entitled "The Birth of New China" 1 copy

抗战建国論

(11) Book entitled "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance."( ) 1 "

(12) Book entitled "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the War of Resistance"(抗战以来的蒋委员长) 1 "

(13) Book entitled "Don't allow the Enemy to pass through"(不准敌人通过) 1 "

(14) Book entitled "The War Time Livelihood of College Students" (大学生战时生活) 1 "

(15) Book entitled "Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中国的赌博) 1 "

(16) Periodicals entitled "The Weekly Digest" (译报週刊) 2 " 1

(17) Booklets entitled "Outline on the People's Spiritual General Mobilisation Movement and terms governing its execution." (国民精神总动员纲领及实施办法) 3 " 1

"K"

List of books and magazines to be seized

	Name of Publication	Publisher & Sales Office
1.	Wen Wei Yearly (文滙年刊)	Standard Newspaper Office, 436 Foochow Road.
2.	Wen Shien (文献), combined issue from Oct. 1938 to Jan., 1939.	Compiled by Wen Shien Publishing Company. Published by the University Press, 130 Ningpo Road.
3.	Wen Shien (文献), Vol. 8	-ditto-
4.	Guerilla Warfare in Kiangyin (江陰游擊漫記). China will win in the War of Resistance (中國抗戰必然勝利)	-ditto-
5.	Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through (不准敵人通过)	Publisher: Shanghai Foong Zoe (上海楓社). Sales Office: Bookstores owned by Chinese and foreign interests.
6.	War of Resistance and Reconstruction (抗戰与建國)	Publisher: Howard Book Co., 53 Foochow Road (American) Sold in bookstores owned by Chinese & foreign interests.
7.	Struggle of New Chinese Youths in the War of Resistance (新中國青年在抗戰中的鬥爭)	-ditto-
8.	Great Time Pictorial (大時代), Iseue No.14	-ditto-
9.	War of Resistance and Revolution (抗戰与革命)	Publisher: Kwang Ming Bookstore. Sold in Wu Chow Bookstore, 221 Shantung Road.
10.	Shih Ts (雜誌), Vol4, Issue 6. Vol. 5, Issue 1.	Publisher: Shih Ts Society, 294 Foochow Road.
11.	Tsoong Huh Half Monthly (綜合)	Publisher: Kwang Ming Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road. Editorial Office: Room 512, Pootung Guild Building.
12.	Our Struggles (我们的奮鬥)	Publisher: Wen Chih (文摘) Publishing Society, 507 Pootung Guild Building. Sold in Wu Chow Bookstore.
13.	I-Pao Weekly, Vol. 2, Issues 10 & 11.	Publisher: I-Pao Weekly Society, 117 Avenue Edward VII. Sold in Wu Chow Bookstore.
14.	The Secrecy of Japan 日本的機密)	-do-
15.	The Warrior's Torch (戰士的火炬)	Published and sold by Wu Chow Bookstore.
16.	Female Workers in Shanghai during Current Hostilities (抗戰中的上海女工)	Publisher: Yien Ying (言行) Publishing Society. Sold in various bookstores.

	Name of Publication	Publisher & Sales Office
17.	General Principles of the People' General Mobilization. (國民精神總動員綱要)	Publisher: Yien Ying Publishing Society. Sold in various large bookstores.
18.	Diary of a Japanese Soldier in War (一个日本士兵的陣中日誌)	Published & sold by Zih Nah (集納) Publishing Society.
19.	Essays of General Hang Ying (項英將軍言論集)	-do-
20.	Collection of Essays on the New Army (新軍言論集)	
21.	Sin Sz Dai (新時代), Issue No.5 & 6, Vol. 1.	Publisher: 1454 Avenue Edward VII. Sold at Sin Sz Dai Bookstore, Lane 475, 14 Yu Ya Ching Road.
22.	History on Chinese Workers' Movement (中國工人運動史)	Publisher: Tung Fang (東方) Publishing Society. Sold in various bookstores.
23.	Prospects of Victory in the War of Resistance (抗戰勝利的展望)	Publisher: Chun Lih (群力) Publishing Society.
24.	Ten lectures on Victory in the War of Resistance (抗戰必勝十講)	Publisher: Dah Tsoong (大中) Publishing Society. Sold in various bookstores.
25.	The Young Companion (良友)	Publisher: Chang Yuan Heng(張沅恒), 33 Szechuen Road. Sold at Liang Yeu (良友) Magazine Society.
26.	Collection of Essays on the War of Resistance (抗戰文獻選集)	Publisher: Shanghai Dao Sung (上海濤声) Literary Art Society, 215 Yunnan Road. Sold in various bookstores.
27.	Modern Dramas (時代劇選)	Modern Drama Society (時代劇社)
28.	China Fights for Freedom (為自由而戰的中國)	Publisher: Chang Foong (長風) Bookstore, 6 Ling Kwang Foh Li, Canton Road. Sold at Kwang Ming Bookstore.
29.	Life at the West Front (西綫生活)	Published and sold by Sun Wah (生活) Bookstore.
30.	Fundamental Text Book on Socialism (社会科学基礎教程)	Publisher: Socialism Research Society. Sold in various bookstores.
31.	The Road from Capitalism to Socialism (從資本主義到社会主義的道路)	Publisher: Sing Ts (新知) Bookstore. Sold in large bookstores.
32.	Enemy-Resistance Monthly (抗敵月刊)	-do-
33.	Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare (抗日游擊戰爭)	-do-

Name of Publication	Publisher & Sales Office
34. Model of Anti-Japanese Base of Operation (模範抗日根據地)	Publisher: Sing Ts (新知) Bookstore. Sold in large bookstores.
35. Theory on War of the Japanese Capitalism (日本資本主義論戰)	Publisher: Shanghai (上海雜誌公司) Book Company. Sold in large bookstores.
36. The Modern Labour Ideals & Labour System (現代勞動思潮及勞動制度的論戰)	Publisher: Kuo Kwang (國光) Printing Press. Sold in the above press.
37. Problems on Guerilla Tactics (游擊战爭的戰術問題).	Publisher: Sing Ts Bookstore. Sold in large bookstores.
38. Anti-enemy Warfare Research Society (抗敵战爭研究会编)	Publisher: Sing Ts Bookstore. Sold in the above bookstore.
39. Young Men's Livelihood (青年生活)	Publisher: Young Men's Livelihood (青年生活社) Bookstore. Sold in large bookstores.
40. Hwa Mei Weekly (華美)	Publisher: Hwa Mei Printing Co. Sold in large bookstores.
41. Come and Sing (大家喝).	Publisher: Modern (時代) Publishing Company. Sold in large bookstores.
42. North China Front (華北前綫)	Publisher: in large bookstores. Sold in large bookstores.
43. Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中國賭博)	-do-
44. War Area Cartoon (戰地漫画)	-do-
45. History of China's Revolutionary Movement (中國現代革命運動史)	-do-
46. Bell (鐘)	-do-
47. The Birth of New China (新中國之誕生)	-do-
48. Among the Guerilla Corps (在游擊隊中)	-do-
49. History of May (五月史話)	-do-
50. Song of The People (大衆歌声)	-do-
51. Pictorial (画報)	-do-
52. Song of the Bugle Call (號声卡詠歌).	-do-
53. Resistance (抗戰)	-do-

Name of Publication	Publisher & Sales Office
54. Morning Leader (導報) Volume 1, Issue No. 11, 12 & 13)	Publisher: large bookstores. Sold in large bookstores.
55. The Red Star Over China (長征)	Publisher: Chung Mei (中美) Bookstore.
56. Undeclare Sino-Japanese War (上海不宣之战中日战爭史蹟)	Publisher: Ta Mei Wan Pao. Sold in Sincere and Sun Sun Companies and China (中國) Book Company.
57. The Theory of Monetary Policy & The World Monetary System (現代货幣思潮及世界幣制趨勢)	Writers' (作者) Bookstore, 271 Foochow Road.
58. Comments (時論叢刊) (Compilation: 1, 2 and 3)	Publisher: Hao Hwa (好華) Book Company, 53 Foochow Rd. Sold in various bookstores.
59. Series of Comments (公論叢书) (Compilation: 1 to 9)	Publisher: Ih-Pao Department (譯報圖书部). Sold invarious bookstores.
60. Modern China (现代中國)	
61. Vocational Life (職業生活)	
62. Essays on Imperialism (帝國主義論)	
63. Wen Chih (文摘)	
64. Inside The Fire Net (火網裡)	
65. Translation (譯叢)	
66. National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance (抗战建國論)	
67. The Village in August (八月的鄉村)	
68. The Battle of Changkufeng (張鼓峯的戰鬥)	Publisher: Van Yih (萬業) Bookstore, No.11 Naining Rd.
69. Essays of Youth on All People's War (青年大衆論全民戰)	Chu Ling (珠林) Bookstore No.16 Zung An Li, Kuling Road. Brothers' Book Company (兄弟) 378 Foochow Road. Ching Ming (清明), 3rd floor, Coal Merchants' Building, Tientsin Road.

Name of Publication	Publisher & Sales Office
70. Good Friend (好朋友)	Good Friend Weekly Bookstore, 909 Boone Road. Printer: Li Chong (利鐘) Printing Press. China Book Service, 281 Foochow Road. Children's Book Company, 424 Foochow Road.
71. Death and Life Place (生死場)	Lane 210, 405 Kiukiang Road.
72. Elementary Children's Reader (戰時初級兒童讀物叢刊) (Issue Nos. 1 - 10)	Washington Road, Printing & Publishing Company (華盛頓路印刷出版公司).
73. Small Soldier (小小兵) (Issue Nos. 1,2 and 3)	
74. New Patriotic Songs (愛國新歌圖集)	Book Co. Universal [illegible]/corner of Foochow and Shantung Roads.
75. Letters to the Patriotic Youths (给愛國青年的幾封信)	677 Kao Shou (高壽里) Li, Haining Road.
76. Resolution of Exercise on History of China (中國歷史習題詳解)	Universal [illegible] Book Company.
77. Extract from Essays of Chinese Youths (全國青年論說文精華)	
78. History of Chinese National Humiliation (中國國恥痛史)	
79. Commencement of Comments (公論發生)	
80. Gloomy Star (暴星)	

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FM 5
C. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date July 3, 1939.

Subject. Assistance to Japanese Consular Police - seizure of books and magazines from bookstores.

Made by D.S.I. Logan. *Forwarded by* C. Clausen

Between June 27 and June 30, 1939, members of the Special Branch, at the request of and in company with the Japanese Consular Police, visited the following bookstores and seized books and magazines which are regarded as being objectionable by the Japanese authorities.

Date	Name & address of bookstore	No. of copies of books & magazines seized.	
27.6.39	Wu Chow (五洲) Bookstore, 221 Shantung Rd.	6,818	(list "A")
"	Kwang Ming (光明) Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road.	166	(" "B")
28.6.39	Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore (神州國光社), 294 Foochow Road.	16	(" "C")
"	Brothers' Bookstore (兄弟書公司), 378 Foochow Road.	35	(" "D")
"	Writers' Bookstore (作者書社), 271 Foochow Road.	49	(" "E")
"	China Book Co. (中国雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.	76	(" "F")
"	Children's Bookstore (兒童書局) 424 Foochow Rd.	84	(" "G")
"	Chu Ling Bookstore (珠林), House 16, Lane 145 Kuling Rd.	32	(" "H")
29.6.39	Pah Sing (百新) Bookstore, 179 Honan Road.	9	(" "I")
"	Ching Wei (經緯) Bookstore, 67 Kao Zeu Li, Haining Rd.	1064	(" "I")
"	Van Yih Bookstore (萬葉), 11 Yen Ning Li, Haining Rd.	2838	(" "I")
30.6.39	Zang Foong (長風) Bookstore, 6 Kwang Foh Li (廣福里), Tsing Yo Ka (靖遠街), off Canton Road.	325	(" "J")

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J. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject. .....

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Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

The seized books and magazines were removed to Police Headquarters.

The literature seized at the Writers' Bookstore, 271 Foochow Road, consists of 49 copies of a book entitled "The Theory of Monetary Policy and the World Monetary System" which contains a theoratical study on money. Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor attached to the Japanese Consular Police who attended during the visit, agreed to examine the books and return same to the bookstore in case they are found to contain nothing objectionable.

Included among the literature seized are the following magazines and books which are either registered with the S.M.P. or published by concerns which are either British or American owned:-

1. Shih Ts (雜誌), a semi-monthly magazine.

   Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No. C.156 issued on 9/5/38.
   Address of owner and publisher:- 154 Pu Pah Faung, Avenue Dubail and 16/1167 Avenue Foch.
   Printing Address: China Science Corporation, Avenue Foch.
   Final warning given on 9/6/39.

2. Tsoong Huh (綜合) (Comprehensive Magazine), a semi-monthly.

   Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.163 issued on 17/5/38.
   Address of owner and publisher: 7 Chuin Loh Tsung, Ave. Edward VII.
   Printing Address: 10, Lane 663, Seymour Road.
   Warned on two occasions: 3/11/38 and 15/5/39.

3. Young Men's Livelihood (青年生活), a semi-monthly.

   Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.487 issued on 6/5/39.
   Address of owner: 2 Kiaochow Road.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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(3)

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

3. (Cont'd):

Address of publisher: 30 Auvergne Terrace, Ave.Dubail.
Printing Address: 54, Lane 1121, Sinza Road.

4. The New Era (新時代), a 10-day periodical.

Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.426 issued on 27/2/39.
Address of owner and publisher: 309 Chungking Road.
Printing Address: Hwa Tung Printing Press, 536 Chekiang Road.

5. Translation Weekly (譯叢).

Registered with S.M.P. - certificate No.C.65 issued on 6/1/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 270 Chungking Road.

6. The Great Time Pictorial (大時代), a monthly.

Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.428 issued on 9/3/39.
Address of owner and publisher: 17 Ave. Edward VII.
Printing Address:--
(At the time when application for registration was received, Mr. Howard, the publisher, stated that the magazine would be printed in Shanghai but would be sent to Hongkong for sale and that no copies would be disposed of in Shanghai).

7. Wen Shien (文獻), a book produced by the University Press, a British concern at 130 Ningpo Road. It contains articles and telegrams reproduced from various vernacular papers.

8. The Young Companion (良友), a monthly periodical.

This periodical was first registered with the S.M.P. on 2/11/37 in the name of Yu Han Sung (俞漢生) and registration certificate No.C.11 was issued on that day. The certificate was returned on 5/4/38 when it ceased publication. In January this year (1939) it again applied for registration in the name of Mr. P.H. Mills, the editor and publisher, and a new certificate No.C.11 was issued on 2/2/39.
Address of owner and publisher: Room 617, 33 Szechuen Road.
Printing Press: Wah Tung Printing Co., 611 Chungking Road.

9. I-Pao Weekly (譯報周刊).

Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.294 issued to Mr. N.E. Bonner on 13/10/38.

Address of owner and publisher: 130 Ningpo Road.
Printing Address: 649 Ave. Foch.

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File No.....

.....Station,

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10. Hwa Mei Weekly (華美周刊).

Registered with the S.M.P. - certificate No.C.139 issued on 22/4/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 172 Av.Ed. VII.
Printing Address: -do-

11. Modern China (現代中国), a weekly.

This magazine was formerly known as "Far Eastern Pictorial" for which a certificate No.C.429 was issued on 9/3/39. Alteration to the present name was made on 13/6/39. Address of owner and publisher: 21 Avenue Edward VII.

12. Good Friends (Hao Bang Yeu) (好朋友), a weekly.

Registration certificate No.C. 304 issued on 19/10/38.
Address of owner and publisher: 909 Boone Road.
Printing Address: 447-9 Tsepoo Road.

新中國印象記
13. "The Impressions of New China" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

為自由而战的中国
14. "China Fights for its Freedom" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

華北前線
15. "The War Front of North China" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

今日的將領
16. "The Commanders of To-day" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, 53 Foochow Road.

時代生活
17. "The Modern Livelihood" - S.M.P. Registration Certificate No.C.300.

中国全面抗战大事記
18. "Records of Significant Events on the War of Resistance" - published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Co., an American concern, 172 Ave. Edward VII.

新四軍漫記
19. "New Fourth Route Army" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, 53 Foochow Rd.

抗战建國論
20. "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance" - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., abovementioned.

抗战以來的蔣委員長
21. "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the War of Resistance" - published by the University Press, abovementioned.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

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(5)

Date.....19

Subject.....

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22. "The Wartime Livelihood of College Students" (大学生战时生活) - published by the University Press, abovementioned.

23. "Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中國的賭博) - published by the Far East pictorial, an American concern, 21 Avenue Edward VII.

24. "The Weekly Digest" (譯報週刊) - Registered with the S.M.P., certificate No.C.65.

The representatives of the Japanese Consular Police, during visits to bookstores, also requested that the following foreign owned or foreign registered concerns should be searched but the request was refused.

Name and address	Nationality	Remarks
University Press Ltd., 130 Ningpo Road.	British owned. (Mr. Sanders-Bates is the Director).	Mr. Hashizume was informed by D.S.I. Logan that the Police could not enter British owned premises without a warrant.
(Book Departments) Sincere Co., Ltd., Wing On Co., Ltd., Sun Sun Co., Ltd., Nanking Road.	Registered under the Hongkong ordinances.	Mr. Ninomiya was informed by D.S. Lockwood that the Police could not enter British owned premises without a warrant.
International Book Sellers Ltd., importers of books and magazines, Y.M.C.A. of China Building, Room 435, No.131 Museum Rd.	Doubt exists regarding the nationality of this concern.	Japanese representatives were requested by D.S. Lockwood to ascertain, in future, the nationality of owners of bookstores located in the International Settlement prior to requesting Municipal Police assistance to raid such establishments.

In the afternoon of June 28, Mr. Hashizume intimated that the object of the Japanese authorities in visiting the bookstores aims at banning the sale of these books and magazines and suggested that in future

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

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(6)

Date.....19

Subject. .....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the police make independent visits to the numerous bookstores in the Settlement to see that the literature mentioned in the lists supplied by him is not put on sale. A translation of the lists of objectionable literature is attached as appendix "K".

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

July 3, 39.

Assistance to Japanese Consular Police - seizure of books and magazines from bookstores.

Between June 27 and June 30, 1939, members of the Special Branch, at the request of and in company with the Japanese Consular Police, visited the following bookstores and seized books and magazines which are regarded as being objectionable by the Japanese authorities.

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"	Kwang Ming (光明) Bookstore, 296 Foochow Road	166 (" "B")
28.6.39	Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore (神州國光社), 294 Foochow Road.	16 (" "C")
"	Brothers' Bookstore (兄弟圖書公司), 378 Foochow Road.	35 (" "D")
"	Writers' Bookstore (作者書社), 271 Foochow Road.	49 (" "E")
"	China Book Co. (中國雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Road.	76 (" "F")
"	Children's Bookstore (兒童書局), 424 Foochow Rd.	84 (" "G")
"	Chu Ling Bookstore (竹林), House 16, Lane 145 Kuling Rd.	32 (" "H")
29.6.39	Pah Sing (百新) Bookstore, 179, Honan Road.	9 (" "I")
"	Ching Wei (經緯) Bookstore, 67 Kao Zou Li, Haining Rd.	1,064 (" "I")
"	Yen Yih Bookstore (萬葉), 11 Yen Ning Li, Haining Rd.	2,838 (" "I")
30.6.39	Zang Feong (長風) Bookstore, 6 Kwang Fuh Li (廣福里), Tsing Ye Ka (靖遠街), off Canton Road.	325 (" "J")

The seized books and magazines were removed to Police Headquarters.

The literature seized at the Writers' Bookstore, 271 Foochow Road, consists of 49 copies of a book entitled "The Theory of Monetary Policy and the World Monetary System" which contains a theoratical study on money. Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor attached to the Japanese Consular Police who attended during the visit, agreed to examine the books and return same to the bookstore in case they are found to contain nothing objectionable.

Included among the literature seized are the following books which are published by concerns which are either British or American owned:-

1. "Wen Shien"(文摘), a book produced by the University Press, a British concern at 130 Ningpo Road. It contains articles and telegrams reproduced from various vernacular papers.

2. "The Impressions of New China" (新中國印象記) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

3. "China Fights for its Freedom" (為自由而戰的中國) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

4. "The War Front of North China" (華北前線) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

5. "The Commanders of To-day" (今日的將領) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

6. "New Fourth Route Army" (新四軍漫記) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., an American concern, No.53 Foochow Road.

7. "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance" (抗戰建國論) - published by the J.H. Howard & Co., abovementioned.

8. "Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中國的賭博) - published by the Far East pictorial, an American concern, 21 Avenue Edward VII.

The representatives of the Japanese Consular Police, during visits to bookstores, also requested that the following foreign owned or foreign registered concerns should be searched but the request was refused.

Name and address	Nationality	Remarks
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(Book Departments) Sincere Co., Ltd., Wing On Co., Ltd., Sun Sun Co., Ltd., Nanking Road.	Registered under the Hongkong ordinances.	Mr. Minemiya was informed by D.S. Lockwood that the Police could not enter British owned premises without a warrant.
International Book Sellers Ltd., importers of books and magazines, Y.M.C.A. of China Building, Room 438, No.131 Museum Rd.	Doubt exists regarding the nationality of this concern.	Japanese representatives were requested by D.S. Lockwood to ascertain, in future, the nationality of owners of bookstores located in the International Settlement prior to requesting Municipal Police assistance to raid such establishments.

In the afternoon of June 28, Mr. Hashizume intimated that the object of the Japanese authorities in visiting the bookstores aims at banning the sale of these books and magazines and suggested that in future the police make independent visits to the numerous bookstores in the Settlement to see that the literature mentioned

in the lists supplied by him is not put on sale.
A translation of the lists of objectionable literature
is attached as appendix "K".

JUL - 1939

"A"

List of books and periodicals of the Wu Chow (五洲) Bookstore.

Book entitled "The Birth of New China", which points out that China will secure emancipation by waging a war with Japan (新中國的誕生) 10 copies

Book entitled "Female Workers in Shanghai during the Current Hostilities (抗戰中的上海女工)", containing articles on the livelihood of workers before and after the hostilities, in which the workers are alleged to have been ill-treated by the employers. 2 copies

Periodical entitled "Wen Shien" (文獻), containing articles on the current events in China. 5 copies

Periodical entitled "Vocational Life", containing articles of current events in China. 80 copies

Book entitled "Among the Guerilla Corps" (在游擊區中) containing articles on the present guerilla warfare in China. In these articles, the writer, A. Smedley, expresses in no uncertain terms his sympathy towards the brave Chinese guerilla units 5 copies

Book entitled "North China Front" or "The War Front in North". This book is the translation of an English edition written by James Bertram, which contains articles on conditions in the area in North China which is under the influence of the Red Armies. 3 copies

Book entitled "War Area Cartoons" (战地漫画) containing a collection of carteons urging the people to be patriotic towards the nation 30 copies

Periodical entitled "The Young Companion" (Liang Yeu) containing a collection of photographs of war operations in the interior of China. It also contains cartoons urging the people to join the army to resist Japanese invasion. 30 copies

Book entitled "The Warrior's Torch" containing letters between a young man, who joins the army, and his lover, in which their patriotism towards the war of resistance is shown. 60 copies

Magazine entitled "Young Men's Livelihood" 100 copies

Periodical entitled "Wen Chih" (文摘), containing a collection of extracts from comments appearing in various newspapers on current national and world events 20 copies

Book entitled "Bell" containing essays on different subjects 5 copies

Book entitled "Collection of Comments on Current events" (时论書刊) containing articles on the present war of resistance and military operations of the New Fourth Army 40 copies

Book entitled "Comment Series" (时论叢書), containing articles on world current events and the Sino-Japanese hostilities. 50 copies

Book entitled "National Reconstruction through the War of Resistance" (抗戰建國論), containing a number of speeches delivered by General Chiang Kai-shek, and a set of principles on the People's Spiritual General Mobilication movement 100 copies

Periodical entitled "I-Pao Weekly" 100 copies

Book entitled "Our Struggle" (我們的鬥爭) containing articles on current world events, the war of resistance and the financial conditions of China and Japan 2 copies

Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (總匯半月刊) 60 copies

Periodical entitled "Morning Leader Sunday Supplement" 25 copies

Periodical entitled "The Great Time Pictorial" (大時代), containing a collection of pictures on military operations, the majority of which were taken in the interior of China 15 copies

Periodical entitled "The Modern China Weekly Review" (現代中國) 100 copies

Book entitled "Inside the Fire Net" (火網裡), written by people working with the Chinese armies on their life behind the war front 1 copy

Periodical entitled "Sin Sz Dai" (The New Era) 15 copies

Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" 100 copies

A combined issue of the "Translation Weekly" 10 copies (譯叢)

"B"

List of books and magazines seized from the Kwang Ming (光明) Bookstore.

Periodical entitled "Wen Shien" (文獻), (combined issue).	1 copy.
Book entitled "Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through" (不准敵人通過)	8 copies
Periodical entitled "Shih Ts" (雜誌)	2 copies.
Periodical entitled "I-Pao Weekly".	2 copies.
Book entitled "The Warrior's Torch".(戰士的火炬).	2 copies.
Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh(綜合) Half Monthly".	8 copies.
Periodical entitled "Sin Sz Dai" (新時代) (The New Era).	2 copies.
Book entitled "China fights for freedom" (為自由而戰的中國)	3 copies.
Periodical entitled "Young Men's Livelihood". (青年生活)	1 copy.
Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly".	4copies.
Book entitled "War Front in North China". (華北前线)	1 copy.
Book entitled "Japan's Gambling in China" (日本在中國賭博).	4 copies.
Book entitled "History of China's Revolutionary Movement" (中國革命運動史).	3 copies.
Book entitled "Bell" (鐘)	5 copies.
Book entitled "Kodern China"(現代中國)	3 copies.
Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism". (帝國主義論).	2 copies.
Periodical entitled "Vocational Life"(職業生活)	3 copies.
Bock containing comments on the world situation and the Sino-Japanese hostilities, mostly of a national salvation nature.(公論叢書).	3 copies.



"C"

List of books and periodicals seized from the Shung Chow Kuo Kwang Bookstore (神州國光社).

Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (滙合一). 1 copy.

Booklet entitled "Chinese People's Spiritual Mobolization Association"(國民精神總動員綱要), containing means of putting this movement into effect. 10 copies.

"D"

List of books and periodicals seized from the Brothers' Bookstore(兄弟圖書公司).

Pericdical entitled "The Weekly Digest"(譯報), issue No.27. 1 copy.

Book entitled "Don't Allow the Enemy to Pass Through" (休使敵人經過), (This book is the translation of an English edition written by U. Sinclair, an American). 3 copies.

Book entitled "Life & Death Place"(生死場), describing the ill-treatment of the people by Japanese soldiers in areas under their occupation. 2 copies.

Book entitled "The Village in August"(八月的鄉村) containing stories describing the oppression of the Chinese people in North China by Japanese troops. 2 copies.

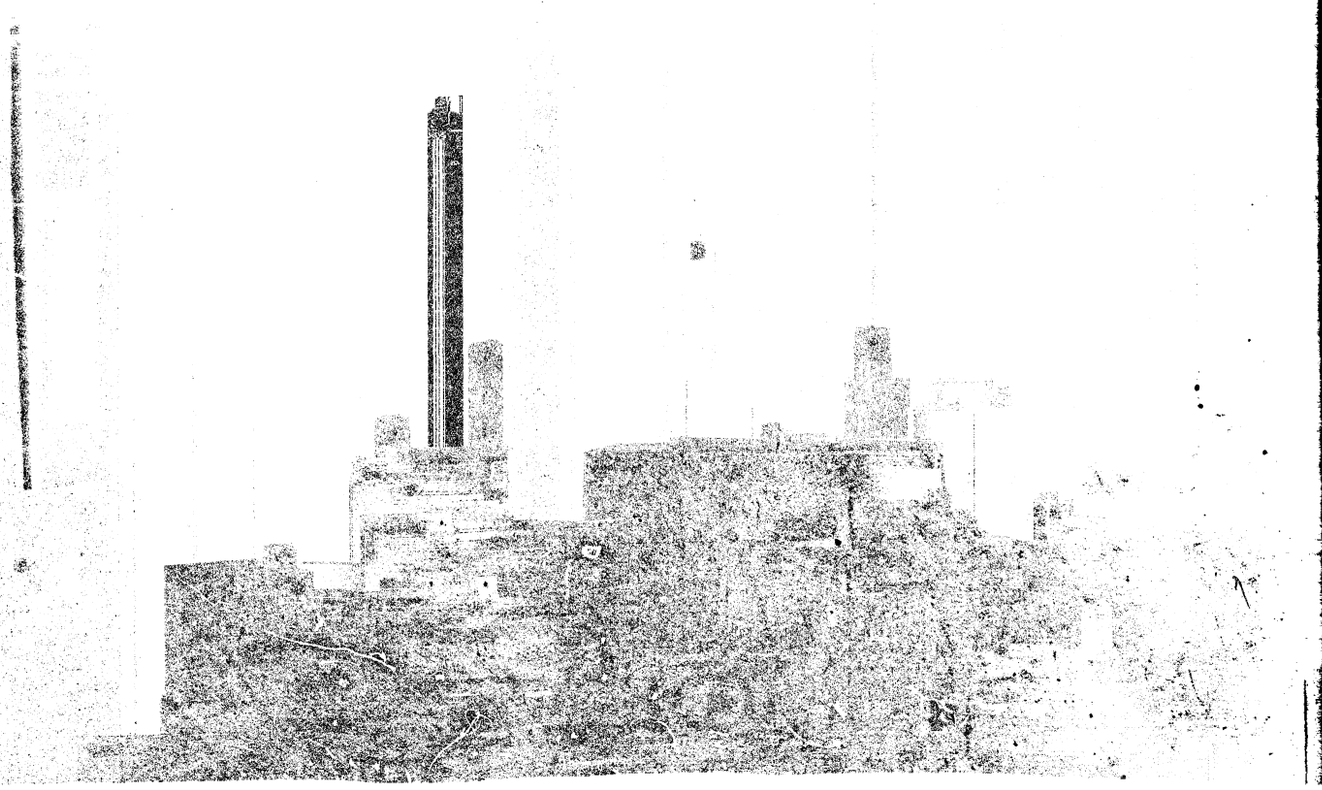
Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism". 2 copies.
(帝國主義論)

"E"

List of books of the Writers' Bookstore (作者書社).

Book entitled "The Theory of Monetary Policy & The World Monetary System" (現代貨幣思潮及世界貨幣趨勢), containing a theoretical study of money

10 copies



"y"

List of books and periodicals of the China Book Company (中國雜誌公司), 380 Foochow Rd.

A weekly entitled "Good Friend" (好朋友) (different issues), some of which contain articles advising children to be patriotic to their nation.	10 copies
Periodical entitled "Hwa Mei Weekly" (華美週報)	2 copies
Periodical entitled "Ih-Pao Weekly"	1 copies
Periodical entitled "Morning Leader Sunday Supplement" (晨報).	1 copy
Periodical entitled "Tsoong Huh Half Monthly" (綜合)	2 copies
Periodical entitled "The Modern China Weekly Review" (現代中華)	1 copy
Periodical entitled "Vocational Life" (職業生活), containing articles on current events in China	3 copies

"G"

List of books of the Children's Bookstore (兒童書局).

A weekly entitled "Good Friend"
(好朋友) (different issues),
some of which contain articles
advising children to be patriotic
to their nation.

20 copies

"H"

List of books and periodicals of the Chu Ling (珠林)
Bookstore.

Book entitled "History of China's
Revolutionary Movement" (中國革命運動史). 8 copies

Book entitled "Essays on Imperialism"
(帝國主義論) 1 copy

"I"

List of books and magazines of the under-mentioned bookstores.

The Pah Sing Bookstore (百新).

The Young Companion (良友), a monthly periodical — 3 copies

The Ching Wei Bookstore (經緯):

Book entitled "Advice to Middle School Students" (警告中学生) — 4 copies

Book entitled "History of China In the Past Century" (中國近三年史) — 100 copies

Book entitled "Keys to Questionaire of the Three People's Principles" (三民主義習詳解) — 50 copies

The Van Yih Bookstore (萬葉) :

"Good Friends" (Hao Bang Yeu) (好朋友) a weekly periodical — 7 copies

Book entitled "War Area Cartoons" 战地漫画 — 2 copies

Periodical entitled "Wen Shien" (文獻) — 2 copies

A song entitled "Master of New China" (新中國的主人) — 100 sheets

A song entitled "Promote the Sale of National Goods" (提倡國貨) — 100 sheets

A song entitled "Imperialism" (帝國主義) — 100 sheets

"J"

List of books of an objectionable nature seized from the Zang Foong (藏風) Bookstore.

Books entitled "The Impressions of New China"(新中國印象記) written by Edgar Ansel Mowrer (Chinese Translation), a noted European reporter, giving his impressions during his visit in China.	20 copies.
Books entitled "China fights for its freedom" (為自由而戰的中國) written by Dr. Anna Louise Strong, (Chinese translation), an American Woman Reporter, giving a report of her views on the present War of Resistance.	20 copies.
Books entitled "The Commanders of Today" (今日的將領) giving the biographies and private histories of various Commanders in the current War of Resistance in China.	10 copies.
Books entitled "The War Front of North China" (華北前線) (Chinese Translation) written by Mr. James Bertram, giving details of his visit paid to the North China War Front.	10 copies.
Books entitled "Lessons on China's History" (中國歷史教程).	10 copies.
Periodicals entitled "Modern Livelihood"(時代生活)	10 copies
Books entitled "New Fourth Route Army"(新四軍漫記)	1 copy.
Periodicals entitled "The Weekly Digest"(文摘週刊)	1 copy.
Booklets entitled "Outline on the People's Spiritual General Mobilisation Movement and terms governing its execution". (國民精神總動員綱領及實施辦法).	1 copy.

END OF REEL NO. 44

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRU-2

REEL NO. 44

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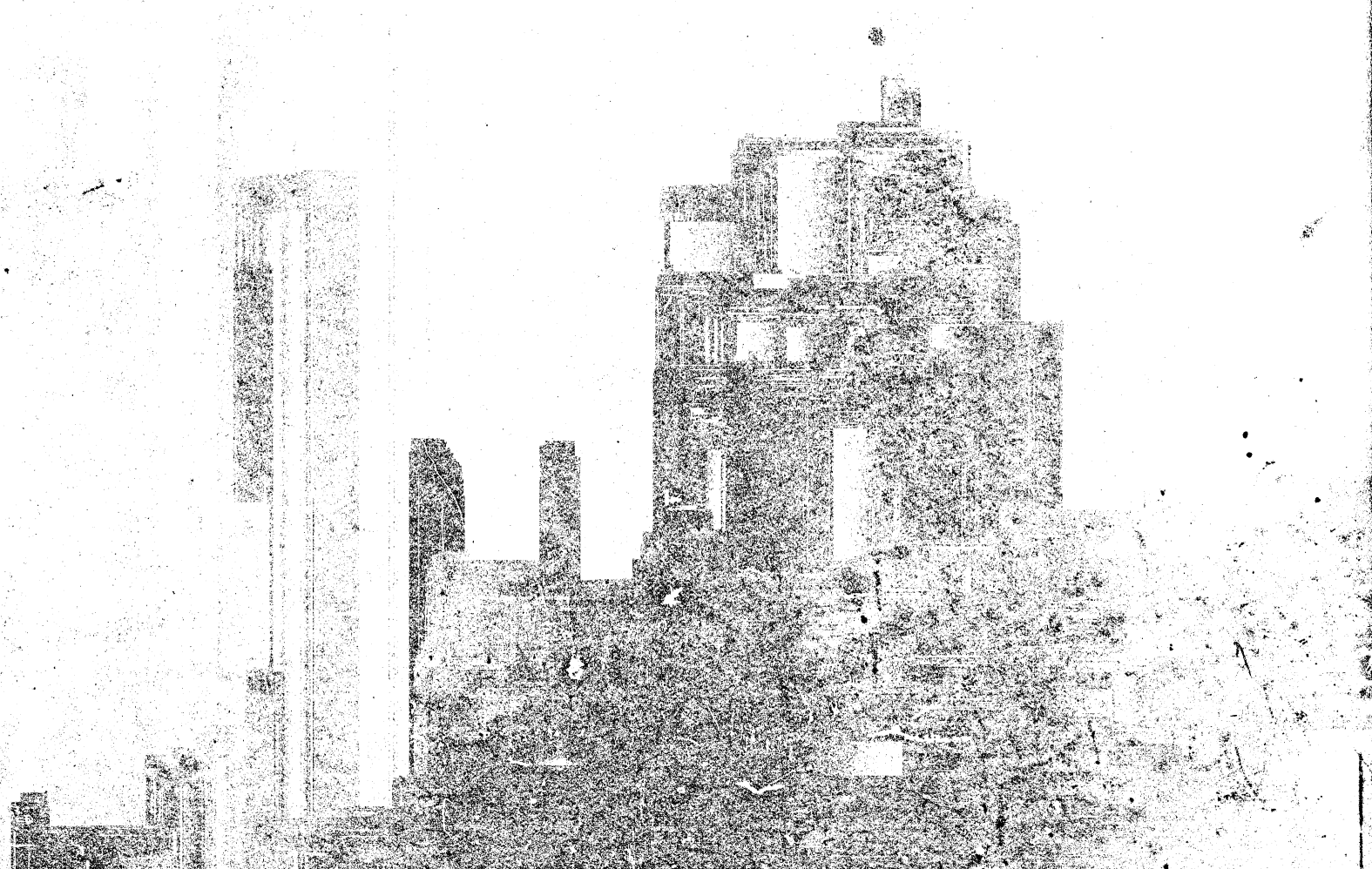
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"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION



"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

